THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Church Women of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
March 6, 1956
Marion A. Wright

Who among us ten years ago would have believed that in South Carolina in the years 1955 and 1956—

A professor of education at the University of South Carolina would have been fired because he made a temperate criticism of a governor's speech and publicly expressed an honest opinion on educational policy?

A teacher at Mullins would have been fired because he asked a Sunday School class if they felt that throwing eggs at a Negro girl was Christian conduct?

A Baptist minister at Batesburg would have been fired because he voted his conscientious beliefs on a matter of church policy?

Hundreds of Negroes would have been thrown out of work, had their credit cut off and become displaced persons, threatened and put in mortal terror, because they exercised the American right of petition?

Would you have believed it? Would anyone living under the American flag have believed it?

Yet those things happened, happened before my eyes and yours, happened before the shocked and unbelieving eyes of the nation and all mankind. They happened in a state that calls itself-proudly-democratic and Christian.

As appalling as are the events themselves, they are mere symptoms of a disease which afflicts us, a distemper that devours.

The disease is intolerance. I do not mean at the moment intolerance of people. I mean something far worse— intolerance of ideas, of opinion. I say it is far worse because ideas and opinions are more important than the individuals who entertain them. The individual perishes but ideas are the life blood of society, the thing which gives society vitality and causes it to evolve imperceptibly but surely into adaptations better suited to human needs. In that sense ideas are immortal.

How did we get this way?

I am not historian enough or philosopher enough to give any authoritative answer to that question. I suspect that, if we sought original cause, we would be back in the 16th and 17th centuries (if no farther) and at the side of men with ropes who ranged Africa in search of human prey, in the steaming holds of vessels which brought captives to the young nation, and on thousands of tidewater plantations where the beautiful and the base in our society had their common roots in the soil of slavery. The problem of how the races shall get along with each other was not of Negro creation.

If you ask the question "How did we get this way, how did we get to the point that terror is being used to prevent men from expressing their honest beliefs?" — if you ask it, you will be told by many in high places that it is because of something that occured on May 17, 1954 — that one decision by one court brought us to this pass. It is a very slick and glib answer and suits the purposes of those who give it. But it is far, far from the truth.

We will be told that because a scapegoat is a psychological necessity for those having guilty consciences. It is very convenient having nine men sitting there in Washington to whom we may point and say "These are the villains. But for them all would be quiet below the Potomac." You see, if we say that often enough and loudly enough we accomplish certain pleasant results.

First of all, we will convince ourselves that we had nothing to do with creating the illegal, immoral and unconstitutional conditions the court had to correct.

We may hope to divert the attentions of others away from ourselves, the really guilty, and to the men who have exposed our guilt. No one hollers "Stop, thief!" more loudly than the fleeing pickpocket.

And we may conceal our mental bankruptcy in dealing with integration after the decision by continuing to whine that the decision was wrong. The poorest player is the one who cusses the umpire.

Those who now assail the decision of May 17, 1954, claim to have been shocked and amazed by the court's action, as though there had been nothing in judicial history to forecast the result. If their surprise is genuine, they had been blind to the signs and trends of the times. For to all reasonable men, lawyers and laymen alike, the handwriting had long been on the wall. Their blindness was the blindness of those who will not see.

Take the very case of Plessy vs Ferguson, on which they rely and of which we hear so much. That case was decided in 1896. It was not remotely concerned with schools; it was concerned with transportation by train. What it held — all that it held — was that a passenger on an interstate train could not complain of separate accomodations so long as the accomodations were equal. There was a moving dissenting opinion by Justice Harlan in which he strongly contended that separateness because of race was, in itself, a badge of inequality, a needless humiliation of a passenger, and in violation of the constitutional prohibition against state action discriminating against a citizen because of his race. There was the warning finger, lifted in 1896.

The dissent was significant, not merely because it spoke for enlightened public opinion throughout the country, but because able dissents have a way of becoming ultimately the views of later courts. If I had the time, I think I might cite a hundred cases from the Supreme Court records in which the minority view has later become the majority view. In at least a dozen cases the great dissenter, Justice Holmes, had the deep satisfaction of seeing his conclusions in dissent later be adopted by his brethren. Truth has a way of triumphing — ultimately — over error.

So, the warning finger. In 1896, mind you.

Now, for the handwriting on the wall.

The state of Missouri sought to discharge its duty to Negro graduate students by setting up scholarship funds under which such students might be educated in other states. A Negro student sought admission to the State University. He was refused upon the ground that education fully comparable was provided by scholarships to institutions located elsewhere. The court struck down the contention, holding that the state could not thus discriminate between white and Negro students. The spokesman for the court was that conspicuous New Deal subversive, Charles Evans Hughes. The word "MENE" appears on the wall. Earl Warren was an inconspicuous citizen at the time.

In an Oklahoma case, a Negro student named McLaurin had legally won admission to the University, but had separate class room, library and cafeteria accomodations. He again went into court to have these restrictions removed. In ordering them removed the court said:

"These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply, as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirements of Oklahoma. But they signify that the State, in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart from the other students. The result is that Appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction. Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students and, in general, to learn his profession.

"Our society grows increasingly complex, and our need for trained leaders increases correspondingly. Appellant's case represents, perhaps, the epitome of that need, for he is attempting to obtain an advanced degree in education, to become, by definition, a leader and trainer of others. Those who will come under his guidance and influence must be directly affected by the education he receives. Their own education and development will necessarily suffer to the extent that his training is unequal to that of his classmates. State-imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained."

"MENE, MENE" appears on the wall.

In the Sweatt case from Texas, it was clearly recognized that a law school for Negro students had been established and that the Texas courts had found that the privileges, advantages and opportunities offered were substantially equivalent to those offered to white students at the University of Texas. Apparently, the Negro school was adequately housed, staffed and offered full and complete legal education, but the Supreme Court clearly recognized that education does not alone consist of fine buildings, classroom furniture and appliances but that included in education must be all the intangibles that come into play in preparing one for meeting life. As was so well said by the Court:

"....Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of view with which the law is concerned."

That decision was the final TEKEL, UPHARSIN. And who do you think wrote it? That Yankee outsider meddling in our affairs, Justice Fred Vinson, from Kentucky. Where was Earl Warren at the time? Why, he was the efficient Republican Governor of California.

So, what happened on May 17, 1954, was not a bolt out of the blue. Already segregation had been outlawed in graduate schools, colleges and universities, in inter-state travel, in housing, in real estate covenants, in labor employment and in other fields. The decisions had been written by judges of all shades of political belief. The one thing that they had in common was a conviction that no man should be forced to endure legally inflicted penalties because of the color of his skin.

The politician who professes shock and surprise at the May 17 decision merely admits his inability to read the obvious signs of the times. He thereby writes himself down as a very poor guide for the present or the future.

I think we should keep that fact firmly in mind as we examine some of the schemes they now seek to have us adopt.

First of all, they propose to lease or convey all public school property to individuals or corporations who would conduct private schools. Many hundreds of millions of dollars representing the taxes of South Carolinians would be involved. The opportunity for graft would be limitless. Teachers would be arbitrarily deprived of tenure and left to seek employment from these private schools or elsewhere. To make the stratagem work, the state would have to abolish all supervision of such schools and teachers and completely eliminate all standards and qualifications. There would not be the slightest guarantee of the character or quality of education provided by such schools. I think it entirely safe to say that the diplomas of none of them would be recognized by institutions of higher education anywhere in the land.

Then there is the discussion of payment by the state to the parents or guardians of children of amounts to cover tuition in these unsupervised private schools. The state could not compulsorily require attendance of pupils and there would not be the slightest guarantee that the state would receive any kind of value for its tuition money. And the state could not operate buses to convey these children to their schools. We would be back to horse and buggy days with a vengeance.

But South Carolina's peculiar contribution to the art of statecraft lies in proposing a triple school system, one for whites, one for Negroes, and one for children of both races. Now, I think if there is anything upon which we may all agree, it is that the dual system has been far more expensive than an integrated system would be and it has presented great difficulties in administration. The triple school system would be one-third worse. We must bear in mind that all three schools would have to be literally equal in all facilities and instruction, even though one of the schools might be attended by no more than a dozen pupils. Surely, irresponsibility in government must have reached a new low in the triple school suggestion.

Yes, there are enormous difficulties and unrelieved evils in every suggestion which has been made for evasion of the law of the land, if these devices could conceivably be legal. Are they, in fact, legal? It is to the great credit of the University of South Carolina that its law journal in the Fall, 1954, issue printed a scholarly article by Professor Francis B. Nicholson, in which all of these schemes were dissected and found to be unconstitutional. The same conclusions have been reached by the Dean of the Law School of George Washington University and a Professor of law at the University of North Carolina. Bear in mind that these

articles were not by "outsiders meddling in southern affairs" but were by Southerners subjecting the institutions of the South to dispassionate analysis. Their conclusion is that, however sophisticated the scheme may be, the court will reach its decision by considering the motives behind it and the objectives it is designed to attain.

South Carolinians, of all people, should beware of the facile promises so glibly made by our politicians. We are the burnt children who should dread the fire. Just a little excursion into legal history, if you please.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbids a state from abridging any of the rights of its citizens because of their race or color. The state of Texas had on its books certain statutes which authorized political parties to prescribe rules to determine who might vote in their primaries. Pursuant to such authority, the Democractic party set up rules excluding Negroes from membership in the party. The United States Supreme Court promptly held such action unconstitutional.

The Governor of South Carolina then convened a special session of the legislature to repeal all statutes of this state relating to primary elections. Without them, the Democratic party, it was argued, would be to no extent a creature, agent, or instrumentality of the state, but on the contrary, would be a mere private club, like the Elks or D.A.R., completely free to prescribe qualifications of its members. That bright bubble lasted just long enough for a case to reach the courts. The light of truth pierced this hastily created smoke screen of legal fiction. Under protection of law Negroes voted in Democratic primaries.

Doesn't the parallel strike this unsophisticated group full in the face? Now, certain of our politicians are saying: "We will repeal all laws relating to public education. We will convey or lease our school property to private citizens. They will run private schools. They will determine who shall be enrolled." If you will merely substitute "school" for "Democratic party," you have the identical legislative procedure formerly and ignobly and ingloriously employed.

Any high school student would be able to tell our legislators that a private school will last no longer than the party lasted as a private club.

So, in any discussion which you may have with friends or groups of people, you have the assurance that the schemes would be costly and destructive if they were legal but that, according to the best legal opinion obtainable, the court will strike them all down. But vastly more important than such considerations, is the naked fact that the schemes are tainted with fraud. It is a serious thing when responsible public officials urge their state to embark upon immoral policy. Let us never forget the moral issue involved.

But let us get back to the question of how we got this way, sick with a mortal sickness. The patient is the state. Let us examine together the chart of this patient.

We must go back a little bit before May 17, 1954. We must go the city of Charleston. A federal judge — Waring, by name — not from California, not from the malicious and ruthless North, as our politicians would describe it, but a native South Carolinian, struck down the sham and fraudulent primary law, as we have seen. He thereby struck a blow for the rights of the common man, that is, a blow for you and for me.

It matters nothing to his blind critics that his decision was unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court. He was subjected to abuse unparalleled in the judicial history of this state. There was an early symptom of our disease. The symptom was wrapped up in the point of view that, if you can't win by fair means, resort to foul; if truth is against you, try slander.

Then came May 17, 1954, with a decision which surprised no one with an I.Q. above that of a seventh grader. The first reaction was from the higher levels of our political life. There was wider sowing and deeper plowing of the seeds of suspicion of our courts. New Dealers, the Supreme Court were called, as though both parties had not for years advocated full rights for all our people. Recklessly men in high places began to call members of the court radicals bent upon destroying the South. The verbal assaults upon Judge Waring now were transferred to new objects of wrath. The fever was spreading.

It spread not only in the objects at which the assaults were directed. It spread in the level of those who succumbed to the fever. Lesser men, inspired by official example, began to feel that they must act, imitatively, like puppets. They began to form their little councils. High principles they professed. None of this Ku Klux stuff. They would use persuasion and reason upon the misguided Negroes. After all, were they not the best friend a Negro ever had?

That phase of the disease was of short duration. The next, inevitable step was quickly taken. Reason and persuasion were not enough. Some people are a little stubborn in insisting upon their rights, you know. The fever rose a little higher on the chart. Boycott, repression, intimidation, these were the next symptoms. Even now they are daily exhibited. All originally directed at Negroes.

But, beyond the comprehension of these councils, certain able white persons did not succumb to this mass lunacy. They had views and principles of their own. They stated them, publicly, boldly, as they would have been stated by Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt. So the distemper moves into its present phase. Such renegade white persons, placing humanity above race, must suffer penalties. They must be punished for their honesty, their Christianity. So, a brave professor at the University, a teacher at Mullins, a preacher at Batesburg, an editor at Florence — and a host of others — feel the blows inflicted by brutish hands.

The course of the disease is indicated not merely by this chronicle of events. It is indicated also by words which have crept into our speech. Since May 17, 1954 for the first time in our lives we have heard "evasion" and "circumvention" of a court's decree publicly advocated by responsible officials. Those are not the terms with which to describe honorable conduct. But they imply, at least, lip service to the decree while actually failing to comply.

But that was not enough. Some of them now advocate what they call "interposition," a polite term for violation of law on the grand scale. That from men sworn to uphold the law!

Where does all of this lead? Whither do we tend?

Boycott, intimidation, repression — those are not the end of the trail. They

are sign posts on the path to brutal violence and murder. A governor who advocates "interposition" is also, by that act, an advocate of cross-burning, egg-throwing, bombing — though he may lack the intelligence to perceive it. The "respectable" Citizens' Council, in advocating economic boycott of Negroes, is blood brother to the Klan. Emmett Till was done to death in Mississippi by men who took their cue from governors and senators.

Let us keep certain points clearly in mind.

When I seek to evade a law which I do not like, I weaken the strength of all other laws which I do like. What dragon's teeth are sowed by men who advocate evasion of the law!

Depriving a color minority of its rights under law will be the first step toward depriving other minorities of their rights under law, such as Catholics, Jews, labor unions and any other group which does not have its hands on the power of government.

If public officials today may wink at a denial of my rights, tomorrow they may wink at a denial of yours. Winking may become a habit, you know.

The rights and liberties of none of us are safe under a government which deprives any of us of his rights and liberties. The bell tolls for us, too.

Let me lay a question upon our consciences. I should like to see it lie there and writhe and burn and gnaw until an answer is forthcoming. What is the duty of a Christian church or a Christian association in these times?

If there is anything of reality in what I have said, we in South Carolina live in a time of moral crisis. Cunning men with perverted minds seek to fasten an immoral regime upon us. They presume to act as our spokesman, our agents. Shall Christianity stand idly by, dumb, mute, while this infamy is being perpetrated?

The glorious chapters in the church's history were not those in which it remained quiescent in the presence of vice, perhaps even carried the torch for libertine monarchs, gave eccesiastical backing to corrupt governments.

Not again in our generation will Christians have so rich and rare an opportunity to exert whatever moral authority and power they possess. Crises winnow wheat and chaff. If the churches and associations such as this now act — exhibit in their own membership the actual brotherhood of all mankind, assume the leadership of all forces of enlightenment, move to the attack upon the powers which seek to throttle our spiritual growth -- they will perform in the noble tradition of the faith and prove their right to wear the name of Christian.

Rough Draft May 9, 1955

Memorandum

MET

TO: All State Professional Staff

FROM: Frederick H. Routh
Assistant for State Program

RE: Semi-annual State Professional Staff Meeting

A. The semi-annual state professional staff meeting will be held at Camp New Hope, located six miles north of Chapel Hill and ten miles southwest of Durham, N.C., from before supper Wednesday, June 1st til after lunch Friday, June 3rd.

B. The State Executive Director and the Associate Director (or chief consultant in states using this method) are expected to attend. Travel funds from state budgets will be used for this purpose. *

C. Professional staff will, with consultation with state executive committees or officers, complete in writing and bring with them for presentation and discussion answers to the following questions?

1. What is the purpose of the organization for which you work? (Define in own terms).

2. How is this purpose manifested in your work in the state?

3. In terms of this purpose what are the functions as you see them of:

   a. the Board of Directors,
   b. the Executive and/or Program Planning Committee,
   c. the Executive Staff?

D. Enclosed for your consideration in answering these questions is the Criteria for evaluation of State programs and the SRC statement of purpose.

E. Tentative schedule for meeting:

~~Tuesday~~:	Afternoon, arrival and registration
Wednesday	6:00 p.m. -- supper
	7:30-9:30 p.m. -- general session with answers to above questions given orally by state staff people.
Thursday	8:00 a.m. -- breakfast
	9:00 a.m. -- Mitchell, Parrish and Routh will serve as a panel to give "critique" on reports presented previous evening.
*	11:00 a.m. -- Mrs. Tilly on work with church women
	12:00 a.m. -- Lunch
	2:00 p.m. -- Meeting on "Dr. Will" Alexander porch
	6:00 p.m. -- Supper at camp
	Evening -- free for informal exchange of information, etc.

~~Fri~~

Friday 8:00 a.m. -- Breakfast

9:00 a.m. -- Harold Fleming and John Constable, practicum on information and public relations, questions and answers.

11:00 a.m. -- Katherine Stoney on financial reporting, budgetary matters, etc., questions and answers.

12:00 a.m. -- Lunch

End of Conference

F. Remember it's a country camp. Dress is casual. Weather is mild, 65'-85'. Bedding, etc, will be provided by camp at small cost. Swimming and fishing is possible.

G. Let me know by 25 May if you need transportation from air port or train station in to camp. We'll meet you and carry you out. Same when you leave.

rnf
5/9/55

THE FLORIDA WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Avon Park, Florida
September 8-9, 1955

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
1. W. K. Williams	324 South Beach Street	Fla. Co. Human Relations
2. H. D. Roberts	" " ", Daytona Beach	" " " "
3. Mrs. Raymond Potter	Winter Park	United Church Workers
4. Rev. L. S. Johnson	Avon Park	
*5. Dr. Gilbert L. Porter	449 W. Georgia, Tallahassee	Ex. Sec. Fla. Teachers Assn.
6. Mrs. J. E. Huffman	3408 San Jose, Tampa	United ChurchWorkers
7. Mrs. R. E. Robison	3204 San Nicholas, Tampa	" " "
8. Mrs. G. Terry	Lutz, Fla.	Evangelical U. Brethren
9. Mrs. W. Lindsey	Miami	Congregational Christian Workers
10. Mrs. John D. Whidden	205 Poinsettia, Sebring	Christian Church
11. Mrs. Della Clark	Rose Trailer Park, Sebring	Christian Church
12. Mrs. H. B. Watson	607 S. Central Ave., Lakeland	First Christian
13. Mrs. A. L. Hoffman	521 N. Vermont Ave., "	All Saints Church
14. Mrs. A. Wynn Howell	406 W. Poinsettia, Lakeland	" " "
15. Mrs. Howard Schrop	12 N. Forest St., Orlando	" " "
16. Mrs. Donald Conkling	Eustis	Episcopal C.S.R.
17. Mrs. H. Mickens	801-4th St., W. Palm Beach	
18. Mrs. J. H. Hugley	1016 Adams, W. Palm Beach	
*19. Mrs. Norwood Phelps	2405 Pineridge Rd., Jacksonville	Vice-Pres. U. C. Workers
*20. Mrs. Alfred Lexow	610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood	Leadership Tr. U. C. Workers
21. Mrs. Maggie Sims	Avon Park	
22. Mrs. Rosa Lee	" "	
23. Mrs. Alberta Jones	" "	
24. Mrs. Jewell Williams	" "	
25. Mrs. E. R. Ehly	1031 Alfonso Ave., Coral Gables	American Lutheran
26. Mrs. John Cannon	931 W. New York, Deland	Area 3- U. C. Workers
*27. Mrs. Florence Small	626 Pearl St., Daytona Beach	Daytona Co. C. Workers
*28. Mrs. Cecil Davis	216 Riverview Blvd., " "	Pres. U. C. Workers of Fla.
29. Mrs. W. A. Pattishall	627 Park Lake Ave., Orlando	Treas. U. C. Workers of Fla.
30. Mrs. Edw. W. Ulrich	261 N. E. 23rd St., Miami	Miami A.C.W.
31. Miss Priscilla Rosenfeld	330 Sebold Bldg., Miami	Educational Dr. A.D.L.
32. Mrs. Charles Hineser	1165 N. E. 126 St., N. Miami	A.D.L. Chairman
33. Mrs. Gordon C. Poteat	Box 5066, Daytona Beach	Chrm. C. S.R- U.C.Workers
34. Mrs. Myrtle M. Davis	3535 Grand Ave., Miami 33	A.M.E. Church
35. Mrs. E. M. McJunkin	Orlando	U.C.C. Workers
36. Mrs. W. S. Hall	Winter Park	" "
*37. Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff	4906 Adamson St., Orlando	Pres. Winter Park, U.C. Workers
38. Mrs. F. C. George	534 W. Stetson, Orland	C.S.R. Disciples of Christ
39. Mrs. N. M. Faulds	Keene Rd., Clearwater	Peace Memorial Church
40. Mrs. D. P. McGeachy	115 Haven St., Clearwater	Pres. U.C. Workers
41. Miss Avis Cobb	1232 Bermuda St., "	Area Chrm. U.C. Workers
42. Miss Irene Wright	819 Biscayne Dr., West Palm Beach	
43. Mrs. S. R. Mitchell	1005 Lake Formosa Dr., Orlando	Christian Church
44. Mrs. Donald C. Wilson	2625 S. E. 5th St. Pompano	Pres. U. C. Workers
45. Mrs. Ada E. Stecher	218 Avila Rd., W. Palm Beach	
46. Mrs. Grace Odum	521 N. E. 11 Ave., " "	
47. Mrs. Jesse Roberts	Central Christian Church	Bradenton Central Christian
48. Mrs. R. J. Ball	2814 Riverview Blvd. Bradenton	Pres. U. C. Workers

49.	Mrs. Harry Kraner	Bradenton	Lutheran Church
50.	Miss Elizabeth Bogue	"	So. of Friends
51.	Mrs. M. R. Simpkins	Jacksonville	U.C. No.-Jacksonville
52.	Mrs. E. F. Tutson	"	" " "
53.	Mrs. H. I. James	1718 Myrtle Ave., "	
54.	Mrs. Thomasena D orrell	Jacksonville	" " "
55.	Mrs. Robert S. Laycock	814 S. Lakeview Dr., Sebring	Christian Church
56.	Mrs. R. L. Maxon	"	" "
57.	Mrs. C. W. Rogers	"	" "
* 58.	Mrs. L. S. Ashley	1611 Drake, Ocala	State Chrm C.S.R. U. C. Workers
59.	Mrs. Elizabeth Newlan	216 S. Tucawilla, Ocala	United Church Workers
60.	Mrs. George Jordan	c/o Jordan's Shoe Store, "	Treas. U. C. Workers
61.	Mrs. Ruth Maquire	800 Euclid Ave., Orlando	Pres. U. C. Workers
62.	Mrs. R. E. Tomlin	1815 Fifth St., N. St. Petersburg 2	Chrm. C. S. R.
63.	Mrs. Robbins Ralph	Box 1056 Avon Park	
* 64.	Dr. Paul Carpenter	250 Lake Ivanhoe Blvd. Orlando	Christian Church
~~65.~~	~~Mrs. Mabell N. Reese~~	~~M~~	
* 65.	Mrs. Mabell N. Reese	Mt. Dora Publishing Co.	Mt. Dora, Florida
* 66.	Mrs. M. E. Tilly	63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia	
* 67.	Mr. Robbins Ralph	Avon Park	Asst. Supt. Congregational Christian Churches of Fla.

* Resource Leaders and Speakers

REPORT OF TRIP TO
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEW ORLEANS and BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
May 25-27, 1956
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Birmingham, May 20

"The Fellowship of the Concerned" of Birmingham met at the Episcopal Church of the Advent, jointly presided over by the Chairman of the Christian Social Relations of the United Church Women of Alabama and the President of the Birmingham Negro Council of Church Women (unfortunately the United Church Women of Birmingham have two sections).

The Council of Negro Women led the worship. The worship service was so great it lifted you to new heights and was splendid preparation for the meeting that followed. The hymn was "What a Fellowship, What a Joy Divine!" - How they sang it! The Negro women felt the joy of fellowship with sisters of the faith of another race. (At a planning meeting last year, one of the Negro women said, "For the first time we have communication in our city with Church women across racial lines).

I came away from Birmingham with new hope and courage and a stronger feeling that the Church women would be the salvation of the South.

Some things they said they would do...

"Invite members of the Legislature to speak to our Church group with a question and answer period..." "Have groups of persons of both races to meet in homes to discuss matters of mutual concern..." "Bring children and young people together to discuss their ideas on integration..." "Organize interracial study groups." "Encourage the P-T.A. to work together across racial lines..." "Organize prayer groups to concentrate on changing attitudes..."

The Church of the Advent did much in being real hosts to the Fellowship - more than I ever saw any Church do for any group. Two ministers were the speakers - a young white Methodist minister and a Negro Baptist minister. Both speeches were what we needed.

New Orleans, Evening of May 25

Stories given me by Mrs. Goldthwait, President of the United Church Women of Louisiana:

1. The "Southern Gentlemen" (Citizen's Council of Louisiana) had just held a meeting in New Orleans with Gov. Griffin of Georgia as the speaker. At this meeting was read the names of white people whom they had found held membership in the Urban League and some other organizations which they named as "red sympathizers." (The New Orleans Picayune of May 25 carried a letter of protest from a Catholic priest and a somewhat apologetic reply from the man who read the list of names at the meeting).

2. At Hammond, Louisiana, are camps for migrant berrypickers (both races). The living conditions are deplorable. The employers evade the State and national Child Labor Law by claiming the children work for their families, so all children from five years of age and older pick berries, and the four year olds are the babysitters.

Disturbed by both the living conditions and child labor, the United Church Women secured a trained Church woman to work with the migrants, centering the activities in a little Methodist Church (white).

The young minister announced on Sunday morning the program to be carried out by the worker: the first week of Vacation Church School for the white children four years old and younger, with family conferences scheduled for one evening, with the women of the Church serving cookies and a drink. The same program for the the Negro children and their parents to be carried out the next week. His Church really supported him in this program.

There was a stranger who heard the announcement and started opposition. While the minister was eating his Sunday dinner a man he did not know drove up and called him outside and told him he was going to be ridden out of town on a rail, etc., if he carried out that program. The young minister let him say all he wanted to say and then said, "Are you through?" The man replied that he had told him what to expect. Then the young minister ordered him to leave the grounds - and the coward left, and the program for the white migrants went through as planned.

The first program for the Negro migrants was the family night. The Negroes were to sit on the lawn and see films thrown on the walls of the Church. The minister left his parsonage for the Church early. After he had gone, his wife looked out the window and saw cars driving up from all directions and forming around the Church. She slipped out the back way and went to her husband as he stood on the steps of the Church quietly listening to the insults and threats of the crowd. She asked him if he did not want her to call for help. He replied, "No, I am not afraid." When the crowd exhausted themselves, he asked them if they were through, and when they replied that they were, he told them to get off the grounds, and they did. However, no Negro showed up for the program that had been planned. Had they been threatened?

3. In the city of Ruston there is a branch of the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. There is a Methodist Church very close to the College. Every year the Methodist Youth Fellowship of both races of Louisiana have a joint meeting in this Methodist Church with the women of the Church serving the dinner. When publicity was given to the meeting this year, very strong pressure was brought to bear on the minister of the Church with the result that the dinner was not served in the Church building, but in the recreation hall.

That evening, when one of our Church women arrived at the Church, she found cars lined up in every direction, so parked that their lights shone into the large plateglass windows of the building. Threats and abuses were being hurled by the men in the cars. The youth paid no attention to them, however, and finished their meeting.

There is a Deaconess working with the Methodist youth who stood by, and when the "Southern Gentlemen" left, she and two students patrolled the grounds all night, but nothing happened. The next day a man came in to see her and told her that before he got through with her not a shred of her character would be left. She listened quietly and then said, "I'm not afraid of you."

Baton Rouge

I had been invited to speak Friday evening to another group at the Methodist Church on the grounds of our Methodist College. When I found a great deal of publicity had been given to the meeting through the newspapers, I felt sure I had to be prepared to face heckling.

There were about one hundred people at the meeting - Protestants, Jews, Catholics, Quakers, students. They let me speak and then as soon as I finished I told them they could have a question and answer period. An angry man arose and told me he was a steward of the Church and asked me a question which he did not give me time to answer, but left the Church. On the front seat on the right sat a rather large man who identified himself as a member of that organization. The questions became to come. on the left was the editor of the paper of the Southern gentlemen

Excited Woman: I have in my hands the figures on venereal diseases and illegitimacy. (She read the figures, showing the greater prevalence of venereal diseases and illegitimacy among the Negroes). Now you will make me send my children to school with Negro children.

Reply: I haven't that much power. I haven't tried to do anything about you and your children. I have never seen you before. I am glad, however, that you have those figures, and I suppose that if everybody in Louisiana had them and would be disturbed like you, you would work out a program to eradicate both the evils - it can be done.

A Crippled Young Man: You mention the Jews. Don't you know that the Talmud says that Jesus was a crook?

Answer: Did you read this in the Talmud?

Reply: I can't read Hebrew.

Student: Don't you know that the Talmud was written before Jesus was born?

Editor (Southern Gentlemen magazine): The Talmud does say that Jews can cheat anyone except another Jew.

Reply: Did you read this in the Talmud?

Reply: I can't read Hebrew.

Leader: I am surprised to find prejudice against the Jews in Louisiana. Since from the beginning of the State there have been so many nations and mixtures, I thought I would find a State of tolerance. I never thought I would find the leaflets against the Jews circulated in this State, written by people who are making money on the sale of them.

Large Man on the Right: The Supreme Court has taken my civil rights away from me by saying my children will have to go to school where they are directed, whether I want them to go there or not.

Student: That is what the South has always done to the Negro child - made him go to school in any kind of shack.

Editor: Does the Bible say anything about race relations?

Answer: The whole story of the Bible is God's relationship to man, man's relationship to God, and man's relationship to man. The Bible does not mention any color of skin. It recognizes all people as the Children of one Father.

(Then I went through all those strange interpretations about Ham, etc.)

It is well to read the Bible, not just take somebody's word about it. "Search the Scriptures, for in it you have eternal light." But be sure you read it, not quote it as "hearsay."

Editor: Can you tell me a particular instance in the Bible about race relations?

Answer: The story of the Woman at the Well, and the Good Samaritan. And there was a man named Peter, who did not like the Gentiles, did not want to regard them as children of God, and most certainly did not want to eat with them. But God wanted this man in His work. So one day when Peter was asleep on a housetop, God came to him in a vision, letting down in a sheet meat Peter called unclean. God told Peter to call nothing unclean which He had created.

Peter finally answered God by saying, "I perceive of a truth. Thou art no respector of persons."

I am not too worried about our South. We are the Bible Belt and surely we will be able to translate that which we read in Holy Writ into daily action. God is trusting us as he is no other people. We have the opportunity of making the South the proving ground of Democracy. The challenge is great. There is no time for friction or racial or religious hatred.

Working together, leaders of both races (and it must be both, together) coming together, can work out the way, God's way out of our dilemma.

Editor: We did not open the meeting with prayer. I think it should be closed with prayer.

And it was.

Note: The Editor of Louisiana's opposition paper calling us ~~together~~ to prayer was a great thing. The opposition was most courteous. The respect man of the South have for women but adds to the conclusion women can and must be the "shock-absorbers and interpreters of the social change," for they will be courteously heard.

After the meeting, the Editor came to the desk and apologized to me for flashing a light bulb in my face when he took my picture. The large man also came to the desk and told me I was too nice to be on the wrong side and I told him he had too big a heart to feel hate toward so many people and he said, "I know niggers. I work them all the time." I chided him for not knowing how to pronounce Negro, and asked him how he worked them, and told him I was horrified to hear him say he worked human beings, that surely he meant they worked together. He said, "No, I call them niggers, and I work them, and I pay their doctor bills when they get sick." I suggested that if he would pay them more, they could pay their own doctor bills and he would be a finer man, and they would be finer citizens. He laughed and went to talk to another group.

July 31, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: HCF
FBR
JC
DT
RHA
GSA

FROM: GSM

Mr. Brazeal, in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee, by chance saw Mr. Dent at the airport on July 29th. Mr. Brazeal told Mr. Dent that Mr. Dent had been chosen to serve on the special committee, and Mr. Dent told Mr. Brazeal that Mr. Dent would serve.

I suppose this is the Executive Committee's committee to pick a new president?

(No - to pick an exec. director. HCF)

eab/

DRAFT - FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
September 21-22, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

In view of the evident need in the South for extended effort in the field of human relations, the Southern Regional Council must now begin to plan for the period beyond October 1, 1957. That is the date of expiration of the current grant from the Fund for the Republic. Clearly our task will not be complete then, and we shall not be able to function effectively upon resources obtainable in the South. This proposal is submitted in the hope that the Fund will consider favorably the possibility of further assistance to our work for a further period.

September 30, 1957, will mark the end of three and one-half years of major support of the Council's program by the Fund for the Republic. The original hope of both the Council and the Fund was that the progress of the South and the growth of local support for our activities would render further grants from the Fund unnecessary. The reasons why these expectations were not realized are best seen in the perspective of the past few years.

BACKGROUND

It was in 1951 that the Council requested of the Ford Foundation a grant of $1,400,000 over a five year period to make possible the development of strong, professionally staffed state organizations. This seemed to us, as it does now, an effective long-range approach to interracial adjustment in the South. The subsequent creation of the Fund for the Republic resulted in a grant on April 2, 1954, enabling the Council to

undertake the state organizations' program. The grant for the first year was $240,000, for the second year $150,000, and for the third year $110,000 -- or a total of $500,000 for the state efforts, plus several generous grants for lesser projects totaling approximately $60,000. At the beginning of the grant period, the Supreme Court's school decision had not yet been rendered, and its nature and terms were matters for speculation. The ruling was issued only a few weeks later, however, and overturned the long-standing legal structure of segregation. Thus between 1951 and 1954 the Council's principal task was redefined as building strong, self-supporting state groups in three and one-half years rather than five years, with a total grant of $500,000 rather than $1,400,000, and in a legal and social framework that was presently to be drastically altered.

We are sure that in April, 1954, neither we, nor the Fund, nor the nation accurately gauged the extent or nature of the forces which we would encounter in persuading the South to accept the then impending decision of the Supreme Court. As Southerners, we are humiliated to indicate, however briefly, the main elements which make up this opposition.

"RESISTANCE FORCES"

The political organization of the lower South is such that the state governments are responsive only to intransigent pro-segregation opinion. Hence the power of state legislation, administrative action, public funds, and the prestige of state officials are all directed toward the maintenance of segregation. This official action is supplemented by the widespread development of such private organizations as the White Citizens Councils, which have become powerful instruments of political, social, and economic

pressure. There are now more than 50 such "resistance" organizations in the South, and the White Citizens Council movement alone claims 500,000 members.

Perhaps the most unfortunate result of these powerful efforts to mobilize prejudice and fear is the intimidation of much of the South's positive leadership. The cost of dissent from the segregation orthodoxy is so great that positive voices and efforts have been all but stifled. We do not make this dismal summary in any defeatist spirit; the forces moving toward integration are less spectacular and more long-range in nature, but in the end we believe they will prove more powerful. Meanwhile, however, we feel that the Southern Regional Council, as the only southwide, inter-racial body that has as its primary purpose the mobilization of constructive leadership across racial lines, bears a unique responsibility.

The existence of this truly formidable hostility to everything for which the Southern Regional Council stands -- particularly public school desegregation -- postpones the date when the Council may relax its efforts. More, it has tightened Southern purse strings. The awesome pressure of official and public opinion makes many Southerners indisposed and frequently afraid to contribute to any liberal cause. Hence, we must look beyond the region for a substantial part of our support. Since we think we have performed worthily under the confidence which you put in us, we turn again to you.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Some reassurance comes from the two and one-half years of experience we have had in working with staffed state organizations. And

generally speaking we continue to think that that is the best device. But we are convinced that the method has as its major shortcoming weaknesses in just those states where strength is most needed. We have come to distinguish between the "hard-core" states and the others in the South. By almost any reckoning, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana are the "hard-core" states. In three of those five states the SRC assisted organizations have shown a reticence of purpose amounting almost to timidity. Indeed, in Mississippi we think we have failed to establish a representative and forward-looking Board capable of supporting an active program. For quite different reasons -- mainly connected with the difficult geography of the state -- we have not yet got going in Tennessee an organization capable of independent action.

To match these areas of special difficulty, however, there is a success story in most of the remaining state organizations. Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, and Florida have shown gratifying development. In each of those states the organization has made a real dent on public opinion. The Alabama Council on Human Relations should be added to the honor roll of ones that have succeeded, when the severe obstacles in social climate and the limited resources available are taken into account; by nearly all measures it has performed well.

To sum up, six state organizations have done notably well; three or four have done well enough to make it likely that they can continue to be quite useful in their states; and one, two, or three have not yet found a pace and a way to work.

We began in your first period of aid to us with an even-handed offer to each of the twelve states. In the last few months, we have found

it clearly wiser to tailor-make our aid to some. For the coming twelve months, which will be the last period of your present grant, we will go further in altering the amounts of aid state by state. It averages out pretty well for the twelve states, but some will get a little more and some a little less.

And we think this tailor-making method is the one to follow for the future.

Now what does one do in places where the state organization is weak and the problem is extra hard? By stimulus from the central office you get persons with professional skills, who are already established in those states (academics or ministers or others), to proceed to pull together the material available in the locality for conferences and understanding between the races. This is an extension of the machinery we have worked out for employing local consultants on a per diem basis. Clearly the complex problems of the South cannot be met with rigid assumptions about method; a realistic and flexible approach is essential.

Out of the travail of the South this central office continues to be called upon for expanding rather than diminishing services. The staff in Atlanta are not empire builders (indeed they have a good deal of disposition in the other direction) but the Council has been hard put to find the funds to enable it to keep alive a sufficient body of informed and sympathetic staff members aided by a ready and trustworthy flow of fact. For the next few years, at any rate, a strong central organization seems essential to the success of this movement.

Experience has taught us that the state organizations pretty early come up against a wall of what they can raise locally without grave

sacrifice to program. Three or four thousand dollars a year strains the best of them. We cannot expect to get a useful program, state by state, at an average figure of less than $7,500 a year of subsidy per state organization. Take the $4,000 they may, perhaps, be able to raise, and you still have only $11,500; which is precious little on which to pay a full-time executive, a clerk, quite a number of consultants, a lot of travel, the rent, the telephone, and the rest.

CENTRAL OFFICE

The central office can raise $40,000 to $50,000 in a good year. And Southern money for our cause is harder, not easier, to get. It is taking about $100,000 a year now to run what is called for in the central office. We do not see how a responsible service can be provided on less than direct aid of $40,000 a year in addition to what we can raise from other sources.

DURATION OF AID

As to how long a new program should run, we now think that at the end of three more years of aid the back of the problem would be broken. Enough Southern communities would have opened their schools to prove to most of the rest that the change is manageable and ought to be welcomed. At the end of that time we think that quite a number of our state organizations might well have been transformed into agencies assisted from state funds or local gifts, working the more efficiently because of the accumulated non-official experience and because of the availability of trained personnel. Even in the more difficult states the habit of ready interchange between Negro and white citizens would have been launched, at least in some areas.

The whole cost of such a program amounts to $130,000 per year or a total cost of $390,000 for three years. The Southern Regional Council requests the Fund for the Republic to consider a grant to it beginning October 1, 1957, in those terms.

It should be recalled that our original request contemplated a five year program costing $1,400,000. This present proposal coupled with your generous grant for 1954-7 gives a total of well under $900,000, and includes help for six years instead of five.

I, myself, and the members of the staff will be, as heretofore, most anxious to supply you with whatever detailed information and appraisal the Fund for the Republic may wish.

Sincerely,

Marion A. Wright
President

eab/
9/12/56

M.E.T.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
December 5, 1956

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Rev. Robert E. Hughes Exec, Dir.,
Room 1218 Comer Bldg.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Phone: Alpine 2-2722

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, V. Chairman
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Dir
211 Izard St.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Phone: Franklin 4-4521

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Ass. Dir.
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. Colbert Cartwright, Chmn.
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest and Spruce
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. C. C. Walker, V-Chairman
1216 Chester Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Phone: CLinton 3-7072

Mr. Howard D. Roberts, Ass. Dir.
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mr. Caxton Doggett, Chmn.
376 N.E. 19th Street
Miami, Florida

Mr. Edward D. Davis, V-Chmn.
Central Life Insurance Co.
Tampa, Florida

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Staff:
Mr. Guy H. Wells, Exec. Dir.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Phone: JAckson 5-4063

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Ass. Dir.
223 Chestnut St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. E. C. Peters, Chmn
2901 Rockinham Drive N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. B. R. Brazeal, V-Chmn.
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Galen A. Martin, Exec. Dir
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Phone: 3-1409

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Chmn.
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Charles T. Steele, V-Chmn.
608 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Exec. Dir.
303 Bd. of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Phone: MAgnolia 4295

Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, Chmn
203 Woolsey Building
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Mr. Numa J. Rousseve, V-Chmn.
4636 Willow Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Staff:

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
121 East 3rd Street Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Phone: FRanklin 6-6833

Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chmn. (M.D.)
Doctors Bldg.
Charlotte, N.C.

Mr. S. E. Duncan, V-Chmn.
State Dept. Educ.
133 E. Hargett St.,
Raleigh, North Carolina

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Exec. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Phone: 6-6833

Mr. James T. McCain, Ass. Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chmn
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. John F. Potts, V-Chmn
Denmark
South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Dec. 5, 1956 not staffed
Office address 2005 Grand Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone: None

Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman
Cheekwood
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. James A. McDaniel, V-Chamn.
546 Beale Street
Memphis Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Staff:
Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Phone: GReenwood 6-6287

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Mr. W. R. Banks, Vice-Chamn.
Prarie View A. & M College
Prarie View, Texas

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mr. John H. Marion, Exec. Dir.
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Phone 3-8538

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chmn.
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Mr. John M. Ellison, V-Chmn.
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

INDEPENDENT FROM JANUARY 1, 1957:

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Staff:
Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Exec. Dir.
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Phone: JUniper 3-0375

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Chmn.
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. C. E. Dishman, V-Chmn
Piney Woods
Mississippi

12/18/56

HCF:

I had a telephone call from Lanier Hunt some days ago. He handed on the information based upon a fresh interview with the Editor of the Petal Paper that the paper had sufficient funds to continue through Christmas, but not thereafter.

cc: Mrs. Tilly

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

BACKGROUND SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE AT KOINONIA FARM, SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA

Koinonia (Greek for "community") was founded in 1942 by a group of Southerners. Located on State Highway 49 in Sumter County near Americus, Georgia, the farm is an interracial religious cooperative with everyone sharing in the proceeds of the farm according to needs. Koinonia, which was started on 440 acres of land, now comprises 1,100. In 1955, Koinonia held its first interracial summer camp for children. The camp was approved by the American Camping Association. The Reverend Clarence Jordan, a Baptist minister, was co-founder of Koinonia and has remained as one of its leaders.

April, 1956--Rev. Clarence Jordan announced that he was willing to sign entrance application to Georgia State College of Business Administration (white) for two Negro applicants. Fact was headlined in Americus and other Georgia papers. Rev. Jordan did not actually sign application since he was ruled ineligible to do so by the executive secretary of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The Koinonia newsletter charged that before Rev. Jordan got home from Atlanta, Governor Griffin had called the Sheriff of Sumter County, asking "who Jordan was" and what he was up to. Shortly following press accounts of Rev. Jordan's Atlanta experience, the farm began to receive anonymous telephone calls. Within a matter of a few days, the first of the farm's insurance policies were cancelled, retail merchants began to stop handling Koinonia eggs, and roadside signs were torn down. Pistol shots were fired at the roadside stand.

June 9, 1956 - A temporary injunction restraining Koinonia from operating its children's camp was handed down on charges brought by the Sumter County Health Department. The department asked that the farm be restrained from operating the camp on "health and sanitation ground."

July, 1956 - A Sumter County health engineer made an inspection of camp and farm and made minor recommendations, which, according to farm officials, "were carried out."

July 2, 1956 - At the hearing on the injunction, the county attorney asked that it be postponed to July 19 because he had not had time to prepare his case.

July, 1956 - Wilson Finch, W. A. Helms, Sherrard Horne, and A. H. Jennings, four Sumter County farmers, sought to associate with the county in the injunction claiming that the sponsors of the camp had no license and would operate the camp "in a manner detrimental to morals." Meanwhile, the camp was opened at a site outside Georgia.

July 19, 1956 - At the hearing, Superior Court Judge Cleveland Rees looked at the crowded courtroom and decided that it would be a "wrangle between the gospel and law," and so ordered another postponement with the cases to be presented by brief and affidavit. Material was to be presented to him by September 20, 1956.

July 23, 1956 - The roadside market at Koinonia was dynamited. The blast occurred shortly after 10 p.m. Damage was estimated at $3,000.

September 24, 1956 - Judge Rees signed an order dissolving the injunction, since in effect attorneys for both sides had agreed that the question had become moot. Tom Marshall and Tom Clark of the law firm of Dykes, Dykes, and Marshall represented the four Sumter County farmers. Sumter County commissioners were represented by Hollis Forte. Osgood Williams of Atlanta represented Koinonia.

September 24, 1956 - The Koinonia newsletter declared that an "economic blockade is virtually complete....The gas and oil situation remains critical. No distributor in Americus or Sumter County will supply us...Yesterday, another feed dealer, after supplying us for awhile, cut us off." Koinonia officials said they took the one child attending a local high school out of the school and sent him out of the state. This was done, they said, because "on the bus and between classes the older boys beat him and harrassed him in countless ways." Farm officials reported that State Farm Mutual Insurance Company had cancelled insurance policies on six of their trucks and automobiles. Earlier, officials said that an airplane company had refused to dust their cotton for weevils and that a local fertilizer company refused to sell to them. "The auto dealer, with whom we've done business over the years and who did practically all our repair work, said he wanted our business no longer," farm officials said.

November 27, 1956 - Several rounds of buckshot were fired into the roadside market. Shots ruined a refrigerated meat case valued at $300.

January 14, 1957 - A dynamite charge exploded inside the roadside market. Damage estimated from $5,000 to $7,000. Pieces of market blown 240 feet. Building was 20 by 30 feet. (Also during this period, four shots were fired from a slow-moving car into a gasoline pump. The four shots all landed within an area six inches in diameter.)

January 16, 1957 - A resolution was unanimously passed by the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association, condemning violence against Koinonia. The resolution adopted read: "We deplore and condemn the use of violence in any form against property and/or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others. As Christians and citizens we hold the right to disagree with others concerning their beliefs without forcing their agreement or yielding ours.

"We further condemn lawlessness in any form and call upon every citizen and the forces of law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties, and lives of others in our community, state, and nation.

"In these difficult days in which many nations and people look to these United States for moral as well as political leadership, it behooves each citizen-and especially each Christian - to assert positive efforts to strengthen the cause of civic righteousness."

The Ministerial Association also sent a letter to Governor Marvin Griffin.

January 18, 1957 - The Koinonia newsletter stated: "A short while ago we were notified by Mr. Willis Shiver, head of the Shiver Lumber Company, that no more building materials would be sold to us. Mr. Shiver is a steward in the First Methodist Church. Fourteen of our buildings have been erected wholly or partially with materials obtained from him. He said that the reason he cut us off was 'pressure from level-headed business men' and that his own feelings made him receptive to the pressure."

January 18, 1957 - A house on the Koinonia Farm was burned.

January 29, 1957 (1:15 A.M.) - At least eight shots from a series hit a house on Koinonia Farm. The Sumter County sheriff said the shots were .45 caliber. Persons on the farm say they believe the shots were from a sub-machine gun.

February 1, 1957 - Ten or eleven shots were fired into a cluster of residences at Koinonia Farm. One shot went through a window of the house nearly hitting an 11-year-old-girl. The shots were fired in the general direction of some of the children who were playing volley-ball on a well lighted court. The children fled in fright at the first burst and no one was injured.

February 1, 1957 - The Georgia Council of Churches Executive Board and the Executive Committee of the United Church Women of Georgia passed a joint resolution condemning violence against Koinonia Farm. Copies of the resolution were sent to Governor Griffin, Sheriff Fred Chappell of Sumter County, the editor of the Americus Times, and to Rev. Edward Carruth, President of the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association.

February 9, 1957 - Koinonia Farm officials report that on three different occasions persons who had visited the farm were stopped by state law enforcement officers and quizzed as to why they were visiting the farm and asked to show identification papers.

February 9, 1957 - A cross was burned in front of one of the farm's houses in which a Negro tenant and his wife lived.

February 14, 1957 - Two crosses were burned. One in front of a friendly Negro neighbor's house and one in front of the house of the parents of a young man who lives at Koinonia.

February 14, 1957 - Flood lights placed along the road at the main entrance to the farm were shot at - two were put out.

February 24, 1957 - It was reported in the Atlanta Constitution on February 25th that a group of Klansmen met with representatives of the farm to discuss the possible sale of the farm if a purchaser could be found. The South Georgia Division of the KKK had a meeting of 150 persons in Americus preceding the visit to the farm. The highest ranking Klan official in attendance was C. E. Freeman of Macon, the grand titan of the sixth province.

March 5, 1957 - An unarmed Koinonia guard was fired on; the light he was carrying was shattered and two bullets struck the automobile by which he was standing.

Revised
March 6, 1957

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED,"
Of The Southern Regional Council

(Southern Women concerned about Their South)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
April 2, 1957

South-wide Workshop -- 109 in attendance, representing national or regional denominational boards, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestants from 10 states.

A Catholic Priest led one section, a Baptist minister was the speaker, a Rabbi wrote the worship service.

Theme of Workshop--"The Challenge of the Supreme Court Decision."

This has been followed by Workshops on State levels in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama--others will follow.

Other Activities-- Spoke in public schools and P. T. A. on United Nations.

Participated in a Weekend Seminar of students from all Georgia Colleges

Led Workshop on Human Relations for students Emory Junior College, Oxford, Ga. and also for an all-day session of a district of Women's societies, representing 26 churches.

Represented Southern Regional Council at Southeastern Jurisdiction Annual Meeting of the Women's Society of Christian Service, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Taught 10 two-hour classes a day for a week for churches in area of Covington, Kentucky.

Made Program for annual meeting of United Church Women of Georgia.

Participated in a two-day conference called by two Bishops of the Methodist Church (acted as Secretary).

Taught a series of classes at night in three churches in Atlanta.

Spoke to Frontier's Club, Youth Fellowship and two Sunday School Classes on the Supreme Court Decision.

In fact, I am out almost every evening I am in Atlanta, speaking to Community groups, etc.

Work with Teen-Age Groups

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

Worked with Teen-Age groups in local church. Worked in Summer Camp with two (2) Methodist groups in Georgia; a Jewish group in North Carolina.

Held Workshop on Human Relations in a Junior College.

Speak several times a year in different High Schools.

Rev. 4/22/57

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Aycox, Mrs. Nanie B.%	Educator	Texas Southern Univ., Houston, Tex.
Bates, Mrs. L. C.	Civic Leader	1804 Bishop St., Little Rock, Ark.
Bates, Mrs. W. F. (2)	Church Leader	125 Atkins St., N. Little Rock, Ark.
Bond, Ulysses S. (1)	Businessman	Madison, Arkansas
Brazeal, B. R.%	Educator	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Brooke, W. C. #	Clergyman	Box 208, Staunton, Virginia
Brunini, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph B. (2)	"	123 North West St., Jackson, Miss.
Bryant, Mrs. Myra J. (2)	Civic Leader	432 - 12th Terrace, N. Birmingham, Ala.
Burney, I. H. (1)	Ins. Exec.	P. O. Box 660, Jacksonville, Fla.
Carter, Hodding (1)	Editor	Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.
Cartwright, C. S.#	Clergyman	Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Ark.
Christopher, Paul R. (2)	Labor Leader	216 Flatiron Bldg. Knoxville, Tenn
Clement, R. E. (1)	Educator	Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, Ga.
Clingman, Rt. Rev. C. (1)	Bishop	421 South Second St., Louisville, Ky.
Crate, Mrs. James S. #	Civic Leader	2410 Inwood Dr., Houston, Tex.
Crossman, Jerome (1)	Businessman	3400 Republic Nat'l Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
Dabbs, James M. (2)	Farmer	Mayesville, South Carolina
Davidson, Herbert M. (2)	Editor	Daytona Beach News Journal, Fla.
Dent, A. W.*	Educator	Dillard Univ., New Orleans, La.
Doggett, Caxton #	Clergyman	376 N. E. 90th St., Miami, Fla.
Ellison, J. M. %	Educator	Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, Va.
Evans, J. Claude#	Clergyman	P. O. Box 867, Columbia, S. C.
Foster, Luther H. (2)	Educator	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Friedman, S. Thomas (1)	Social Worker	P. O. Box 6747, Houston, Tex.
Golden, Harry L. (2)	Editor	P. O. Box 2505, Charlotte, N.C.
Gomillion, C. G. (2)	Educator	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Griffin, John A. (2)	Professor	Emory Univ., Emory Univ., Ga.
Haas, Joseph*	Attorney	First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Hamilton, Grace T.	Civic Agency Exec.	Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Hammer, Philip (1)	Planning Consultant	70 Fairlie Street, Atlanta, Georgia
Hancock, Gordon B.*	Professor	P. O. Box 6056, Richmond, Va.
Harris, M. Lafayette (2)	Educator	Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Hunter, Duncan #	Clergyman	Alexander City, Alabama

Board of Directors - 2
4/22/57

Johnson, Guy B. (1)	Professor	Univ. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N.C.
Kidd, A. L. %	Professor	Fla. A & M Univ., Tallahassee, Fla.
Larkins, John R.%	Soc. Worker	Bd. of Charities & Soc. Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.
Lewis, Dr. Elsie %	Educator	Tenn. A & I Nashville, Tenn.
Looby, Z. A. (1)	Attorney	419 Fourth Avenue, N. Nashville, Tenn.
Mays, B. E. (1)	Educator	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
McCann, John (1)	Businessman	11 Dove St., New Orleans 24, La.
McDowell, E. A. (2)	Professor	So. Bapt. Theol. Sem. Wake Forrest, N. C.
McManus, Rev. Eugene P.(SSJ)	Clergyman	1911 Law St., New Orleans 19, La.
Milton, L. D. (1)	Banker	Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Moron, A. G. (1)	Educator	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Penick, Rt. Rev. E. A. (2)	Bishop	802 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N.C.
Peters, E. C. #	Retired College Pres.	2901 Rockingham Dr., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.
Rayzor, Mrs. J. N. (2)	Civic Leader	3207 Groveland Lane, Houston, Tex.
Reddix, J. L. (1)	Educator	Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.
Richards, J. M. (2)	"	Columbia Theol. Sem., Decatur, Ga.
Richardson, H. V. (2)	"	Gammon Theol. Sem., Atlanta, Ga.
Rinehart, Hollis (1)	Attorney	Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.
Robinson, Mrs. E. U. (1)	Church Leader	P. O. Box 516, Gallatin, Tenn.
Rousseve, Numa J. %	Businessman	4636 Willow St., New Orleans, La.
Ruthenburg, Miss Dorcas	Newscaster	Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Sharp, Walter#	Educator	Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
Shaw, Charles A. (1)	Ins. Exec.	2206 Dowling St., Houston, Tex.
Smith, J. Edwin (2)	Attorney	505 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Tex.
Solomon, W. E. (2)	Exec. Sec. Tchrs. Assn.	1719 Taylor St., Columbia 1, S.C.
Sparling, Mrs. E. M. (2)	Civic Leader	222 Thompson Bldg., Hot Springs, Ark.
Steele, Charles F.	Civic Agency Exec.	608 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Stewart, James E. (2)	Businessman	548 N. E. 4th St., Okla.City, Okla.
Stroud, Mrs. Tommie (1)	Civic Leader	2524 Old Oaks Drive, Waco, Texas
Sytz, Miss Florence (2)	Professor	Tulane Sch. of Soc. Wk., New Orleans, La.
Tillman, Mrs. J. F. (2)	Church Leader	Lewisburg, Tenn.
Trenhom, H. C. %	Educator	Ala. State College, Montgomery, Ala.
Wheeler, John H. (1)	Banker	Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.
Wheeler, Raymond #	Doctor	Doctors Bldg., Charlotte, N.C.
Wilkins, Miss Josephine (1)	Civic Leader	c/o Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
Wilbern, York (2)	Educator	Univ. of Ala., Tuscaloose, Ala
Williams, Paul D. (1)	Businessman	3320 Gloucester Rd., Richmond, Va.
Wright, Marion A.*	Lawyer	Top Knot, Linville Falls, N. C.

Young, Mrs. Morris %	Nurse & Civic Leader	P. O. Box 992, Anderson, S. C.
Young, Thomas W. (1)	Publisher	Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Young, Whitney Sr.%	Educator	Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

SYMBOLS

*SRC Officer

#Ex-Officic

%State Representative

(1) Term expires Nov. '57

(2) Term expires Nov. '59

November 11, 1957
Report of Mrs. Tilly

WORK WITH YOUTH GROUPS:

Led a workshop group on Human Relations at Oxford Junior College.
Spent a week each at two Youth Camps. Led a discussion on Supreme Court decision and resistance movements.

Spent six hours with 116 young people at a YWCA camp. Led a workshop group on race for the Georgia Methodist Student Movement. Taught the youth department in a church school each Sunday for the month of October with United Nations.

TEACHING:

Taught in Schools of Missions in Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Have been called upon to participate in ten classes in "Christ the Church and Race" in city of Atlanta.

DISCUSSIONS:

For the study classes of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, gathered up the material at the grass roots for the study "In Every Place a Voice.

Four all day sessions in study classes of church women in Atlanta, Dalton, Athens, Gainesville districts - over a thousand women in relays spent an hour with me in this discussion.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED:

Met with "Fellowship of the Concerned" groups in South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

South wide meeting held October 29 and 30 at Morehouse College. Representatives of both races - Catholics, Jews and Protestants met together from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, and New York. The main speaker for the sessions came from Chicago.
Total number present including staff members - 85.

Work with Teen-Age Groups

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

Worked with Teen-Age groups in local church. Worked in Summer Camp with two (2) Methodist groups in Georgia; a Jewish group in North Carolina.

Held Workshop on Human Relations in a Junior College.

Speak several times a year in different High Schools.

Clear Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

What is the Fellowship of the Concerned? It is what its name implies - a fellowship of Church women leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues. It is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the Y.W.C.A., with the help of the Department of Christian Social Relations, United Church Women. It is being financed by the Southern Regional Council. The initiative for action, however, is entirely in the hands of the women.

HISTORY

Whenever there has been a crisis in human relations in the South, Church women have come together to face the issues and work out a program of action. The first call was to a Cause and Cure of War Conference, just before World War II. This answered a national call, under the direction of an appointed Southern leader (Mrs. M.E. Tilly).

Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

When lynching was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The story of their work is well known and saved the South from continued mob violence.

Rural Health

Rural health was the next disturbing situation faced. This began as a Methodist project, but, realizing it was the concern of all the South, the leaders of the groups of the three faiths came together. The U.S. Surgeon-General gave his blessing to the endeavor by his presence and address at the meeting. This health conference was followed by district meetings in States. In our files we have a letter from the Director of the State Health Department of Georgia, stating that it was entirely through these meetings that the Legislature passed the appropriation of one million dollars for rural hospitals a few months later. This same story could be said of each of the States.

Demobilization Conference

Realizing that the women had spent a great deal of time in First Aid courses and Red Cross work and now that the war was over this time should be mobilized for peacetime action, women were called together in a Demobilization Conference.

Workshop on Civil Rights (Sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, as were all the conferences later)

With a number of the staff of the U. S. Department of Justice with us, this workshop was held to study civil rights and to become aware of current infringements of these rights in our South.

Clear Copy Onion Skin

Conference on Injustice in the Courts

At this conference was worked out a program of "Know Your Courts As You Know Your Schools." Here the women named themselves The Fellowship of the Concerned, and began sitting in courts, giving courage to judges and juries alike. They presented the sheriffs of two-thirds of our counties with the pamphlet, "Race and Law Enforcement."

Supreme Court Decision on School Integration

The first conference was held in 1953 just before the decision came and here the women planned what they would do in preparation for the decision. In February of 1955, the women again came together from the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. These have been followed up with State meetings. One also has been held in Texas. Altogether about 2,000 women have been in the South-wide and State meetings on this question. These conferences have been great by every measure. One is impressed by deep spiritual nature of them. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be -

Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do not agree . . . .
"Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

September 27 and 28, 1956 Meeting

This will be a larger gathering with the women of the three faiths, of each denomination, of both races attending. Each State of the South will be represented, and through all of us working together, we hope to find some direction for the Church in these challenging days.

THE GEORGE S. MITCHELL (APPRECIATION) FUND

Goal: $15,000

Areas of Operation:

I. Announcement of Fund through mail to extensive mailing list.

(1) Mailings to all logical SRC connections.

(2) Supplying state affiliates and other agency offices with announcements to be mailed if they so request. Such mailings should be accompanied by a note of explanation from the (cooperating) sponsoring agency.

II. Personal Solicitations.

(1) Board of Directors

(2) State Office Contacts

(3) Staff Contacts

(4) Area Solicitations (Campuses, etc.)

III. Fund Raising Dinners

Dinners in selected areas to raise funds for the GSM Fund. To have an SRC speaker (Fleming or Routh) and possibly to show the GSM map-talk film.

The establishment of the fund will be announced in a (lithographed) letter signed by the President and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council. This letter will state that a special fund is established in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of GSM friends and admirers who feel this is the most significant way in which to pay tribute to the man for his good and long service to causes liberal and Southern. Said fund," will insure the continuation of the good work carried on by Dr. Mitchell during so many difficult years."

Exploitation of the fund possibilities will be carried on in three areas as indicated in the foregoing outline and described below.

I. The Mail Appeal:

(1) Announcement is to be mailed to the entire SRC mailing list, including New South subscribers, friends, selected cooperating agencies, labor leaders, individuals with cooperating foundations, etc.

Estimated return: 5,000 mailings - 5% response - average response $20.00

Total $5,000

(2) Each staff member is to be responsible for compiling a selected list of contacts to whom this announcement can be sent. Such mailings will be covered by personal notes using the most appropriate appeal. The appeals may be general, (ie, "an excellent opportunity to be of help to a good cause",) or explicit, ("desperate - your $5.00 will help,"). Point is, no time for undue modesty or delicacy where such is necessary for luxurious dignity, extravigantly assumed.

Estimated return: 200 mailings - 25% response - average response $25.00

Total $1,500

(3) This selected mailing is to be extended to individuals outside the staff, including state affiliate personalities (such as friends of Alice Spearman), closely related persons (Josephine Wilkins), sympathetic outsiders (Catherine Taylor), and others.

Estimated Returns 400 mailings - 20% response - average response $25.00

Total - $2,000

(4) The announcement is to be made available to state affiliates and other agencies who agree to make their own mailings. The special mailings will be explained by an appropriate letter from the sponsoring organization. In addition to mailings this contact would include mention of the fund in agency bulletings, etc.

Estimated return: 3,000 mailings or mentions - 5% response - Average response $10.00

Total - $1,500

II. Personal Solicitations:

(In the personal solicitations program, emphasis will be placed on immediate and directed grants. However, for those with limited funds who desire to contribute in addition to their immediate possibilities, monthly pledges will be accepted. This pledge plan will be spelled out in detail after the program has begun.)

(1) The Board of Directors will be informed of the fund and urged to participate. Each Board member will be requested to raise $500 for the Fund. Announcements of the establishment of the fund will be made available for individual board member use.

Estimated return - 20 board participants - average raised $200

Total - $4,000

(2) State affiliates will, in some instances, be willing to participate in this program. Individuals in these agencies will be determined and, in addition to their limited mailings and other publicity, they will personally solicit funds from those who seem logical prospects.

Estimated return: 5 participants - 50 returns - average return $20.00

Total - $1,000

(3) Staff contacts can play an important role in this phase of the drive. The staff should be asked to participate in the same way that state affiliate workers and other interested persons are asked. That is, extra duty time, not conflicting

with the regular schedule, is in order. This is a difficult area, but necessary. Contacts and methods will be left to the discretion of the individuals concerned. However, responsibility in this area cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Estimated return: Uncertain.

III. Fund Raising Dinners

This should not be considered an elaborate network of dinners throughout the country. However, in several instances, after the program is begun, the possibility for such dinners may arise. If such is the case the opportunity should be taken advantage of.

President
Mrs. R. M. White
5026 Sylvan Road
Richmond 24, Virginia

Vice-President
Mrs. J. A. Berry
1716 Arlington Road
Roanoke 15, Virginia

Recording Secretary
Mrs. J. A. B. Lowry
Crewe, Virginia

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. R. G. Pullen
753 Belmont Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia

Treasurer
Mrs. Jacob Hevener
Box 506
Staunton, Virginia

Missionary Education
Mrs. Roscoe C. Johnson
16 N. Royal Avenue
Front Royal, Virginia

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Elmer E. Hess
826 N. Augusta Street
Staunton, Virginia

Spiritual Life
Mrs. B. M. Nance
West Point, Virginia

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. E. V. Ennis
1536 Holland Avenue
Norfolk 9, Virginia

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Benton E. Simpson
1523 Lafayette Boulevard
Norfolk 9, Virginia

Missionary Service
Mrs. N. V. Coleman
2317 W. Grace Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Student Work
Mrs. O. L. Miller
1340 S. Main Street
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Youth Work
Mrs. W. R. Phelps
Bedford, Virginia

Children's Work
Mrs. E. O. Parkinson
1005 Edgehill Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. E. W Aaron
5804 St. Christopher's Lane
Richmond Virginia

Status of Women
Mrs. J. H. Montgomery
2322 Rosewood Avenue
Richmond 20, Virginia

Supply Work
Mrs. T. S. Ayers
Oanacock, Virginia

Librarian and Historian
Mrs. G. F. Holt
19 W Lock Lane
Richmond Virginia

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH
VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Aug. 21-49.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It is just too bad that the Blackstone Institute is Sept. 6 to noon 9th. I was hoping that I could attend one more of your meetings before my term of office expires.

I know the Atlanta meeting will be thrilling and the information and inspiration as wonderful as all those I have attended before, when you arranged them.

I missed you at Junaluska. Miss McKinnon's class on "We, the Peoples of the Ecumenical Church" was challenging and I am studying hard to be able to present this course at Blackstone. (By the way Dr. Earl Moreland who attended both Amsterdam and Ten Chichester, this summer speaks to us the first night.)

But oh, my dear! The Clinic! I know now how a child feels who has studied hard and been promoted, and then for

no apparent reason he gets sent back to the first grade. Do you get me? I thought it couldn't be possible as day by day, (if we met at all) - we never failed to discuss how we could get reports from the local women. "Human Rights, our World Mission", was not mentioned in the Clinic, at least I didn't hear it if it was. I just wish I could talk to you awhile today. Maybe I'm blue, I don't know, anyway it won't be long, now, for me and then I can take my own time and try to keep abreast of the things of the world as you opened in my mind and heart - a vista that will always beckon me.

I truly regret being unable to be with you Sept. 8-9th.

With much love, always,

Sincerely

Paulyne L. Hess.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

October 6th, 1950

Mrs. Anna R. Baird
Norristown State Hospital
Norristown, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Baird:

We have read your letter very carefully. However, we have come to the reluctant decision that there is nothing that we can do to help you. We are not a general defense organization and our charter does not permit us to go into every case involving injustice. We are allowed to tackle only those cases which involve issues of constitutional civil rights, and even then, our budget does not permit us to enter all cases, but only those involving new policies or new precedents of law.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Monte Levy

Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel

HML/sg

6/29/50

Mrs Tilly I believe people like Thes would help us if they only understood facts
Mrs Baird was missionary in Korea 14 years
Fought the Communist for years.
The name I spoke of is a Methodist minister

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Mrs Barads rights were taken from her wrongfully. She has not been a citizen of U.S. for years. Was in Mexico 6 years She is a trained nurse too.
She was forced to get up at 5 a m & work till 10 hrs a day for months in a Cafeteria.
It is slave labor. No treatment given her nor me. Just locked behind bars. It is criminal neglect if we were sick.
I am not & nurse have been mentally ill not one day. C. Carr

Fellowship of the Concerned - contributing

1301 So. 6th ave., Maywood, Illinois

Dec. 23, 1950

Mrs. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

acknowledged by card - NH

3-00 NH check

deposited for F.O.C. in Citizens Trust 12/28/50

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The enclosed check is meant to help a little to promote justice somewhere. After reading the article in Collier's, I feel sure that you will know where it can be used to do that.

It is heartening to read of a good fight being waged for human rights.

Sincerely
Julia Collins

EDWARD L. BERNAYS
26 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TELEPHONE BUTTERFIELD 8-5000

December 28, 1950

Dear Madam:

Herewith attached a reprint of a full page statement which appeared in The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune and New York World-Telegram & The Sun during the week of December 26, which we think may be of interest to you.

We invite your comment.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Bernays
EDWARD L. BERNAYS

YOUR PUBLIC RELATIONS in the NATIONAL EMERGENCY

★ For some time now, forward-looking Americans have recognized that private interest must coincide with public interest. This is particularly true in the present national emergency.

★ But some of us have not yet awakened to this truth. And unless everyone of us does, there may be no private interest left to worry about.

★ Our national strength is founded on a unified, powerful morale.

★ This morale is built by our common belief in our national goals and united action to achieve them.

★ The national emergency demands that all of us on all fronts work together for the general good.

★ Complete cooperation on the home front is as vital to national survival as it is on the military front.

★ For the sake of his own private interest, the individual must willingly sacrifice convenience, comfort and profit for the common good, endure hardships and suffering.

★ For unless we maintain our continuity as a free, independent nation, we shall have nothing as individuals.

★ Every American is responsible for our morale. Our national morale is the sum of our individual morales. This means that all of us, men and women, old and young, corporation executives and employees, must be willing to serve wherever and whenever we are needed. Any man who acts at the country's expense helps the enemy. If he injures his country's strength, he destroys everything he values for himself.

★ Acting at America's expense includes profiteering, chiseling, black and gray marketeering, or doing anything which places personal profit above the public interest.

★ It also includes slander, hate, rumor-mongering and scapegoating at the expense of public officials or private citizens.

★ Our national welfare in this emergency requires that individuals, groups and corporations give the most painstaking attention to their public relationships.

★ They must ensure, in their own interest and in the public interest, that every action and utterance *raises* morale and does not lower or destroy it.

★ They must make certain that their policies, words and acts are dictated not by narrow immediate expediency but by the broader interest of self and country.

★ If ever there was a time when such public relationships were indispensable, that time is *NOW*.

EDWARD L. BERNAYS

A Partnership of Edward L. Bernays and Doris E. Fleischman

Counsel on Public Relations

26 EAST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Washington Newsletter

of the

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1000 ELEVENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

TELEPHONE: STERLING 3711 *Editors:* E. RAYMOND WILSON BARBARA S. GRANT C. LLOYD BAILEY

Washington Letter No. 83 January 2, 1951

THE EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS OPENS

Will you start out the New Year by writing in your own words to your Congressman your concern about the present race in arms, and in particular about the threat of universal military service and universal military training, and ask him to discuss your concern with members of the House Armed Services Committee? Would you please send us a copy of your letter and of his reply? If you have forgotten the name of your Congressman, ask your postmaster or write the FCNL. We suggest you write your Senators, too.

REARMAMENT -- WILL IT INSURE EITHER VICTORY OR PEACE?

President Truman, in his radio address to the nation on December 15, called for the declaration of a national emergency with the return of many wartime powers; rapid mobilization of the armed forces from approximately 2,500,000 today to 3,500,000; higher taxes; reduction of non-military expenditures by the Federal Government; the imposition of controls over some prices and wages; and the transfer of much of the nation's energy from the production of civilian and consumer goods to the production of materials for military defense. He announced the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

President James B. Conant of Harvard University, writing in LOOK Magazine for December 19, 1950, insisted that universal military service for all 18 and 19 year olds must be enacted immediately to meet a situation of extreme gravity and that we should put a large force of troops in Europe for a decade or more if necessary. The Eighty-Second Congress, which convenes January 3, will be conducting hearings, and debating what authority and money it will grant.

The Cost Is Skyrocketing

Already for this fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, Congress has appropriated in excess of $53 billion for military defense, with at least $50 billion more to be requested early in 1951 for the ensuing fiscal year. This $53 billion includes money for the armed services, development of atomic weapons, and civil defense. This amounts to a million dollars every ten minutes, day and night. This costs us every hour more than the entire world spends in a year for meeting hunger through the Food and Agriculture Organization or combatting disease through the World Health Organization. Every seven hours stretch we spend more than the entire world plans to spend on the United Nations itself in 1951.

Compare these figures with non-defense appropriations - $24½ billion, $6 billion of which was for veterans services. The pressure for inflation of this military spending is indicated by the provisional estimates for what the armed services, now the largest buyers in the United States, will be shopping for with the $53 billion now available to them -- more than $10 billion for supplies and materials, about $10 billion for aircraft, $12.5 billion for other equipment, and $1.9 billion for military construction. Do you remember that some Congressmen said we could not afford $300 million for helping to equalize the educational opportunities of 27 million elementary and high school students in the United States?

Some Arguments Which Are Advanced for Rearmament

Proponents of rearmament argue that only such an arms program will impress the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin who, they believe, respect only force; that our stockpile of atomic bombs is mainly what has so far kept the Russian armies from seizing all of Europe and marching to the English Channel; that the Soviet Union has 6 million men ready to march into Europe now if so ordered; that if the industrial and economic power of Western Europe were added to potential power of Russia and her satellites it would tip the balance nearly two to one against the "free world" which now has a potential of about twice that of the Soviet Union.

The present U. S. superiority of atom bombs will shrink rapidly as Russia builds some which can be used against the West, so it will be necessary to create military strength in manpower and air power to make up for the loss in atom bomb strength. The crucial timetable is often given as the next two years, although frequently the period for maintaining "partial mobilization" of millions of men and weapons is spoken of as from five to twenty years.

There appears to be, so it is claimed, a carefully planned strategy on the part of the leaders of the Soviet Union for domination of the entire world as evidenced by the absorption of one satellite after another, the large percentage of Soviet national expenditures which go for military purposes, the great number of Soviet men under arms, the arming and encouragement to aggression on the part of North Korea, the entrance of the Chinese Communists into the Korean war, the obstruction by the Russians in the United Nations, the Soviet pressure on Greece and Turkey and Germany and Yugoslavia and Iran and Tibet and Indo-China and the Philippines and the Malay States and Burma, and so on.

Two Fundamental Questions

First, will the United States and the Soviet Union be more willing and more able to negotiate a workable settlement two years or five years or ten years from now, after both sides have built many more atomic bombs and perhaps hydrogen bombs, conscripted millions more men, created more fear and further convinced themselves that they cannot deal with each other? It is claimed that the United States can negotiate only from "situations of strength." Will the creating of "situations of strength" provide a more adequate ground for negotiation? Is there any assurance that "situations of strength" will not in like manner be established by Russia and China? Unconfirmed news stories indicate that since the United States has started its rearmament program, Communist China has announced its intention to build up a 12,000,000 man armed force. Such is the vicious circle of any armament race.

Second, is the building up of large armaments any guarantee of peace? In speaking of the implications of waging the cold war for a generation, Senator Brien McMahon said to the Senate on February 2, 1950:

> "Arrayed against the choice of such a policy is 5,000 years of recorded history, which teaches again and again and again that armament races lead to war -- under today's conditions, hydrogen war."

The more we rely upon force, which we denounce the Russians and the Chinese and the North Koreans for using, the more we narrow any moral superiority which we as a nation might have. The world is faced with the anomaly of rearming Germany and Japan, only five years after a war had been fought to disarm them. Such an expenditure of men, money and resources can only be undertaken and maintained by constant appeals to fear and the suppression of more and more civil liberties on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The so called "free world" would rapidly become a world of conscription and regimentation.

The pyramiding of guns and planes and bombs by the United States offers no basic hope to the millions of people in Asia and Africa. For so long as we put our trust and faith and money in this kind of a rearmament program, the United States Congress will have neither the determination nor the funds to carry out an adequate alternative program of economic aid and reconstruction. It threatens our economy with bankruptcy. It means the increasing strangulation of the United Nations between two huge power blocs. Instead of rearmament the United States ought to take the leadership in pressing for a much more vigorous constructive program, including a comprehensive plan for universal disarmament, which the President suggested, but did not outline in detail, in his speech before the U N Assembly on its fifth anniversary, October 24, 1950.

The Paradox of German and Japanese Rearmament

Take only one of the many serious implications of the present rearmament program -- its effect on Germany and Japan.

Two world wars have been fought during the last thirty-five years largely aimed at destroying German militarism. Now it is proposed to recreate German military power, to integrate it into a Western European army. The German authorities in the American Zone have countered with a demand for full equality of status in dealing with the West, but have been told, according to the New York Times for December 23, that West Germany's diplomatic advance toward such equality would depend upon its military contribution to West European defense. Soviet leaders issued a warning in October that they would not "tolerate" German rearmament in the Western Zones, although they have been arming the police in Eastern Germany.

The Yalta agreement of February 1945 between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin declared:

> "It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism, and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

In the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, which was decreed in the American Zone in 1945, paragraph 13a read:

> "Any German who by spreading National Socialist, militarist, or racial ideas, or by other activities on behalf of National Socialism and militarism impedes the reconstruction of a peaceful, democratic state, or endangers the peace of the world, is liable to punishment."

Dr. Heinemann resigned as Minister of the Interior because he was opposed to the rearming of Germany. He has been moderator of the Synod of the Evangelical Church in Germany and explained his resignation from the Ministry of the Interior by saying:

> "God did not strike twice the sword from the hands of the Germans, only to have them pick it up the third time."

In his column of December 12, Walter Lippman warns that rearmament of Germany will be more provocative than preventive :

> "It would be only prudent, therefore, to suppose that at some point in the rearmament of the Germans -- long before they are an effective military power again, the provocation in Germany would overbalance the deterrent power of the United States."

James P. Warburg writes in The Nation that he believes that German rearmament would

> ". . . weaken the position of the non-Communist world, stultify its cause, and destroy all hope of the eventual emergence of peaceful, democratic societies in Germany and

Japan, probably convert the nations of Eastern Europe from reluctant Russian satellites into enthusiastic allies, whereas rearming Japan may well alienate our few remaining friends in Asia." *

A statement questioning Japanese rearmament was released on December 18, 1950, signed by 66 religious leaders and educators which said:

"The constitution of Japan, with the full sanction if not on the initiative of the American Occupation, contains the following clause : 'War, as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force is forever renounced as a means of settling disputes with other nations. The maintenance of land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential will never be authorized. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.' It is supported by a noble sentence in the Preamble to the Constitution which reads : 'Desiring peace for all time and fully conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship now stirring mankind, we have determined to rely for our security and survival upon the justice and good faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world.'

"Under the circumstances, we are deeply disturbed by the persistent and authoritative reports that the United States is now pressing for a Japanese peace treaty which will place no restrictions on Japanese rearmament, and that our government proposes to seek from a rearmed Japanese government an 'invitation' to use that country as an American base.

"The reasons against such a policy seem to us overwhelming. It involves a fearful risk of re-establishing in Japan the very militarism for the destruction of which so much American blood was shed. It means the continuance of American Occupation in disguise, at the moment when the American government itself recognizes that the Occupation must be terminated. It will vastly increase the suspicion which Asiatic peoples feel about American designs in the Orient and thus play into the hands of Communism.

"A re-militarized Japan will arouse among the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples memories of past Japanese aggression and fears of its repetition. On the other hand, a Japan which was genuinely independent of western control, and which kept itself free from the conflicts of the great powers would probably be more secure against attack from Russia or other countries than a re-militarized Japan. Moreover, such a free and non-belligerent Japan would be an inspiring example to other Asiatic peoples and thus a bulwark against the further spread of Communism in the Orient.

"We hope, therefore, that a peace treaty, under which the Japanese constitution will be fully respected and the Japanese people are unequivocally granted their independence, will soon be enacted. We plead with our government not to abandon, now that it is being put to the test, the policy which led it to sanction the insertion of the war-renouncing clause into the Japanese constitution. "

Signers of the above statement include: Clarence E. Pickett, Honorary Secretary, American Friends Service Committee; Professor Roland H. Bainton of Yale University Divinity School; Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, Secretary for Japan of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions; Dean Walter Muelder of Boston University School of Theology; Dean John Warren Day of Grace Episcopal Cathedral, Topeka, Kansas.

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* The Nation for December 16, 1950 is a 120-page 85th Anniversary number devoted to the question of "Peace with Russia: Can It Be Negotiated?" We would encourage you to read it carefully.

INSTEAD OF REARMAMENT

There can be no easy, pat answer to a world crisis which is heading the world rapidly toward a possible World War III. Only heroic action and the mobilization of spiritual, economic and political resources with an energy and determination comparable to the loyalty and sacrifice now devoted to an insatiable military program can change the direction in which the world is moving. There must be a prodigious effort to outlaw war itself by creating world law, establishing procedures for the enforcement of world law, and the achievement of universal disarmament under law.

One would be blind not to face frankly the seriousness of this hour. The Soviets have used the veto some 44 times, voted against the cease-fire resolution, and in many other ways have obstructed the efforts of the U N over the past five years. Their intransigence will have to change if progress is to be made. On the other hand, some of the world still remembers that it was Congress, by debate and vote, which declined to join the League of Nations or the World Court during the period between the two world wars, and for too long thus boycotted the first organized efforts to establish an international political and legal system. The complexity of adequate solutions to present world tension cannot be dealt with fully in one Newsletter, but an alternative course will include the following elements and many more :

1. Resist the idea that a world war is inevitable or desirable. "Faith is the bird that feels the light when the dawn is still dark," said Rabindranath Tagore. Assuming that world war is inevitable is one factor in making it so. Let us not think that the way to get out of a little war is to get into a bigger one, as so many have urged in calling for the use of the atom bomb and the bombing of Peiping, Shanghai, and other Chinese cities. The First World War "to make the world safe for democracy" unleashed revolutionary communism on the world, and the Second World War increased the power of the Communists both in Europe and Asia. The effects of a Third World War would more likely be to spread the influence of communism because of the resulting worldwide desolation and destruction than to curtail its power. The methods of war are immoral and self-defeating. "Nations can no longer commit murder without simultaneously committing suicide."

2. Strengthen the peace making functions and machinery of the U N. The United Nations has a difficult but exceedingly important role in providing a meeting place for extremely dissimilar countries. Some would restrict it to an alliance of similar countries rather than seek to make it a universal organization. There is still a temptation to try to make the U N an instrument of American foreign policy, or to by-pass it when convenient in aid, reconstruction and armament programs.

Here are only a few of the things which might be done now: Recruit the best minds and strongest personalities to serve on commissions to try and iron out the world's trouble spots; focus the attention of the world on areas which threaten the peace and never take the spotlight of world attention off of them; make our appeals not only to governments, but to the peoples who fight the wars, do the dying in vain, and sweat out the taxes; it is the real job of the U N to prevent wars or to stop them -- not to fight them; develop a world civilian police force trained and equipped to seek out those individuals who conspire against the peace,and develop the laws under which they could be apprehended; build up the moral leadership of the smaller and middle powers to serve as mediators and a restraining influence on the Big Powers; explore whether there must be a period of more secret diplomacy in the sense of seeking possible agreements without the full blare of publicity and the unwillingness of negotiators to "lose face" by modifying their original positions.

Since the world is rapidly being divided into two power blocs, there appear to be only three alternatives. One is suicidal war. The second is a division of the world between the power blocs, each exhausting its resources in a constant attempt to exceed the other in military power. Such power struggles in the past have usually resulted in war and there is no assurance that this conflict would prove different. The third alternative is the resolving of that power conflict in a larger sovereignty. Does that not mean world government, world law, and world disarmament? Is not this the imperative lesson of the hour?

3. Continue efforts for mediation and negotiation. It is the supreme duty of statesmen today to explore every possive avenue toward negotiated settlement. Where the U N can be used, use the U N. Where third pary mediation and third party judgment can be applied, take advantage of such good offices to explore and seek some common agreement. Sometimes direct negotiations are most practical. Sometimes negotiators have to be changed, when they reach a prolonged impasse, or falter in their attempts to find a solution.

The moral problems are not easy or simple. It is always a temptation to equate justice and right for a point of view that may be arrived at from a complex background or a mixture of motives. The United States Government does not want to reward or encourage aggression, nor barter away the liberties of other people, nor be guilty of appeasement, nor yield at the point where it believes such yielding would increase the possibilities of aggression or war. But it is so easy to forget the tortuous road sprinkled by mistakes by which the world has arrived at its present peril, and to gloss over our own share of responsibility for the breakdown of the fabric of civilization, so that humility must be a large ingredient if the world is to work its way out without war. People are conditioned to think that war, with its slaughter of millions of men, women and children, is the honorable and realistic way out.

The crisis over Korea deepens week by week. Ever since the Korean war began, representatives of the Friends Committee have been urging that no effort be spared to seek a settlement of the Korean dispute, because for one thing the longer the war went on the more the danger of direct Chinese and/or Russian involvement. One proposed basis of negotiation was made by a group of 21 Boston men, including the editor of the Christian Science Monitor. They sent the following suggestions to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson early in December :

> "Subject to conditions such as are listed below, immediate acceptance by the United Nations of what we understand to be the three Chinese armistice proposals, namely: withdrawal of United Nations troops from Korea; withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters; the seating of the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic at the United Nations.
>
> "The kind of conditions we have in mind are: (a) That the Chinese also withdraw from Korea; (b) that a United Nations Commission, primarily of Asiatic membership, be formed to hold a free election for all Korea; (c) that a United Nations force be authorized to police the terms of this agreement in Korea; (d) that the Chinese agree to arbitration of the Formosa question through the United Nations."

However, the United States refused to discuss the Chinese conditions and insisted first on a cease-fire agreement. As this Newsletter is being written, no truce has been arranged.

There is a great difference of opinion whether progress can be most hopefully made in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union by piece meal and limited agreements or by over-all negotiation. Grenville Clark puts the case for general negotiation in his article in The Nation for December 16, on "The Essentials of Peace" :

"We are only trifling with the problem of world order until we realize that disarmament is the pre-condition of peace, and further that disarmament must apply not only to all nations but to conventional as well as atomic weapons. We must realize also that disarmament and a general political settlement are interdependent. As long as the great political questions remain unsettled — Germany, Japan, China, and so forth — neither the United States nor Russia can be expected to disarm. Nor, conversely, can they be expected to make any real settlement of the political questions while remaining armed. It follows that a general political settlement and disarmament are inextricably intertwined and must be handled in a single comprehensive negotiation.

"Even such thorny problems as Germany, the Dardanelles, and Russian domination of Eastern Europe might yield to negotiation if effective disarmament were a leading feature of the settlement itself. The question of disarmament must therefore be an integral part of the great negotiation."

4. Press for universal disarmament. No country has yet come forward, since the end of World War II, with a comprehensive, overall plan for the universal elimination of national armaments. We would urge the United States Government to initiate such a crusade and really mean it, and put behind it the zeal and the drive and the persistence which it is now devoting to armaments. The United States did take a lead in the so-called Baruch proposals for the international ownership and control of atomic energy which were not accepted by the Russians, partly because of the provisions for international ownership, partly because of the continuous inspection proposals, and partly because of the timetable on outlawry and destruction of atomic weapons. However, the United States never effectively replied to the counter proposals for consideration of all weapons nor to the proposal for one-third disarmament by suggesting some other formula if those offers were unacceptable.

Can the thorny question of inspection be solved short of an all-round determination to move rapidly toward the elimination of all weapons? Universal disarmament was proposed by the Russians in the period between the two wars, but never seriously considered by the Western powers, so that it is not foreign to previous Russian thinking. So long as revolutionary nations like the Soviet Union and China are heavily armed there is going to be the temptation without and the possible drive within to commit military aggression on other peoples. So long as there is a race for military supremacy, the entire world is at the mercy of the two power blocs. The United States Government is deeply concerned to prevent further aggression and not to barter or give away other people's liberties. Armaments are both a symptom of a feeling of insecurity and a cause of insecurity. The basic solution of the problem of aggression must include more strenuous efforts to develop healthy economic and political societies and the removal of the military means for committing aggression.

5. Use the world's resources through the United Nations for worldwide development and reconstruction. The world is no longer divided into economically independent or self-sustaining units. It is therefore no longer possible to deal with isolated segments of the world community. A world-wide development and reconstruction program, carried on through the United Nations to utilize world resources, is necessary to overcome hunger, disease, poverty and illiteracy among the underprivileged areas of the earth. Any such program, however, must take into account not only the wishes of the people involved but their native cultures. It must provide faith and hope and comradeship as well as material aid. Countries extending such aid must bring their practices into harmony with their professions.

Such a world wide program should be cooperatively planned by all nations through U N agencies and carried out through decentralized but coordinated operations. Financing should come from all nations according to their ability to pay, and might well be secured by

savings resulting from disarmament. It must be done in any case, whether disarmament is achieved soon or not, if we are really serious about establishing peace on earth. The European Recovery Program was a generous move, on the whole, but it was not world-wide nor long-time, and it became increasingly subservient to military policy.

Some measure of the possible development is indicated by the fact that West Germany, with 48,000,000 people, now produces more industrial goods than the entire continent of Asia with more than a billion people.

One simple illustration of where the United States could have done more is in sharing the bounties of food with which nature has blessed us with countries facing famine, such as India. Jesus' program of changing men's hearts included the admonition, "If your enemy hunger, feed him." Often we have been reluctant to share abundantly even with our friends. It takes a great deal of grace and humbleness to give aid to those who are less privileged in material resources, without creating ill will and resentment. Maybe sharing food is one of the avenues to atomic peace. It would not cost us a hundred billion dollars to try it seriously.

6. Seek an end to colonialism, totalitarianism, and racism. One prominent American educator said to an F C N L representative recently that he never attended an international conference without having thrown up to him the unfortunate international influences of the policies of racial segregation and discrimination in the United States and the necessity for ending such practices here if there is to be internationa harmony and confidence.

Colonialism is clearly on the way out. But national independence in Asia and Africa is not enough. We live in a rapidly changing and revolutionary world. There have to be drastic changes in land tenure, policies of credit and taxation, and the development of self-rule at the local level. If the world is to be free and peaceful there must be growing interdependence among peoples politically and economically.

The emancipation of peoples should not result in some other kind of tyranny or totalitarian control or enslavement, either domestic or foreign. We cannot impose freedom but we can help create the conditions under which it has a chance to grow.

NOW IS THE TIME

Some other way than war must be found. Mankind must be saved from mutual destruction. You can be a leader in your community to arrest the tide of defeatism and despair. You can insist that the potential moral leadership of the United States be expressed in constructive programs. You can be the example of sacrificing for peace as humanity is asked to sacrifice for war. You can speak up! Speak out! Work! Pray! Democracy holds each one of us politically responsible. Christianity holds each of us morally responsible to do our highest duty. Do we believe "this is our Father's world?" and that we ought to live in it as His children?

Correction - Washington Letter No. 82, page 1. The number of the C A R E Book Bill should have been S. 2496. None of the four measures stressed in that Newsletter was passed in the December session of Congress.

Thank You to all who wrote and told us the arrival time of Newsletter No. 82.

Extra copies, 5¢ each or $3 per hundred. Will you give this Letter wide circulation?

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF GEORGIA
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
ATHENS

January 3, 1951

Mrs. A. A. Rogers
Commerce, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Rogers:

I read the article in Collier's about Mrs. Tilly and want to take this occasion to tell you how much I enjoyed the article and how much we appreciate Mrs. Tilly. She is certainly a fine person. I do not have Mrs. Tilly's address and shall appreciate your letting her know that I saw the article and enjoyed it.

With all good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Willie Vie Dowdy

Willie Vie Dowdy
Extension Economist in Home Improvement

WVD*P

1-4-51 A.D.

Dear Mrs. Zilly;

Happen to be White because God made me that color but as a humble Minister who believes ALL are children of GOD and having suffered ostracism, ridicule, derision and even persecution from other White (outside color only, not the color of their hearts!) people including (believe it or not!) MINISTERS, for helping Catholics, Hebrews, Mohammedans, Buddhists and Black, Brown, Red, Yellow Races, I not only stand up and CHEER for your splendid triumphant COURAGE but also say with all my heart, "THANK YOU and GOD BLESS YOU!", for being human enough to recognize the dignity of respecting all Humanity.

If you need me, I am humbly at your service in Christ's service,

Rev. J. H. Holmes, 122 Taylor, Bellevue, Ky., AX-4945

I am a "workingman" who works at night to support his family and serves as NON-SALARIED Director of 4 Organizations (Orphans, Religious, Educational & Charitable) during the day.

If you ever know of anyone having old clothing, shoes, toys, etc, FOOD, blankets, sheets, PLEASE give them this address;

"ANGEL'S OF MERCY"
A legal charity under state charter as
all-faith's, non-profit and non-salaried
"SERVING GOD, CHRIST AND HUMANITY"
122 Taylor,
Bellevue, Ky.

We have just sent 600 lbs of supplies to COLURED islanders in Bahama Islands
& 300 lbs to Indiana in South Dakota.
now getting collections for Palestine Orphans
Japanese Orphans
etc.

No charge for my services as Private Investigator,
or Mediator,
or any way you can use me.

HAMMERMILL
Cockletone Bond
Substance 20

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

January 8, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

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434 E. 88TH STREET
CHICAGO 19, ILL.

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CHAIRMEN OF RESOURCE COMMITTEES
LOCAL CHURCH AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
MRS. G. HAVEN CALDWELL
810 E. 13TH STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

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825 N.W. 41ST STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

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MRS. J. G. LAW
LARIMORE HALL
GRAND FORKS, S.D.

INTERRACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS
MRS. RECTER W. JOHNSON
702 S. 25TH AVENUE
YAKIMA, WASH.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER NARCOTICS
MRS. DAVID M. ENSELL
1531 MC FARLAND ROAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
17414 WASHBURN AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

Mrz. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have been a long time writing you this letter. When I got on the train to go to Lake Charles for a few days Christmas, one of the last things I did before boarding the train was to buy Collier's Magazine to see the article about which you had spoken. I read it with great interest and, of course, gratification. As always, I am grateful for your courage and for all the good things you do. I think the article will do a great deal to focus the attention of many people on important issues. I was not too happy over the title used. I do not think the psychology of that title was good psychology. I think it would have been better had another title been used for the article. You feel as I do, I am sure, that the term "crusade" is not a good term and it often antagonizes rather than leads people toward cooperation, but I know you were not to blame for that any more than you were responsible for all the other things that were said in the article, for which I have the greatest appreciation. I am so glad that this story has come out. It will be a source of pride to many of us who look with great appreciation on the good things you do.

The New Year is under way and things seem to be pushing along with some confusion but with a great deal of hope that some how we may be able to do things this year that we have not done before. I think sometimes criticism helps us to evaluate our methods. Possibly the heavy score of criticism which has come toward the Department, and particularly toward the Executive Secretary during thepast few months, will do something to help us do a better job in 1951. I shall certainly hope so.

Please give my love to Mr. Tilly. I think of you both so much and always with love and gratitude. While I was in Lake Charles for a few days Christmas, Dorothy and I talked about you and read together again the article in Collier's Magazine.

The Weber household remains much the same. There is no distinct change in any direction. Dorothy's Dad seems to hold his own in many ways, even though the disease is making headway. Dorothy had flu for several days during the holidays which made for difficulty where she was concerned. She is better now.

My love and gratitude and good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

347
TS-f

Laurinburg, North Carolina
January 8, 1951

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

After reading the recent article about your activities in Collier's, I wish to offer my congratulations and gratitude for your much-availing Efforts. As one of those Southern women who are concerned about Christian social and racial relations and as a fellow Methodist, but as one who "doesn't know what to do about it," I should like to receive any advice you may have to offer on progressive community activity toward correcting injustice. I assume you are interested in more than "crisis" situations.

Perhaps you will need to refer me to other agencies more concerned with long-range plans to be developed in various communities, if so,

I shall appreciate whatever you suggest. Meanwhile, let me repeat that I am grateful for your work as are a multitude of your fellow Southerners.

Sincerely yours,
Grace Evelyn Gibson
(Mrs. A. B. Gibson)

January 9, 1951

Dr. C. Ralph Smith, Ph. D.
P. O. Box 55
El Dorado Springs, Missouri

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter of December 30 interested me deeply, as the work of the Fellowship of the Concerned - concerned about what is happening, has now become a part of the progress of Methodist women. I am referring your letter to the Secretary of Christian Social Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

Mrs Milton E Lilly
c/o Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs Lilly:

The excellent story in Colliers does not indicate if you plan to extend your work.

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for a reply if you want to include the Ozark region in your field. I can assure you that we have all the social problems you have encountered and perhaps some you haven't met. There are all the dangers, too. Settlers from the Tennessee mountains predominate among old families and writers allege the stock went to seed. Students of sociology believe the mountain stock has somehow swallowed all other civilizations who dared to compete. But a better measure is that each county in rural Missouri loses population each year since 1900. A lot of people come but a lot more leave.

The Colliers story is wonderful but no more than 50 will read in this County and 8000 more will carry on as before. Ignorance and illiteracy is very high. A lot of people wont have a radio because they cant understand big words. Some say they cant understand half the words I use in simple conversation.

If you read the recent news items about a Judge who sentenced a man ten years for murder and now turns coat to act as lawyer and secure a parole for the same man you may understand how our courts may act. They make jobs and money by keeping the system they know.

I hope you continue your work. And I would like to see your work in this region.

Sincerely

Dr. C. Ralph Smith Ph.D.
P.O. Box 55
El Dorado Springs Mo

Dec 30 1950

#5 -

There's no use in trying to see the Law Enforcement agencies here - as I am classed as a Foreigner and outsider.

Although I had people fighting in both the Confederate & Union armies. -

And my record W.W.I is as good as any mans.

I thank you very much for anything you may suggest, in this case.

I have no money to fight the case for the custody of the child.

Only payments out of my Disability Compensation.

Respectfully

Allen A. Stuart

Box 345,

Eureka Springs, Ark.

Veterans Admin. C-2794, 528

Well, my friend, this could go on and on. If you've managed to stay with me so far I'm glad. Its difficult to give a very clear picture.

We would be very pleased to locate where ever you say. My own people live in and near Denver. My brother in-law is city treasurer of Englewood, Colo.. A brother is a C.P.A. in Denver. All except one brother live there. However, it would require some fixing before I could locate there. The last time thru I was bothered by ward heelers the same as other places. West Virginia or South Carolina would be nice and I like Texas too. Where ever it may be my wife would like it.

Since I'm traveling this is written in one state and an answer received in another - I hope.

Very truly,

Gen. del.
New Haven, Conn.

R. L. Levi

January 9, 1951

Mr. L. B. Perrault
Box 367
Stetson University
De Land, Florida

Dear Mr. Perrault:

This is to thank you for your letter of appreciation of the Colliers article.

Under separate cover, the Southern Regional Council is sending you some material that may help you in your study of the economic status of the Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

January 9, 1951

Mr. Clyde E. Corson
1214 Richmond Street
El Cerrito, California

Dear Mr. Corson:

Thank you so much for your letter of appreciation of the work we are doing here in the South, as told in Colliers weekly.

Yes, it is quite true that "the South's progress in interracial friendship and education has come from its own people".

With every good wish for you in the new year in the work you are doing to build friendship, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

December 21, 1950

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly

My latest copy of Collier's came this morning, and I read all about you, so just had to sit down and write to you. You are a very busy woman, so I will not take up much of your time! I am a graduate student of math. at Un. of Calif. (Berkeley). For the last four years, I have lived in Mississippi, where my wife was born and raised. I was born and raised in N.Y. State. Thru my living in the South, and especially by attending the Un. of Mississippi for the last two years, I learned a lot, and unlearned a lot of things that most northerners hear and believe about the South. For instance, I know the fact that most of the South's progress in inter-racial friendship and education has come from its own people--a fact virtually unknown outside the South!

In my own way (rather small and humble), I have tried to be a crusader for the past two years. In 1948, in the Un. of Mississippi library I came across a book, very abstruse and difficult to read, called Science and Sanity, by Korzybski. He believed that much of man's troubles "here below" are caused by the fact that we do not realize that our nervous system is essentially a map-making device, and that different people's opinions on a given situation simply reflect that fact, and their background since birth. Thus, different people usually have different opinions. By conscious use of a few simple principles he developed, we can avoid quarrels, fights, wars, etc., over differences of ~~XXXXX~~ opinion, and thus ~~XXXXXX~~ achieve harmony of spirit and cooperation with our neighbors. Recently,

1037 MADE IN U.S.A.

one of Korzybski's students, Kenneth S. Keyes, Jr., of Miami, Florida, wrote a book, "How to Improve Your Thinking Ability", McGraw-Hill Co., $3.50, which makes use of six of the most elementary principles, and states them, and methods of applying them, in the most elementary of terms. As Keyes says, "This book is as practical as a five dollar bill. If you conscientiously practice its principles, it will be worth more than that to you."

I have been applying some of these principles on myself, my wife, and friends in the last two years. I have even started writing to people overseas, to give them information with which to resist communism, with the aid of World Affairs Council, which supplies me with names and addresses. These principles saved the marriage of one of my fellow students. Now they are much happier, and have a fine baby. The father originally didn't want one, because some trouble-maker had told him insanity is hereditary, and his mother-in-law is in an institution. I showed him proof that insanity is learned! Children can be born morons or idiots, but never insane! Inability to solve life's problems produces neuroses and insanity! Because Keyes' book is so excellent, I have devoted $100 I won in a contest to sending copies of it to many of the largest colleges and universities in our country. I am sure it will benefit many, many students! I am quite positive you could use it in your work!

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you. May your work increase and prosper!!! I have the same hobby, and I dream of being independently rich, so that someday I can practice it internationally!

Sincerely, Clyde E. Corson

Mr. & Mrs. Clyde E. Corson
1214 Richmond Street
El Cerrito, California

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January 9, 1951

Mrs. E. A. Kitchell
2631 Gurney Court
St. Louis, 10, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Kitchell:

Enclosed you will find a communication that relates to the courts in Eldarado Springs, Missouri. I am also enclosing for you a leaflet on the fellowship of a firm concerned. I was secretary of Christian Social Relations for the Southeastern Jurisdiction for eight years, and out of my concern about what was happening in the courts we, here from the southeast, formed this Fellowship and we, all over the south, are sitting in the courts to see what is happening.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

Encl.

January 9, 1951

Mr. Milton B. Beckmann
Editor, Claxton Enterprise
Claxton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Beckmann:

Mrs. Daniel has sent me the copy of your paper which carried a story on the Colliers article. Please accept my thanks. It really is wonderful to have a southern paper stand back of you. I wish to thank you also for what you did for us in the meeting of the Georgia Interracial Cooperation.

May the new year be full of opportunities for you too aid in building a better Georgia.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

January 9, 1951

Mrs. Mary Bowling Dow
P. O. Box 1042
Studio City, California

Dear Mrs. Dow:

The Christmas holidays and a series of out of Atlanta meetings have prevented me answering your letter of December 23 until today. I am enclosing a leaflet on the Fellowship of the Concerned and a blank for signatures. I think you might get a group of women interested in this in Maryland.

Please accept my thanks for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm
Encl.

December 23,1950

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The article in this week's Collier's Magazine, "Mrs. Tilly's Crusade" interested me so much I would like to do something about signing up for membership in your "Fellowship of the Concerned".

I have lived in Los Angeles and suburbs for the past twenty-five years - but since my daughter's marriage recently to a young attorney in Maryland, I expect to leave in a few weeks to make my home near them.. It will be necessary to find a position of some kind, but there will be time and energy enough for other activities-and especially your "Crusade" if you can find something for me to do.

You may like to know something of my family background. We are a third generation Memphis Tenessee family - My great-grandfather, Amos Woodruff, was influential in early Memphis days - President of the Louisville-Nashville Railroad. My grandmother, Sallie Woodruff, married a Captain in the Northern Army after Civil War days- They moved to Chicago and brought my sister and me up, after my mother passed on. I feel a very strong attachment for the South, and Southerners -- although my home has been in Chicago and LosAngeles all these years.

I shall be most happy to hear from you. Perhaps there is something in the way of correspondence I can handle eventually. I am just completing a two and one-half year Fiction Writing Course and expect to do a lot of writing when I come east to live.

Sincerely,

Mary Bowling Dow.

January 9, 1951

Mr. Edwin G. Clark
Room 16
1129 - 17th Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Clark:

It was kind of you to write me a letter of appreciation of my work, as told in the Colliers December 30 article.

I read your little booklet. Thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

Room 16-1129-17th St. Denver Colo. 12-21-50

Mrs Milton E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

⊕ 104-yr 1st day
Ocahpe tells this is the Kosmon Era - and it is the 104th yr.
In Jehovah's name
Greeting.

Dear Mrs Tilly - In Dec. 30 Colliers I read Helena Huntington Smith's Article about your work in the South. Was sure glad to know that there is some one who can put it over for good. For we all are children of our Heavenly Father, Jehovah, the Ever Present. No matter of what color we may be. I say because a man may be white of flesh, that does not make him any better than a man who is black. Nor does it make one any better than some one else black or white because he says I believe so and so. For it is not what one says he believes but it is what he does that counts, whether he is on the up or down road.

I am enclosing a little booklet, that I wish you would read. It tells on the inside of back cover where you can get the Book Ocahpe and I have written the cost. That is what I paid for the last 3 I bought.

In Jehovah's name
Your Brother
Edwin G. Clark

9030 Bentel Avenue
Rosemead, California
January 9, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional
Council Office
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The article about you and your good work in the Collier's, Dec. 30,1950 was read by me with much interest.

I was born in Miss. and brought up to young womanhood in S. C.,living several years in Greenville ,and was graduated from the Mission Training College that was connected with the Presby. College of S.C. at that time. I was a member of the Second Presby. Church in Greenville.

Between 5 and 6 years were spent in Soochow,China in medical work in the Elizabeth Hospital,and in evangelistic-work among the women in the country(Elizabeth Blake Hospital)

My health failed and I returned to Greenville,S.C. for about one year. You see I can understand the situation you are dealing with,except that it is much worse now than it has ever been,I believe.

The southern states contain more population now than ever before,and I would not be surprised if the trouble arises from the fact that the poor whites wish to drive the negroes out so the price of labor will be increased .

I am going to make a suggestion and offer a remedy if you will allow me . It might help the labor situation and benefit both whites and negroes.

There are no negro oil or mining Cos. in all the world that I know of. I own four hundred acres of land in New Mexico and all mineral rights on it,and I own all mineral rights on 235 more acres,including oil and gas also. On the 400 acres which is in one connected block,being a half mile wide and one and a quarter miles in length or more. You can probably find in the City Library Dana's Sysrem of Mineralogy ,7th Edition. In the index look up cassiterite and read what it is and where found and the associate minerals. The surest place is in granitic intrusion to find tin, Pitchblende(uranium,radium,etc.) A small amount has been found in this one on my place. There are small amounta of many other minerals that are found on my place ,especially in this quarter section. In the other quarter section(160 acres) there is a ridge that is made up of sedimentary rocks,some of which are serpentine,kimberlite,peridotite,etc. the first produces asbestos,second,diamonds and gold ,3rd,platinum. a small amount of platinum has been found and gold. But I was not able to do much work on the place,and if I asked some one to help. They went at night or in day when I was not there and took loads of rocks away ,etc. I think they were members of K. K. K. But a company of men working and watching are not apt to be troubled. Besides, there is a book containing "Mining,Oil,and Mineral Laws of New Mexico" The land may be "posted" ,and thus make it punishable for any one to trespass.

We can make our contract according to the N.M. State laws and the U.S. laws, and any other laws we wish that does not conflict with the above mentioned laws.

These laws apply to the leasing of oil lands. According to these laws we can make a contract for drilling on the potential oil land, etc.

In california there are native copper mines in beds of epidote, and in several localities there are native copper mines in serpemtine rocks. In New Mexico we should expect the same. I think I can supply one outcrop of each kind. In native copper there is usually gold found, also uranium and radium, and some other minerals .

The quarter section of 155 acresanswers the geological description for an oil pool under the surface, according toc the description in "Oil in the Earth" by Wallace E. Pratt, Vice-President , Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas. From the Third Printing, August, 1944. This is in what might be a basin, as the most of the surrounding land is higher. The outcrop is composed of porous limestone, and this same limestone is scattered about over the surface, except it is also oolitic on the exposed parts above the soil. This place is about 1½ miles straight to a railway, and about four miles to the railway station by a national highway. The other 400 acres joins the State Highway for half a mile that runs parallel to the railway (About 65 miles from the oil land) and on my land parallel with the highway is a telephone, and also an electric line for lights, etc. It might be possible to use it for drilling purposes.

I am offering this land to be leased to a Negro company for drilling for oil or for mining. I prefer Christians, and it might be safer to have two or three white officers in each company for protection from the K.K.K. I am sorry to say t they seem to be every where just as their father Satan is.

Of course, it will take money to do this, and I hope there are enough with funds to start this, and they may have to be connected with the "Miners and Prospectors' Association".

I might be able to help them some in developing a "prospect" so that they could sell their interest in it to a mining company

I hold a certificate stating that I "Successfully completed at the University of Southern California, the Engineering Scien ScienceManagement Defence Training Course 173: Technology of the Strategic and Critical Minerals"...."and involved 96 hours of lecture and laboratory work" The certificate is dated June 27, 1942 , and worded slightly different. I copied from a recommendation given by the teacher of the course, and Head, Department of Geology.

Since the time I did this work, I have read and studied many books on on geology and mineralogy, especially of oil. I have also tested minerals from the feild, etc. I know what to expect to find in certain rocks, etc.

If the negroes donot wish to risk coming to N.M., please let me know very soon. If they do, let me know and I will send you a book containing the laws concerning mining and drilling.

You have my deepest interest in your work.

Sincerely yours, Emma McKnight Irvin E.M. Irvin

Enclosed is a stamped and addressed envelope for your convenience in replying

January 9, 1951

Mr. Harry Lillehammer
2420 South 122nd Street
Seattle 88, Washington

Dear Mr. Lillehammer:

This is to express to you my appreciation of the fact you took time to write me a note of congratulations. I assure you this gives me added strength and courage to carry on the work.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

1420 South 122 st
Seattle 88 Wash.
January 2, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Congratulations on your great work. People like you make ~~this~~ a better world to live in.

Yours Truly,

Harvey Lillehammer

January 9, 1951

Mrs. Frank G. Brooks
Mount Vernon
Iowa

Dear Mrs. Brooks:

The fan mail from the article in Colliers has come from many states in the Union and from Cuba, and I am enclosing a copy of something that has come from Alaska. I am sending the original to Mrs. H. C. Johnson. I am replying to Mr. Mangle and I have referred his letter to the proper Methodist authorities.

With best wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Acting Executive

DT/lm
Encl. - 1

1359 Park St.
Bowling Green, Ky.
January 13, 1951

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your fan mail must be quite interesting. I should think there is quite a variety of it from the sample you mailed to me.

Many thanks for sending this to me. I am sending it on to Mrs. Stewart, in charge of our medical work.

If I had not visited the T.B. San in Seward I might be more concerned over this acusation. But I saw with my own eyes the marvelous job that is being done and the food they serve. I know of no institution that is doing the job they are.

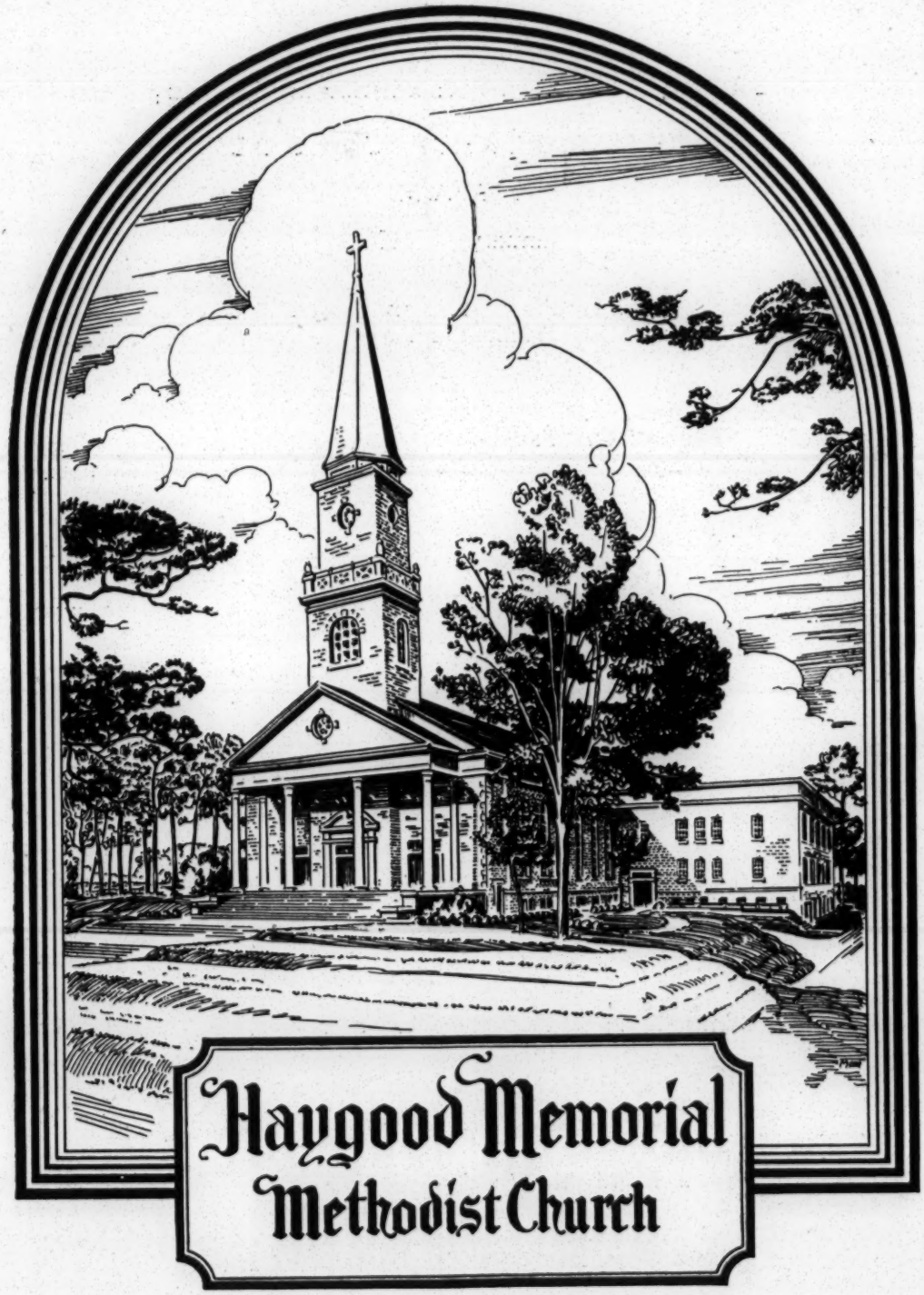
I judge this person had a crow to pick for some reason and takes this means of trying to fight back.

With best wishes to you and sincere appreciation for the work you are doing so fearlessly and tirelessly.

Cordially yours,

Ruth S. Johnson

Mrs. A. C. Johnson



REV. HARVEY C. HOLLAND

Minister

1015 E. Rock Springs Road, N. E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

HAROLD BEATY
Assistant Pastor

MRS. E. F. NEWELL
Director of Religious Education

Let Everyone Be Silent Upon Entering the Sanctuary

THE WORSHIP OF GOD

11:00 A. M.

January 14, 1951

Prelude
Call to Worship: "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple" . . . . Choir
Hymn 189: "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow!" . . . . . Edson
Apostles' Creed
Pastoral Prayer
Choral Response
Hymn 256: "Faith of Our Fathers" . . . . . Hemy
Responsive Reading . . . . 2nd Sunday, 1st Reading, Page 564
Gloria Patri
Offertory
Hymn 219: "Saviour, Thy Dying Love" . . . . . Lowry
Sermon: "What Is Conversion?" . . . . . Pastor
Hymn 184: "Come, Every Soul by Sin Oppressed" . . . Stockton
Benediction
Threefold Amen
Postlude

Guest Organist: Dr. Richard E. Felder

THE WORSHIP OF GOD

7:30 P. M.

Prelude: "Evening Meditation" . . . . . McKinley
Hymn Singing led by Harold Beaty
Quartet: (1) "Moments of Prayer"
(2) "Till We Get Home"
Paul Guptill - Bob Baxter - Ralph Berry - Lewis Perkins
Prayer
Scripture Reading . . . . . By Ann Bell
Offertory
Scout Charter Presentation
Hymn 64: "Blessed Assurance" . . . . . Knapp
Sermon: "Do I Have a Special Feeling When I Become a Christian?" . . . . . Pastor
Hymn 111: "Jesus Is All the World to Me" . . . . . Thompson
Benediction
Postlude . . . . . McKinley

Guest Organist: Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Carter

THE FLOWERS

The flowers were placed in the sanctuary today in memory of:
Mrs. J. W. Flowers, mother of Dr. J. E. Flowers, by:
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baskin, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Roberts, and
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townley.

IN MEMORIAM: Mrs. J. W. Flowers, mother of Dr. J. E. Flowers, Dec. 22.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, and Haygood Memorial Church in particular, were honored in the December 30 issue of Collier's Magazine. One of our members, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, was given a full-page picture and a two-page write-up. She was recognized for her long period of consecrated and unstinted service in helping people. Haygood Memorial Church is most appreciative of Collier's for this recognition of worthy service by one of our members.

WILL YOU as a member of our church attend services every Sunday, morning and night, for the next five months? Then will you pass the word to all of those who do not have a "church home" that we are glad to have them in our church. Occasional attendance at church will not meet our worship needs. We must attend regularly every Sunday if we expect to give ourselves a chance to worship God and to grow spiritually.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE GROUP will meet Tuesday, January 16, in the church parlor at 3 o'clock. Mrs. H. C. Holland will be the speaker.

OUR CHURCH is most appreciative of the rubber mats in the bottom of the book racks. These were provided by the Ammiel Class so that when the hymn books are dropped in the racks, there will be less noise. Thanks.

WESLEYAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE: Please turn in your new or renewal subscription to the Wesleyan Christian Advocate today or as soon as it can conveniently be done. The price is one dollar. We have one month to complete this matter. Thank you for your prompt response.

OUR CHURCH needs several sewing machines. Have you one you would give or lend to the church?

THE CHARTER FOR THE CUB-SCOUT PACK, boys 8 to 10 years old, and for the Troop, boys 11 years and older, will be presented at the evening service. Their leaders, committeemen, parents, and friends will be present.

THE FISCAL YEAR for this church begins May 1st. The budget was $60,000. Eight months have passed. Total paid on the budget to date is $36,153. We lack only $3846 to bring it up to date. Will you help us to bring the payments up to expectations? Thank you.

THERE WERE 391 at Sunday School last Sunday and 131 at church last Sunday night.

MINISTERS' WEEK AT EMORY. Each evening at 8 o'clock Bishop Kennedy will lecture at Glenn Memorial Church. His subject: "Six Searching Questions." Dr. Gordon Rupp, from England, will speak each morning at 9:30. His subject: "Principalities and Powers — Christian Conflicts in History." The public is invited to attend these lectures.

THE ATLANTA METHODIST STEWARDS' ASSOCIATION will meet Tuesday, January 16, at 6 o'clock, at First Methodist Church.

THAT WE MAY SERVE

(Please Sign, Tear Off, and Place in Offering Plate)

- ☐ Is Ill and Should Be Visited
- ☐ Desires to Unite with Church
- ☐ Offering Envelopes Desired
- ☐ Moved to Address Below
- ☐ Is an Unaffiliated Methodist
- ☐ Newcomer in Community

Name_____

Address_____

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

Church School	9:45 A.M.
Morning Worship	11:00 A.M.
Youth Fellowship	6:00 P.M.
Evening Worship	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday Evening Dinner and Prayer Meeting	6:30 P.M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Church Hostess	Mrs. P. S. Carlock
Church Secretary	Miss Marilen Watkins
Chairman, Board of Stewards	S. B. Gaston
Financial Secretary	P. A. Jensen
Church Treasurer	W. M. Banta
President, Woman's Society of Christian Service	Mrs. C. O. Morris
President, Wesleyan Service Guild	Miss Eloise Nelson
Superintendent, Church School	C. O. Morris
Chairman, Board of Education	Ed L. Adams
Chairman, Board of Trustees	Frank A. Doughman

Sec. 34.66 P. L. & R.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____

Zebulon Road,
Macon, Ga.,
Jan. 15, 1951

Dear Dorothy:-

The article in Collier's about my friend and class mate Dorothy Tilley (the only fault I find with the article is the failure to give the full name and her college) certainly gave me a thrill, and I was so glad to see the picture. Now, I'll be able to recognize you if I see you unexpectedly, and I'll have the advantage of you! I went to an alumnae meeting last week at which I was asked

for a report of the progress of our reunion plans. I mentioned those whom I had heard from, and when I said, "Mary Park Prelitt", there was a shout, "She's here!" and there she was two seats away from me. Neither of us recognized the other! It was the first time we had met since our graduation day.

It's a funny thing, but I never think of my girl-hood associates growing older or changing, though I am, of course, perfectly conscious of these changes in myself, and, until I read your letter, and read about "the little lady in her sixties", you were still in my mind the young girl ~~whom~~ I had parted company with at Wesleyan, a little older, yes, but not in "her sixties" (as I am) crusading for right and truth.

I can't tell you how I admire and long to emulate your courage and your ability. I am going to use

you work in a talk I am to make soon on "What We can do to combat Communism". What you have done is an eye opener.

I do hope our class can contribute 100% to the loyalty fund in this our semi-centennial year. You always contribute; so my mentioning it to you is only to enlist your prayerful help in putting it into all our heads to send something, no matter how little.

With many thanks for your inspiring example I am, your ~~[illegible]~~ admiring classmate - Mae Jones (Mrs. Wm. [illegible])

January 16, 1951

Mr. P. B. Perrault
Box 367
Stetson University
DeLand, Florida

Dear Mr. Perrault:

Mrs. Tilly has asked me to reply to your letter of December 28.

You have got a difficult problem and I can't help you a lot.

The man who has been for many years, and I hope still is, Florida Railroad Commissioner at Tallahassee has an intimate acquaintance with the naval stores industry and an old interest in just such matters as you raise. If you could see him, I think he could give you a good many leads.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has from time to time made surveys in the naval stores area of North Florida and South Georgia. If you would address them in Washington, they would be able to point to printed materials.

The Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York (mainly, I believe, a Socialist organization) has a committee which has in recent years given special attention to peonage. They may know something.

If you could get in touch also with organizing officials for the Paper Workers Union, A.F. of L. or the C.I.O. Paper Workers Union, they could doubtless tell you a good deal.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
CC: Mrs. Dorothy Tilly

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS CO.
NEW YORK

January 17, 1951

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have just read the article about you in Colliers and I loved it.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eureka Springs, Ark.
Jan. 17, 1951.

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly,
63 Auburn ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mrs. Tilly; -
Permit me please to ask your guidance and help in my troubles.

Here's a brief outline
I was married Nov. 3, 1947 and divorced Sept. 4, 1948 here at Eureka Spg's. Ark.

The woman deceived me from the start,

She has been married as best as I can find out 9 times and has one illegitimate dead, one living.

At present 4 children all by different marriages living with her in a shack at 83 Steele St. here.

One incorigible boy about 13 yrs. of age, who has been paroled from the

Industrial School for Boys at Pine Bluff, Ark.

I have a child that was born to her my former wife, (her name now Mrs. Ethel Wood, 33 Steele St. Eureka Springs, Ark.) Dec. 28, 1948 - after the final decree of divorce. The divorce does not - mention any child.
I was in Kelsey, Calif. when the child was born.
I took the responsibility of same, being a World War 1 Veteran, disabled in line of duty.
I am receiving Disability Compensation 100% rating. I made arrangements to also have part of my check available to the child. - In all $32.80 for the subsistence of same.

#3 -

Coming here from Calif.
I find the child neglected
and poorly clothed, living
in a shack - fire hazard,
un-sanitary, under very
nauseating conditions.
This man she married,
and had affairs with
right after I left her
May 2, 1948 -
As a Incompetent W.W.1
Veteran - (non service -
connected) suffering
from what I understand
paresis of the brain.
Although my money is
supporting the child, I
was threatened with
shot gun slugs and
being run out of town
if I came over to see
the child. -
This woman told me
she has a pull with
the town Boss -
Who is a Lawyer, Banker
and economic Czar here!

Although the last Gen.-
Election he suffered
a set back in his can
didates running for office.
I have also advised the
Veteran's Adminis. office
at Little Rock, Ark.
and the Veteran's of Foreign
Wars - Little Rock, Ark.
to that effect.
I have instituted a suit
in court for custody of
the child -
But the thing here is all
one sided -
My Attorney at Law is
Mr. H. G. Leathers,
Berryville, Ark.
Since then there have
been a new law firm
established here.
Milham & Wied -
who I believe are not
controlled by the Czar of
these parts -

308 Forest Drive,
Lancaster Court
Wilmington, Del.
January 22, 1951

Mrs Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs Tilly-

The recent article in Collier's made it quite clear that you are an extremely busy woman. On that basis, if for no other reason, I have hesitated to write you of a matter which disturbs me greatly. However, it is my sincere hope that you will be able to give my request some of your time and consideration.

The attached newsletter was mailed to me by a Quaker friend - who incidentally does not know I am writing you. It is my feeling that this calm, dispassionate publication could, if given very wide circulation, assist American women to resolve many of their personal doubts about our country's behavior, particularly at the international level. It should help to crystallize their thinking on what type of peace plan could be worked out to replace the present emphasis on a military solution. It could act as an antidote for the fear and hatred being doled out by radio and newspapers. At the very least it would present another side of the picture - at the very best - numbers of women writing Congress of their concern and dissatisfaction with present trends: might slower could persuade our representatives to stop and ask themselves where we are going.

A friend and I will put one in each of 325 mailboxes within the next week - (in our immediate neighborhood). I attach also a proposed facing sheet. We felt the appeal should be arresting and personal - therefore the handwriting. We want most earnestly to remain anonymous, not because we lack courage to sign our names but because we feel individual publicity of any kind would color reaction

to the Newsletter. We would appreciate your comments on one approach to this.

325 copies might produce 10 letters; we want to go on from there. Then we face tremendous obstacles of money, time and recruiting volunteer personnel with the will to put it in thousands of mailboxes. It is our feeling that fanning out from Wilmington is too slow - the time is too short. We hesitate to approach the average women's organization since it might prove unwelcoming to make the distribution in a quiet, neighborly fashion.

Our next thought was to ask advice on methods of distribution and raising funds for printing from such non-Quaker groups as the League of the Concerned, the Wider Quaker Fellowship and others. Have you any suggestions to offer us along these lines - providing, of course you agree that women - and thoughtful men - need to have their own basically "good" feelings toward other people and other nations reinforced and encouraged by some practical idealism. Speaking your workers are busy - but do you believe there are some who would offer to help?

As for money - do you believe local sympathy could be aroused - or must we look for funds from organizations equipped to help on a national level? Is this a combination desirable? Printing and shipping in large lots would be paid for by funds sent directly to the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

I have not approached any Quaker with this idea mainly because it seems the impetus should come from outside the Society of Friends. In addition the rather widespread misconception of that group's aims and so called "pacifism" might give pause to too much caution and too careful consideration of the material.

Will you write me at your earliest convenience? The efficiency, possibilities of the work you are doing with conscience, the devotion which must prompt you - has inspired me to be bold enough to ask your earnest consideration of my request for advice.

May I offer my best wishes for continued success in your present and future plans.

Very sincerely yours

(Mrs) Rosemary N. Bauer

Mrs. Ben R. Donaldson • 22712 Nona Ave. • Dearborn, Mich.

Jan. 29, 1951.

Dear Mrs Tilly,

It was with a real feeling of joy and pride that I read the story about you in the Dec. 30th Collier's — joy that you had had this well-deserved recognition and pride that I had had the privilege of knowing you even as little as I have. I have spoken of you many times before varied groups of people, the last time being ~~thing~~ last week before the women in a Skill-Shop on Christian Social Relations at the Annual meeting of the Michigan Council of Church Women.

I miss our mutual friend, Marjory Poole, very much. You probably know that they moved to Milwaukee, Wis.

My very sincere good wishes to you,

Louise Donaldson

February 6, 1951

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Tilly

FROM: George S. Mitchell

On the Ozarks, I have long had an idea that a fruitful way to work would be through a plan under which the material needs of the whole Ozarks-Oachita area could be gone after.

The region includes parts of three states, at least. Uniform State legislation on such matters as land tenure, water utilization, and rural amenities would be helpful. Doubtless various Federal programs could be stepped up to meet an organized effort from the whole of the area itself. Your correspondent, of course, knows that rural agricultural prosperity has been achieved in parts of the Ozark territory, and with the prosperity rather settled democratic institutions. I don't know why industrialization could not be achieved pretty rapidly also.

In brief, it seems to me the proper course is to build an over-all organization representing the Ozark area and work through that for the big things which will bring economic health, and in its wake presumably greater respect for human rights.

GSM

GSM:er

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Bessie M. Smith
2408 A State St.
East St. Louis
Illinois

East St. Louis, Ill
2/10/51.

Mrs. Milton E Tilly.
63 auburn ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:- In Dec. 30. Colliers magazine I read a very interesting article about you and your work as a "Trouble Shooter" They called you. for the Fellowship of the Concerned-

I am a native of Kentucky, and in the next ten days I am going back there, for perhaps a year, or so, or all time. In this small town I'm going, it seems Justice has disappeared from the scene. politics, and rotten ones. so I think your fellowship and I, have a lot in common. and I would like to join up, and help change the scenery.

Would you, or secretary, send me further information, about the club.

Thanking you, I am
Very Sincerely.
Bessie M. Smith

THE METHODIST CHURCH
KANSAS-NEBRASKA AREA
810 NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

March 13, 1951

DANA DAWSON
BISHOP

CONFERENCES:
CENTRAL KANSAS
KANSAS
NEBRASKA

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 9 and inform you that Bishop Dawson is now in Africa and will not return to his office until the middle of April.

Your letter will be held for his attention and you may expect to hear from us some time in the future.

Sincerely,

Barbara Haugland

Barbara Haugland
Office Secretary

September 26, 1951

Dr. McDowall Richards
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Dr. Richards:

I know so little about the Decalb County Committee of Interracial Co-Operation, I would like to meet with them at some early date. If you will advise me when such a meeting could be held I will send out the notices from this office.

With every good wish to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mr. Claud Grizzard
Grizzard Advertising Company
60 Walton Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Claud:

You have each year been making a gift to the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-Operation. I have been carrying on this work since the death of Dr. Russell. If he needed your gift, you may be sure that I need it more.

Assuring you of our appreciation of your interest and your contribution, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mrs. Chester Crowder
Chicamauga, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Crowder:

Your check from your Women's Society of Christian Service for $5.00 has been received.

We are deeply appreciative and will see that you receive the New South for one year for your society.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Dr. Benjamin Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

Please accept our thanks for your check for $15.00. I assu e you it was much needed and will be put to good use.

I am deeply appreciative of your interest and your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mrs. J. H. Milner
178 Princeton Way
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Milner:

Please accept our thanks for your check for $5.00. I assure you it was much needed and will be put to good use.

I am deeply appreciative of your interest and your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mr. A. C. Scott
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

Please accept our thanks for your check for $10.00. I assure you it was much needed and will be put to good use.

I am deeply appreciative of your interest and your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mr. H. H. Dudley
617 East Jackson Street
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dudley:

I regret so much to know that you are still ill. You've had a long, hard pull of it. I had heard you were well by now.

I suppose, with conditions as they are, a meeting of the Interracial Committee is impossible.

Please accept our thanks for your contribution and the good wishes you expressed in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

1922 1951

Dudley's Funeral Home

617 East Jackson Street
P. O. Box 269
Dublin, Georgia

September
20
1951

Georgia Committee On Racial Co*Operation
424-Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta,Ga

Att: Miss.or Mrs.M.E.Tilly

I am handing you herewith $5.00 in cash.Will make further contrubitions later.I am still ill,however much improved from the starting point of my illness.

I appreciate the NOBLE EFFORTS you have been making,and are now making--trying to improve on THE DEMOCRACY we are trying to build for the benefit of all HUMANITY.

I am finding out daily in my dealings with People,that many folk we think are MEAN,LOW-DOWN,--ARE JUST AFRAID,AND DON't UNDERSTAND,how to live with other people in love and peace.

ENCL-1

Respectfully yours,

N.H.Dudley

September 26, 1951

Mrs. G. L. Wescott
Dalton, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Wescott:

I find the Walker County Committee will meet on November 31 if a meeting can be arranged in Dalton on Friday, November 22. Either day or evening I would be glad to meet with you.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

September 26, 1951

Mrs. J. M. Roberts
1311 Vernon Road
La Grange, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

I regret so much that I will be in California on December 4. You will have to let me come to you the first meeting in the next year.

I am very proud of the La Grange Committee. I wish all the committees functioned as well.

Did I let you know that Dr. Henry sent in a check for $7.00 making his total of $10.00 for the year?

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

1311 Vernon Road
La Grange, Ga.
Sept. 19, 1951

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am writing to ask if you could be present at the next meeting of the La Grange Chapter of the Georgia Interracial Committee. The meeting will be held on December 4. The members would be so pleased to have you come and speak to them at that time. If you have plans for that date, could you come December 11? The first Tuesday is our regular meeting day and it would be better then, but we could change to the second Tuesday.

Please let me hear from you soon and we shall be so glad to have you.

Sincerely,

Marion A. Roberts (Mrs. J. M.)
- Secretary

September 26, 1951

Dr. W. H. R. Powell
Shiloh Baptist Church
Twenty-First and Christian Streets
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Powell:

Greetings to you and your church. I think it is about time I was giving the church some account of my stewardship over their generous gift.

You may not be very familiar with our problems of the South, but I hope you think the way I am spending the money is as vital as we think it is. Some weeks ago the parents of the Negro children of Clarendon County, South Carolina sued the school board for entrance of their children into the white school because of the inequality of education between the races in the county. I felt that, whatever came, the church should be the interpreter to the community. So I paid the way of the denominational leaders of the Women's Society to Charleston.

There, for three days, we sat and listened - Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Lutheran. The experience was a thrilling one for all of us and, when the final decision comes from the Supreme Court, there will be sympathetic understanding among the church leaders of the South.

This is just one story and the money is not all used up yet. God's blessings on you for giving it to us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

lifornia

ERATION for CIVIC UNITY

101 POST STREET EXbrook 2-1714 SAN FRANCISCO

September 18, 1951

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Rev. Andrew Juvinall asked me to answer your letter of September 12th to him.

After some discussion we feel it is so important to have you at our Convention that we have divised a plan that would make it possible to raise the finances for you to come.

If you could arrive in Los Angeles by November 28th and depart from San Francisco on December 5th, we could arrange conferences in both cities with the many local groups working on human relations. We usually charge registration fees for these meetings and can quite easily raise your total expenses.

Trusting you could come if we meet expenses, your agenda would be as follows:

November 29th-All day conference in Los Angeles

Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, CFCU State Convention

Dec. 3 or 4th, All day conference in San Francisco

This would be a trip well packed with meetings but one which you would find most stimulating. California is stirring with groups working on human relations.

We would like you to be the keynote speaker at the Convention, with your address coming at the dinner meeting on Saturday, Dec. 1st.

Please wire me immediately if you can see your way clear to accept on these terms. The program goes to press Monday.

Cordially yours,

Ruth I. Kaiser

Ruth I. Kaiser
Acting Director

RIK/m

P.S. We will need a photograph & bibliography for publicity purposes too.

Shiloh Baptist Church
TWENTY-FIRST AND CHRISTIAN STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 46, PA.

REV. W. H. R. POWELL, D. D., MINISTER
1707 W MONTGOMERY AVENUE
TELEPHONE ST 4-4934

CHURCH TELEPHONE: PE 5-2089

February 22, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

In compliance with my telegram, which I hope you received, I now have the pleasure of writing you this letter. But let me first thank you for your kind letter of February 12 which was received and read to the Church.

It is hardly necessary that I should say that we are all happy and most enthusiastic over your reply to our invitation. It was read Sunday morning at the eleven o'clock Worship. Everybody was happy that you accepted to come to us.

As you said, it would not suit our program to have you come and undertake to do what we would like prior to Easter. The 27th year of my pastorate and sixth year of our entry into this present location will be celebrated leading up to Easter beginning March 5. This program is annual and had been prepared with a number of outside speakers prior to my writing you.

After careful consideration, we decided that the second Sunday, April 8 would best suit us for your appearance. The purpose of this letter is therefore to make this date definite in the hope that you still find it possible to come.

It might not be out of place for me to add this inquiry also in this letter with regard to your stopping place when you come to us. We are wondering if you have some place of your own choice, or would you like to have us make reservations? If so, we would like to know whether you prefer a private home or hotel accomodations?

We appreciate the literature that accompanied your letter and would be glad to have anything else that you would wish to have said in our advertisement of your coming. Also we would be glad to have a cut or screen of yourself. Hoping to hear from you and wishing for you a very pleasant Easter.

Very truly yours,

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

W. H. R. Powell

W. H. R. Powell, Pastor

Wishing for you
a most happy
and merry
Christmas.
Adda Coulter. 1951

The Story of Warner Sallman's "HEAD OF CHRIST"

NEARLY twenty years ago the writer was giving a series of Bible talks in the Chicago Central Y.M.C.A. Among the men who gathered there for these noon-hour discussions was Warner Sallman. I did not know him at the time as a painter, but only as an interested listener.

Mr. Sallman tells me that one day the discussion caused him to think of Christ in a new way. He had wanted to paint a face of Christ, and this new approach started him sketching, even as the discussion was under way. That night, Mr. Sallman saw the face, almost as if in a dream. Getting out of bed, he sketched it, completing the picture the next day.

This sketch was published in a church magazine as a front cover. It received no particular notice since the circulation was not large. But three or four years ago it began to be sought for and has grown in popularity in an amazing fashion. Thus far, some five million copies have been sold.

When I came to the Temple, I was searching for a great picture for this place, believing

that in the throngs that come and go it would do an immense amount of good. Appealing to a preacher artist friend for suggestions, he told me of Sallman's "Head of Christ" and agreed to write Mr. Sallman for an interview.

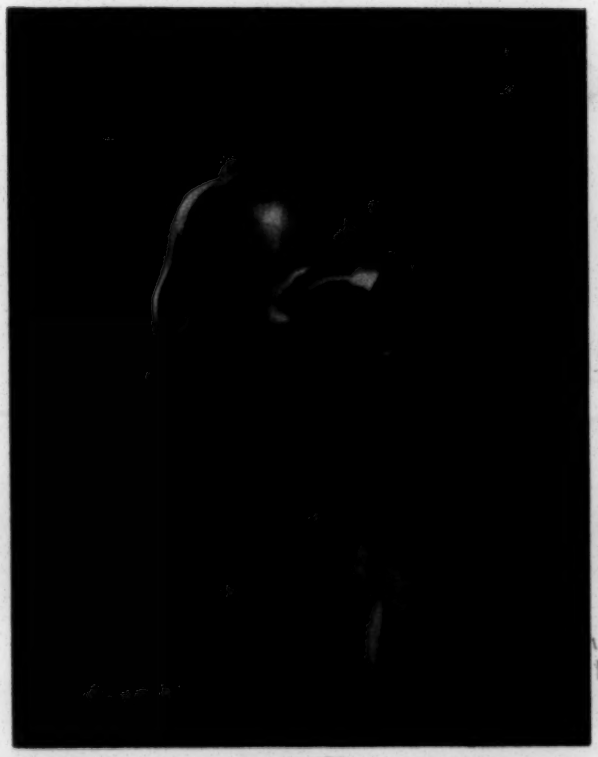
When I went to his studio I was completely surprised to see my friend of years gone by. When I said to him, "You did not paint that picture, did you?" he replied, "No, I have been waiting all these years to tell you that you gave me that picture." When I asked him how that could possibly be, he replied, "But you gave Christ to me!"

Perhaps I was one link in a long chain. I know this, that if I had anything to do with this painting, it is no different from the thousands of important things that are being done by all of us right along without our full knowledge.

I have often wanted to paint or to do some creative work of that sort, but I could never achieve it. If I could have a small part in "giving Christ" to such a person who in turn could give us such a painting, that is a great reward. I actually believe that is what happens to all of us far oftener than we dream if we do sincerely try to give Christ to people.

Charles R. Goff

Minister, Chicago Temple



"Head of Christ"

WARNER E. SALLMAN

Route 1, Box 8, Shelby, Alabama.
February 27, 1952.

Mrs Dorothy Tilley.

Dear Mrs Tilley

I read your Write-up in Collier's Dec 30, 1950, "Mrs Tilley's Crusade" last sunday the 24th, and the Distilled Essence of truth and logic struck me so profoundly, that I again hauled the article out of my Old Roll Top desk and reread it slowly so I might Digest it more thorong-hly, however I Went through a very soul devoat-ating and Gaulling experience that give me a pre-view of the Calloused Atrociousness you have had the opportunity to view and investigate in your magnificient Crusade against Horrord Injustice. I realize what Waves of righteous indignation must have swept through your soul when you was tempor-arily defeated by the Veto of Talmadge, or the Blithe Folly you Witnessed in the Court room at Greenville S. Carolina in 1947, or the rash and relentless inconsideration you was the Victim of at the legislative hearing. I know you have Witnessed many things that you would have declared Incredible for a human to perform living in a Civilized nation before you began your Crusade.

Mr Tilley, I am especially and intensely interested in two phrases of your Crusade message, and the first is; "What Happens To Any Person In This Country Is The Business Of The Whole Country". Whether it was intentional or a mere Coincidence, your self and Mr. Truman Counter Phrased each other in your statements, but you said

in just 15 words in substance of what it took Mr. Truman 56 words to express when he said recently; "When Even One American Who Has Done Nothing Wrong Is Forced By Fear To Shut His Mind And Close His Mouth, Then All Americans Are In Peril. It Is The Job Of All Of US, Of Every American Who Loves His Country And His Freedom, To Rise Up And Put An End To This Terrible Business". The above statement was made by Mr. Truman on Sept 1, 1951, and 16 days later on Sept 17, 1951, Mr. Truman said in regards to Independence Day and things relating to it; The Pieces Of Parchment Are More Than Historical Relics— "They Are A Living Force In Our Life Today; Containing Ideas That Will Never Perish. Mr Tilly, I'm sure you see eye to eye with Mr. Truman on his civil right's program. So Do I. I'm sure you admired Mr. Truman when he provided for Sergeant John R. Rice, An Indian Soldier to be buried in Arlington when the people of his native community decided he was not sufficiently White to be buried in the local Cemetery. So Did I. I feel personal anguish and disappointment at the way my native south feels about civil rights, but when I think what a Grand Paradox And Hoax Mr. Truman's words are in regards to his action, I must say my blood Literally Boils as I view our civil institutions in a state of Lethargy and utter Corruption, and about all we get is more Cunning Phrases, less any honest to goodness action. As for my self, my civil rights and liberties are lying Totally and Utterly Crushed and prostrate at the feet of a Secret Clique that is banded in league together to utterly Crush any thing that they are not able to dominate — Mr. Truman Is Affiliated With this Secret Clique, and if he is alive and loyal to the ritual of the Clique, then he is Dead to Christ, The Law, and the welfare of the people as a whole, and as Columnist Robert C. Ruark ably and truthfully infers in his Oct 11, 51 Column that the perennial scandals is largely the result of one

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Fraternity Brother COVERING for another. Gen. Macarthur said in new-york on april 12, 1951 that; "Moral Decay And Political Irresponsibility" Have Penetrated The Roots Of Our Cherished Institutions." The founding fathers fully understood the Subtlety and treacherous ambitions of secret societies and the advice they give is wide in range and detailed in Character of how our civil liberties and freedoms will Vanish under Secretism.

Mr Tilley, I'm enclosing a Carbon Copy of a letter I wrote Mr. A.V. Wickel, pres. T.C.I. & R.R. Co., a Corporation I worked for 25 1/2 years as locomotive engineer, and the means used to fire me by a member of a secret Clique seethes in the rankest personal animosity, and a fellow worker whom I had spent my youth with as a fellow employe openly betrayed me into the hands of the man that fired me as they was "Lodge Buddies", and I have a transcript of the investigation and many letters to prove that it was through no fault or Carelessness on my part that Caused a Collission I was involved in, and that I was openly betrayed by my local and national Counsel. I am sure you will find my Case equal to any you've ever witnessed when it comes to Callousedd Ruthlessness in ignoring Completely truth and accepted facts. I simply will not allow my self to be Pre-Sworn on any issue, and I feel a genuine sympathy for the Masses as my savior felt, but I feel and realize they Can be wrong. It seems if we're not fanatically Pro-Labor these days, We're Ostracized, and if we even hint that management "Could Be Right In Some Cases" We're Banished and branded a traitor. I feel that in my supreme effort to be fair to labor and management, I got sandwiched between the jealousies and whims of both, as they both seemed equal in their desire to banish and Crucify me. I realized the Lethargy and inefficiency of the local union and officials, and I simply Wouldn't affiliate,

which offended officials of the local, but both local union officials and T.C.I. officials were members of the same fraternal clique, and instead of allowing me to represent my self, they both seemed to get fiendish glee in forcing me in the union where both sides could enjoy the insidious retribution heaped on me. The putrid spectacle finally ended in Arbitration (which was a farce also) on Sept 30, 1950, and the union and T.C.I. both washed their hands of me, leaving me jobless with a family, disabled, and disgraced, as my record was falsified by train master C.H. Brown to show that I <u>STOLE</u> from the Company and left my engine 30 minutes before being properly relieved. I solemnly affirm & declare both of the above charges to be utterly untrue and seething in prevarication, and the insidious subtlety used to press these charges would be like getting a Chestenut Horse From a Horse Chestenut. again I repeat, I am positively and absolutely innocent. I soon realized my case was hopeless so far as getting any sincere counsel was concerned, and I wrote several letters to high Company officials, trying to get my case reconsidered, as I felt if I submitted unalterable facts to these men, they would accept them and act, but to this date, my appeals has been utterly ignored. I have tried to use words that would represent the sheer and stark facts of the case that would neither flatter or intimidate, but I seemed to have "Sinned Away my Day of Grace" I realize the fact that every state of the union now has laws that stipulate that a decision reached by arbitration has the force of a Court decision that cannot be appealed except for Fraud, Bias or misuse of authority. I have all the facts necessary to prove all three, but no lawyer I have consulted, Catholic or protestant will take the case. I even visited Hugh Sparrow, an ace reporter for the B'ham News, who wrote "Devils Island, U.S.A., after a crusading visit to Kilby Prison to investigate

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a flogging given a prisoner that left him paralyzed from his waist down. I feel grateful for what Mr. Sparrow did, as most alabamians feel that this action of Mr. Sparrow was the result of abolishing the lash in Ala prisons, but he brushed my plea off as if it was a Viper. The men I spent my youth with all know I got a "Raw Deal" as a B'ham lawyer wrote me, but they are afraid to open their mouth in my behalf for fear of reprisal, and one man told me he was afraid to even mention my name in the presence of Co. Officials. I can show Mr. Truman over a thousand men in one group with Shut Minds and closed mouths, all because one of his lodge cronies went on a stampede after ascending to a position of responsibility who wishes to rule by fear instead of good will, but I believe if stories like mine and many others are told and retold extensively, the consternation of the people will consolidate with the authority of the magistrate in a burst of indignation and concert of effort that will eventually bring eternal shame on the perpetrators. I thought I had gotten away from the Semi-Poverty I was raised in, but the action of Aug 29, 1949 placed me in a much worse position, as I have neither my youth or health to animate me in my future struggles, but all the misfortune so far has only strengthened my will to fight the Juggernauts of wrong to the last, and that Ultimate and Sheer principle will win in the end. I realize that the chances of my hand ever being placed on the throttle or whistle cord again is very Dismal Indeed, but as you so ably said; I want to stir up public opinion to the point that the same thing can't happen in the dept. again where I spent my youth. I note you have no "Fellowship Of The Concerned" in Ala., or at least you didn't speak of any. It must be obvious indeed that I'm uneducated, but I've always strived to be Self Sustaining, and serve my Country and fellow man so as to at least be worthy of a part of my existence. If my Civil record is cleared of Forgeries, I'm sure it will equal my military record.

With high regard and respect.

William J. Harris.

Shelby, Ala. Feb 20, 1952.

Mr. A. V. Wiebel. President T. C. I. & R. R. Co. B'ham, Ala.

Dear Mr Wiebel.

I Realize Only Too Well That This Letter May Bore you As Badly Or Even Worse Than A Previous Letter I Wrote you On June 11, 1951, Of Which you Utterly Ignored, But I Have A Very Unpleasant Duty To Perform, And I Deem The Only And Wisest Course Is To Make A Virtue Of It, And Do It Cheer-fully Comforted By The Distilled Essence Of Truth And A Clear Conscience That Sheer Principle Will yet Win. We All Realize Only Too Well That Notorious Evils Blight Our Land Today And If There Ever Was An Age In Which Clear Thinking And Conscientious Action Were Needed, It Is The One In Which We Now Live. We Have Hidden Evil Forces Within The Republic Which Has Neither Spiritual Or Moral Base That Rallies The Ab-normal And Subnormal Elements Of Our Citizenry, And App-lies Internal Pressure Against All Things We Hold Decent And Right, A Type Of Pressure That Has Caused Many Individuals And Nations And Their Own Cherished Free-doms To Languish In The Shackles Of Complete Sup-pression; Insidious Forces Working From Within Has Already Drastically Altered The Character Of Our Free Institutions, And Personally I Think The Decent Element Of America Should Raise Their Voice In A Relentless Blast Against All Who Deal In Bribery, Collusion And Theft And Reinforce Our Sense Of Values, And Declare The Action Of The New And Fair Deals An <u>ORDEAL</u>, And Demand A Re-Deel By Honest Men Who Are Not Afr-aid To Expose All Who Clothe Their Foul Deeds In

Robes Of Nobility And Mask Them In High Moral Pretentions And It Is High Time Our Society Quit Honoring And Worshiping The Show-Offs, And Begin Honoring Those Who Really Serve Humanity. Mr. Wiebel, If you Will Consult The Letter I Wrote Mr. Robt. Gregg On Dec 22, 1948, Previous To My Dischage It Will Be Obvious To All That I Clearly Forseen The Present Struggle Between Labor And Management. Also Consult A Letter I Wrote Mr. Benjamin Fairless On Sept 5, 1950 After I Was Fired, And you Will See That I Both Realized And Fully Understood This Secret Power That Would Cast Its Shadow Of Influence And Later Become An Event. I Presume Both Of These Letters Are In Files Of Industrial Relations At B'ham As Mr. Fairless Letter Was Introduced As Evidence Against Me At Arbitration. I Note That The Steel Industry Has Recently Made A Request To The Gov't. That They Reject A Demand By C.I.O. Steel Workers That All Steel Workers Be Compelled To Join A Union. Now Mr. Wiebel, you Simply Cannot Ride On Two Trains Going In Opposite Directions At The Same Time. I Can Produce Positive Evidence That Officials Of The Trans. Dept., And Industrial Relations Forced Me To Join The B. of L.F. & E. I Realized That C.C. Wilson, My Local Counsel Was In Imminent Danger Of Dismissal And Had Already Betrayed Me, And On Jan 7, 1950, I Released Him As My Counsel, And On Jan 21, 1950, Wilson Was Fired. I Had No Faith Whatever In Local Union Officials, And Again Requested Industrial Relations, Of Which Was Headed By Mr. J.H. Williamson At That Time To Allow Me To Represent My Own Self, But They Again Flatly Refused, And Again I Was Forced

To Allow The B. of L.F. & E. To Represent Me Against My Will. My Ruthless Extermination May Be An Isolated Case, By Accident, Coincidence Or Design, But It's True, And if The Stench of the Merciless, Drastic Discipline Meted Out To Me Is To Be Perfumed By The Gases Of Truth And Justice, Some Courageous U.S. Steel Official Who Doesn't Give One Tiddlywink What Any One Thinks Will Have To FORCE Action. The Evidence In My Case Is Flagrant; It's Foundation Is Upon A Rock. Those Who Fail To Challenge The Unholy Clique That Banished Me Cannot Deny The Infatuated Dereliction Of Accessory Guilt. Who Will Be First To Raise Their Voice Against Minor Officials And Public Felons Banded In League Together By A Principle That Exalts Their Crimes Into Achievements Of Merit? Mr. Wiebel, If you Will Investigate The Insidious Shenanigans Engaged In By Train Master C.H. Brown To Fire Me By, And How My Record Was Falsified, you Will Unveil An Episode That Will Perhaps Rival The Lecherous Shenanigans Of Bull Connor Blazoned Across The Sky Of B'ham For Free Men Of The Nation To Gaze At. As We Race Down The Highway Of Spiritual And Material Bankruptcy Facing The Eternal And Perennial Erosion Of Morals And Honesty, Can you Do Less, Or Dare Do Less Under The Protecting Trinity Of The Three Greatest Human Documents Ever Written To Protect The God-Given Rights Of Man.. I Shall Never Allow My Self To Be Pre-Sworn On Any Issue Whatsoever, And I Realize Both Labor And Management Are Some Times Guilty Of Excesses And Injustice That Are Equally Reprehensive And Enslaving, And For This Reason I Shall Always Insist On Judging Each Issue On It's Merits. I Remain With Great Respect And Esteem

your Comrade And Fellow Citizen William F. Morris.

Use This Letter And Data Strictly As you See Fit, As I Absolutely Have No Fear Of Reprisal Or Retribution — I Have Little To Lose Materialy, And My Civil Rights Have Winged Their Way To Oblivion And Obscurity — I Can Take What Has Happ--ened To Me, But I Want To Do Some Thing To Leave The World Just A Little Bit Better Than I Found It, Especially For Our Posterity, As I Have 8 Grand Children My Self, 4 In Germany, And 4 In Bham.

William F. Morris

Mr. William T. Morris,
Rt 1 - Box 8
Shelby, Ala -

Dear

Please do not think I am not concerned about your letters. I wish I knew what to do.

I am doing my best though, through some connections I have in Alabama -

Sincerely yours

714 8th Street,
Columbus, Georgia.
April 1st, 1952.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am now serving my third year at the Holsey Chapel C.M.E. Church here in Columbus. For the past two years we've invited an eminent Methodist woman to speak to the women of our church on the fourth Sunday morning at the worship hour. We call it our Missionary Emphasis Sunday. This year I promised the women of the church I would invite an eminent Missionary worker of the Methodist Church to speak to the women of the church on the fourth Sunday in April. Therefore, I am inviting you to come to Columbus, if possible and do this service for us. I know you must be a busy woman in your church, but I just know you could help us so much. Will you kindly accept to come?

Holsey Chapel C.M.E. Church is located at 714 8th Street here in Columbus. We have a membership of 558. 216 of these are women, and there will be a great congregation to greet you. Whatever the expense of visit will be, we will gladly take care of it.

I guess you can remember me. I served at Vienna, previous to my pastorate here at Columbus. I have said to the women of my church so many times that there is only one Mrs. Tilly in this world. I think you are in a class to your self.

Trusting we will be favored with an early reply, and that all goes well with you and yours, I am

Yours in Christian Service,
J. D. Parham
J.D. Parham.

I would so like to reply "yes" to your lovely invitation - but I will be in a youth conference in Alabama that week-end. Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Ga. president of the Georgia Council of Church Women, might be available. If you do not know her, Mr. Pelle does.

Held your invitation for me some other time. With best wishes, S. Tillman

Vision and Values in Today's Rural Life

Summary of a study conference held at Roanridge, Mo., October 19-21, 1954

THE CHRISTIAN RURAL FELLOWSHIP
156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

A Clean Furrow

Seed-time, and open fields,
And slowly plodding team, and cleaving share,
To lay the earth in furrows, line on line—
This is my care.

For lo, this waiting soil,
Receptive, and responsive to my will,
For all the ills of all the ages gone
Is fertile still.

So soft! No roar of arms;
But gentle crumbling of the mellow earth;
Yet each sustaining harvest still has here
Its place of birth.

I'll guide my sturdy plow
And turn the ribboned furrows, line by line;
For though the world has many things to do,
This task is mine.

And when my day is done
And evening's glow has settled o'er the scene,
Returning from the field, I'll leave behind
A furrow, clean.

JAMES G. NEEDHAM, 1953
Used by permission

New Vision and Old Values

► In a world where great upheavals are taking place, it is well that we pause to examine our own vision and our values. Nearly half the world has changed socially, economically, and politically since World War II. Countries like China have lost their freedom. Others like India have gained their liberty, but with it a doubtful sense of security. In the great change, so far, vast numbers of peasant people have been rendered homeless. Among the central problems of our time are land, food, and shelter.

In rural America, too, change is coming with greatly accelerated speed and we need to be aware lest we suddenly find ourselves adrift on a sophisticated sea of materialism. The Christian rural movement today must ever seek deep spiritual anchorage and a sense of vision and values adequate to our changing times and widening world responsibility.

It is important, therefore, that we pause to consider the unseen values which help to give rural life a wholesome sense of direction and high purpose. As a first step toward meeting this need, fifteen representatives from branches of the Christian Rural Fellowship met in Roanridge, Mo., October 19-21, 1954, to consider the topic: VISION AND VALUES IN TODAY'S RURAL LIFE.

This meeting was the first step in an emphasis which we trust will continue and be expressed through Christian Rural Fellowship bulletins during the coming years. The conference and the printing of this report have been made possible by a sponsoring grant from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

In this same connection, two other groups of leaders in American rural life have met to exchange views and experience. It is hoped that these meetings will stimulate efforts to assay and lift up the unseen forces which help to provide native integrity, spiritual rootage, and faith in God, which are our supreme national assets.

* * * * *

This booklet represents an effort to summarize briefly the study papers presented and some of the discussions which re-

sulted. More complete documents will follow during the year as special bulletins. We are deeply indebted to Eugene Smathers for his invaluable assistance in editing this report.

* * * * *

Special credit should also be given to Clifford L. Samuelson, Norman L. Foote, Richard O. Comfort, and William A. Albrecht, who presented study papers to the conference on the subjects in the order that they follow in this report.

Since its founding in 1935, the Christian Rural Fellowship has served "to promote Christian ideals for agriculture and rural life—and to promote a means of fellowship and cooperation among rural agencies."

Membership includes ministers, teachers, agricultural people, missionaries, and others. The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin is supplied to members at a moderate cost.

The Secretary always welcomes statements or manuscripts dealing with Christian rural life.

I. W. MOOMAW, *Secretary,*
Christian Rural Fellowship

Spiritual Resources for Today's Rural Life

► Our purpose here is to review and rethink portions of the topic, "Life on the Land and in the Small Town." We shall view this topic from the standpoint of factors in the rural environment which serve as resources for the development of spiritual values. There has been much pseudo-Wordsworthian gush on this subject. There has also been much serious and balanced treatment, which has lifted out the dignity and values of rural living, coupled with a dispassionate analysis and evaluation of the grim, sordid, soul-killing materialistic routine. We may cover this topic under four categories:

1. The Natural Environment—its "Four Kingdoms"
2. The Social and Socializing Factors in Rural Living
3. The Sacramental Concept of Life—and Emergence of the "Fifth Kingdom"
4. The Spiritual Resource which is the Christian Church—and the Nurture of Spiritual Values

1. *The Natural Environment*

The greatest single factor which distinguishes rural life from city life is contact with the natural environment. The aspects of this environment which have inherent potential spiritual resources for the rural person are to be found in the four natural "Kingdoms."

The Land—The Mineral Kingdom

The first of these is the mineral kingdom as revealed in The Land. The rural person cannot but become aware that The Land is more than a mass of chemical compounds. The rural person cannot escape his dependence on The Land. He must deal with the land in accord with its own inherent capacities.

Martin Thornton in *Rural Synthesis,* endeavoring to define the religious basis of rural culture, states concerning Land, "Like human personality, it is made up of a complexity of qualities and characteristics which together form an indivisible and complete unit. For as with personality we may speak of body, mind, instinct, and spirit, so with The Land we can regard its physical, spiritual, emotional, and aesthetic properties."

It is in this concept that The Land is more than material substance; that man's life and all he holds of value are dependent on it—that we find one of the great natural *potential* spiritual values and resources in rural living.

The Seed, Germination and Fertility—The Vegetable Kingdom

The seed, its germination, fertility and growth are among the factors in the natural environment which bring their message of spiritual values to the rural person. That spark of life, emerging from the dry seed when placed in an environment conducive to germination and growth, brings the man face to face with the mystery of the Life Force which—just as Land must be spelled with a capital "L"—so calls for a capital "L" in Life.

Birds, Animals and Reproduction—The Animal Kingdom

In most situations the life of rural people is surrounded by animal life. They witness the amazing capacity of animal life to adapt itself, sustain itself and reproduce itself. In it all is God the Creator and Sustainer of Life.

Also declaring the imminence and transcendence of God in the natural world is the design and character of a feather as an instrument of flight, a bee colony as social organization, a beaver dam as incarnate intelligence.

Man—The Human Kingdom

In this environment of creation, fertility, and growth, man becomes aware of his relationship to the natural world. In the rural setting, the story of Creation becomes true, both as poetry and process. "And the Lord God made man from the dust of the earth, breathing into him the breath of life: and man became a living soul . . ."

Regardless of how insensitive or undeveloped is his feeling for the aesthetic, man cannot fully escape the natural grandeur of the earth and the Universe. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork." Mountains and valleys, deserts and rivers, forests and fields, sunrise and sunset—all combine in their own way in their own geographical area to bring out the holiness of beauty and the beauty of holiness. All combine for a manifestation of the pervading note, "this is greater than man—this is of God!"

As Rudolph Otto so fully propounds in his classic *Sense of The Holy (or Numinous),* there are circumstances, situations and environments in which man more readily apprehends God's presence. We hold that the rural setting is conducive to providing this most elemental of all spiritual resources for rural people.

Additional spiritual resources for rural life are to be found in the normal social structures in which the people are involved. Foremost among these is the family unit.

2. The Rural Family Unit

There have been uttered many inept shibboleths regarding the domestic felicity of the rural family. Both for parents and children, family life on the farm or in the small town can be marred by discord, tension, cruelty, monotony. It can be the cause of blighted and warped personality development. The truth of this is known by every rural pastor. Yet, granting that the rural locale does not automatically carry with it the ideal of family life, it yet holds true that the natural virtues which evidence sound personality are most readily to be developed in the rural family. It can be stated, without fear of negation based on the numerous sad exceptions, that the rural family itself is one of the great spiritual resources, both for those who share in its bonds, and in its overflow into the life of the nation.

The extension of those same values to be found for the individual in the rural family relationship is to be found for the family itself in the environment of the rural neighborhood and community.

3. The Rural Community

Much is said and written about the "breakdown" of rural neighborhoods and rural communities. Modern communication and transportation have sharply made their impact on rural society. In many places, the close-knit, compact sense of community has been either greatly weakened, or even obliterated. Yet, coupled with those undermining, inevitable economic and social forces has come widespread, reawakened awareness of the importance of neighborhood grouping and small community life. It has been demonstrated to a point of accepted fact that human and social values are gained or lost for the individual, the family and the nation, to the degree that there is an

awareness on the part of the individual of his role in group relationships. This sense of belonging to the whole of society finds its nexus in participating in the ongoing relationships of the local community. Thus the community itself becomes a resource of social and spiritual values to the individual, the family, and the nation.

But it is basically the Christian Church which must bring the quickening of the human spirit to the point of experiencing the true spiritual resources to be found in any of these matters.

4. The Christian Church in Rural Life

It is the Christian Church with a sacramental concept of all life which is the basic spiritual resource for rural people. It is in the doctrine of the Incarnation, God made flesh in Christ Jesus, that a full unity is expressed between the physical and the spiritual. To apprehend this unity of the physical and the spiritual is an essential for rural people in order that the natural "Kingdoms" of Creation be perceived as incarnating the spiritual. The tragedy in rural life is that much of what claims to be the Christian religion makes a completely false distinction between the material and the spiritual. "Salvation" is expressed in terms which mean escape from the material. All of creation is to be viewed as a vehicle for God's creative, redeeming, sustaining power. As the natural world is thus viewed, sacramentally, the traditional Trinitarian theology becomes not an ecclesiastical verbal formula, but the expression of the most normal, simple, and greatest truths.

Coupled with the belief in One God, manifesting His power in three expressions, of Creator, Redeemer, Sanctifier, is the doctrine of the Christian Church as the fellowship of all believers, and the vessel of God's continuing grace expressed through the sacraments.

The service of the Church, then, in her ministry to rural people, is to be that great spiritual resource which enables them to lay hold on the true meaning and experience of the spiritual values within the daily stuff of life with which they are surrounded—their natural world and the world of their fellow men.

The Contribution of Rural People to World Peace

Come, let us build together;
We have battled far too long;
A worthier work should now employ
The sinews of the strong.
The wail of the homeless speaks it;
Gaunt hunger loudly cries,
And what can further warfare bring
But added miseries.

No, let us stand together,
Restore the fertile fields
In thankfulness that Mother Earth
Her wonted increase yields;
That sunshine warms the mellow soil,
That dews and rains are free;
That the springs of human sustenance
Flow on unceasingly.

Shall the sword devour forever?
Shall vengeance never cease,
While happiness but waits upon
The will to be at peace?
Oh, that the kindlier ways of life
Might fill the hearts of men
And flood the earth with industry!
Come, let us build again!

From *Pax Vobiscum,* by JAMES G. NEEDHAM
Used by permission

► The world is growing up almost tragically during these present years and we need to lay hold of every possible resource that will help us to move in the direction of enduring peace.

As custodians of the world's basic natural resources, rural people have a large stake in the peaceful well-being of mankind as a whole. They deal in natural products, the essentials of survival. They are acquainted with thrift and they deplore waste. War, on the contrary, devastates their fields and wastes

the products which to them have sacredness because they are the fruits of toil and of God's creative process.

While agriculture is a competitive industry, each farmer learns more or less to compete against his own best efforts, and being far removed from the more violent competition of certain industries he can reflect more upon the long-term designs of the Creator and His wise providence in giving us the soil governed by creative process. We still find in rural life more personalized factors and a tendency to deal with the wholeness of man's personality as well as the wholeness of life and the wholeness of God.

Certain attributes of life among rural people suggest the role they have in helping to develop a more peaceful world.

Rural people tend to be conservative. Accustomed to working with the soil, like processes of nature they tend to become less impulsive, and like to ponder well before acting. They like to do their own thinking and dislike being forced into premature or precipitate action. Some may complain about this trait of rural people, but it may be that greater progress would be made in reaching possible solutions to world problems if longer time and more profound deliberations were used.

Rural people maintain strong family ties and bonds. It is a truism that the family is basic to a stable society, and since this is true, the attitudes of peace may well be learned and communicated within the family. Democracy would hardly be possible in a country lacking family unity and family stability. Totalitarian powers seek first to destroy the family.

The word "community" has a profound meaning among rural people. To them it is not only a geographic space, but a social community which determines patterns of action to a large degree. The community is a place where attitudes of peace may be developed and it will serve as the laboratory for patterns that may well extend into the larger world.

Again, **the family livelihood is gained in the area where the farmer lives.** This should be a unifying activity. We need so to express the gospel as to make its relevance felt in the daily vocation. Here is where the great battle is being fought. Peace must be made in the quiet isolated places of the world if it is to endure the strain of political tensions at the top level. Rural

people have an opportunity to create an ideal laboratory where the human community at its best can function. The basic importance of the family, the intermediate relationship of the products and the use of resources with a spirit of responsibility creates one of the basic foundations on which any peace must rest.

We do well to cultivate the fellowship of mutual concern that seems natural among rural people. Despite vast technological advances there is still a strong case for "rural fundamentalism" which holds that agriculture is still our basic industry and that the title of world well-being rises and falls with the well-being of the people on the land. In problems of food, fuel and fiber, and the intricate human relationships involved in their production, there is much that may be done toward developing a world point of view. No longer are the problems of food scarcity, famine, pest control, conservation or crop surpluses considered the concern of any one country alone.

We too easily confuse ends and means. We have assumed that to achieve a certain economic level of living is to reach our goal in life. New meaning must be brought into our present secular life. Peace cannot be built on materialism. In our relationships with each other in the use of divinely created resources, we come face to face with the basic questions of stewardship and redemption. We need a philosophy of peace that recognizes more fully man's dependence upon God and the bounties of Nature.

The Church and Community Ideals

► Our concern here is with the positive contribution which the Church can make to the development of Christian community in the rural places of America. Rather than a criticism of things which may be wrong, we are interested in discovering ways in which the Church can bring Christian ideals and objectives to bear upon the inherent spiritual possibilities in rural communities. The central task of the Church in this regard is to inspire, motivate, and guide its own members that they may bring their Christian influence to bear upon the whole range of life. The overall objective of the Church is to create a common unity in God. Christian ethics, standards, and ideals find their source in Him rather than in secular culture. A community becomes Christian to the degree in which it finds unity in a common loyalty to God.

The term "Church" as used here refers to the company of people drawn into relationship with each other because of their common relationship with God as revealed in Christ. But almost never will an American town-country community be found in which there is a single local church. Sometimes there is lack of agreement among churches as to spiritual and moral standards of character. One may sponsor Boy Scout troops, while another opposes them. Since each church claims to speak for God we must be aware lest there arise relativity of moral standards.

There are several ways in which the Church can assist in elevating the goals and ideals of community life.

First is the need for self study of the Church's own life in relation to the community. Outside assistance in such studies is usually helpful, but the process of an objective evaluation by the Church itself can lead to new insights of Christian criteria and constructive action that could be missed where we rely upon outside specialists too far in doing the job.

A second contribution of the Church is in discovering areas of inter-church concern. Each church must think of its own membership with a concept not narrowly conceived of its obligation to the larger community. Whenever this does cccur, the Church dissipates the force of its life in the community, and

the members often have to proceed with decision making and conduct without influence from the Church. Where this occurs it can hardly be said that there are Christian community ideals.

Again, **the Church is in a unique position to vouchsafe a unity of understanding.** This does not mean that there must be uniformity of agreement. Given general agreement as to ethical standards of Christian conduct, the churches can lead far in being the conscience of the community. But unless there is more common agreement, based upon clear biblical standards, the Church's influence is greatly limited. This is essential too, for without such agreement upon biblical standards many American communities are suffering from a "plurality of consciences."

An urgent and unfinished task of the Church, and an area where no other agency can serve so well, **is in helping to give more highly elevated concepts of family life** and a sense of Christian vocation. These are foundation pillars of life in any community and they are often the most neglected. The responsibility of every Christian to witness to Christ through his vocation and the daily relationship of his home is a fundamental aspect of the doctrine of "the priesthood of all believers."

Probably the basic task of the Church is to create a common unity in God, to bring the will of God to bear upon the total life of all the people of the community. The primary purpose of the Church is not to make the community just a better place to live in; rather it is to bring men and women, boys and girls, into a vital relationship with God in the whole range of their lives. Thus the worship of God is the core of Christian community, and only as the Church within itself has a redeeming experience of God can it become a redeeming influence in the life of its community. The Church, in other words, must be a Christian community in its own worship, fellowship, and program before it can be a transforming force in the life of its sociological community.

Soil Conservation and Land Use

Some Moral and Religious Aspects

". . . for the land is mine; ye are strangers and sojourners with me" LEV. 25:23

► The Bible is replete with laws regarding man's responsibility to God and his neighbor in the use of land, and central facts in our life today give new relevance to conservation and land use. Mass hunger, once dealt with as an emergency like famine, is now with us as a major problem scarcely affected by the first five years of postwar effort. Mounting world population has reduced the crop-land area per person to less than one acre.

Overcrowded people in land-hungry nations are a warning for us to lose no time in working toward those forms of land use that will best serve the long-term needs of our country and our people. We may thus be spared the terrible social and economic costs suffered by some nations today in their frantic efforts to solve their land question with emergency measures. While we recognize the possibilities of increased production and reclamation, the need for conservation and righteous forms of husbandry and land use becomes clear. Let the Church not conform its life to exploitative soil practices, but labor to transform all of life after God's pattern of unity.

It is not possible to include here any complete consideration of this topic, but we shall endeavor to lift out certain of the points developed during the discussion period. Later during the year, members of the Christian Rural Fellowship will develop more complete statements for printing as bulletins.

Land in its broad sense involves the whole of Nature, all natural resources, and not merely the soil or land space alone. There is no accident in the fact that land is placed first in listing the factors of production—Land, Labor, Capital, and Management.

Deep scars of irresponsible exploitation of land may clearly be seen both at home and abroad. Erosion, bad cropping, overgrazing and deforestation can crush the human spirit for those who follow, and must be viewed as evils in the sight of the Creator. The wise and responsible use of land is the corner-

stone of an enduring civilization. Good government and a sound land policy are inseparable.

Many of our social and economic problems are the result of our failure to work in cooperation with Nature, as designed by God. Nature deals kindly, but justly, and she can bring well-being, or desolation and impoverishment, to the degree that we accept or neglect the divinely appointed laws of conservation and land use. We must deal with soil as the living thing that it is, a part of God's handiwork. It would be tragic if our generation should become technologically wise and at the same time biologically ignorant.

Human health may depend more than we realize upon the fertility of soil and the quality of food it can produce. It would be an error to overlook the fact that turbulent political scenes in the world may be symptoms of a major cause, where the people are pressing for access to more fertile and less depleted soils capable of producing rich protein foods rather than the cheaper carbohydrates.

Experience in the U.S. leads us to place a high value upon the family type farm as an organizational unit in agriculture. We have regarded reasonably wide dispersion of land ownership as sound national policy. Yet we take pride in the fact that 85 per cent of our people can reside in towns and cities, while only 15 per cent are needed on farms. Our country is new; changes are taking place rapidly, and the real question may not be how few families can produce our food and fiber, but the *optimum number* of families on the land to serve the best interests of all.

Careful research and assessment of our experience and that of other nations is needed at this point. It would be an error to rely upon economic criteria alone. As a rule, relatively wide distribution of land ownership among the people has proven a safe and desirable course in the history of older countries. Some who departed from that course are now engaged in efforts to restore balance by radical and costly political efforts called "land reform."

Land of itself may not have value but it becomes a dynamic force in our whole culture and national strength as people express through its use their ideals of stewardship, justice,

and concern for their fellow men. If the stability of our democratic state has recently come under question, could it be because we are less agricultural and depending too much upon securities far removed from the land? Our national strength in the last analysis lies in our land. Its conservation and righteous use is a responsiblity placed by God upon rural and urban people alike.

Suggested Topics for Research

During the discussion periods there were frequent inquiries for more adequate information on:

1. **Trends and experience in the dispersion of industry into less congested rural areas.**
2. **How can social and economic advantages of mechanized farming best serve the needs of the smaller operator?**
3. **Problems involved in large-scale world distribution of food surpluses.**
4. **An interpretation of biblical teachings and their relevance to present day factors in land use.**
5. **Relationship between human nutrition and soil fertility.**

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A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 29, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for yours of March 21st. I am looking forward to receiving the copy of the results of your meeting of church women.

I do hope that we can have other such meetings and that there might be wider representation from other people in the denominations.

Let us know if there specific things arise on which we can be of help.

Sincerely yours,

A. Dudley Ward

A. Dudley Ward

ADW:hb
Dictated by Mr. Ward
Signed in his absence

not C. P. E. C

Church Mission House
281 - 4th Ave N.Y. 10
all. W. Moran Weston
Dr of Chrs Citizen

GEORGIA'S TAX CRISIS OF 1955

The leaders of the Griffin Administration have stated that Georgians can expect a tax raise in 1956. The present bonded indebtedness-- approximately 235 million dollars-- is now equal to the state's annual expenditures. Income is falling behind the state's revenue. School costs are rising, and the end is not yet.

Administration leaders have already launched their trial balloons by advocating a raise in sales tax from 3% to 4%. Others are talking about hiking excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and gasoline, and a few legislators want improvements in the state's collection procedures. But to date no legislator-- or Georgia citizens for that matter-- has advocated raises in progressive forms of state taxation.

Sensing the impending crisis, Governor Griffin, who campaigned in 1954 against "any new taxes", has appointed a tax investigating committee made up chiefly of businessmen and Administration leaders. Organized labor has one representative on the committee. Consumers have none. Under these circumstances, it can be predicted with a degree of accuracy that the business interests of the state will come forth with a set of concrete proposals to increase various forms of regressive taxation. The proposals will probably be accepted by the Governor's committee, and barring the miraculous, these proposals will meet the approval of the General Assembly and will be enacted into law in 1956.

If this unfortunate trend of events is to be stopped, Georgia citizens who believe that state taxation should be based primarily on ability to pay should form a Citizens Committee on Taxation. Representation on such a Committee should be broad. Groups representing farmers, workers, churchmen and churchwomen, ladies' clubs, merchants, and others should be invited to participate. The purpose of the Committee will be to suggest methods of increasing current tax collections and raising more taxes from sources based on ability to pay. Such a Committee should be organized immediately, since the Governor's Committee, according to the legislative requirments, must report to the Governor not later than July 1, 1955.

To facilitate the work of such a Citizens Committee as outlined above, I have prepared the following brief analysis of the present tax laws in Georgia.

GEORGIA TAX LAWS OF 1955

1. Exemptions from Taxation: public property, religious and charitable institutions, colleges, educational endowments, public libraries, farm products including baled cotton grown in state and remaining in hands of producers, cooperatives, common stock of subsidiary corporations not doing business in Georgia

2. Homestead Exemption: $2,000 on assessed value.

3. Personal Property Exemption: $300

4. Taxation on Intangibles: (1953 Act of General Assembly) Intangibles are classified separately from other property for ad valorem taxes and are paid at the following rates:

   a. 10 cents per $1,000 of fair market value on intangible prop.
   b. $3.00 per $1,000 for 1954 and 1955, $1.00 per $1,000 for 1956, 10 cents per $1,000 for 1957 and following years for accounts receivable and notes not requiring credit secured on real estate.
   c. $1.00 per $1,000 of fair market value on bonds and debentures of corporations.
   d. $1.00 per $1,000 of fair market value on stocks of foreign corporations.
   e. 25 cents per $1,000 on loans made by broker and representing credits extended in connection with purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or other securities.
   f. 10 cents per $1,000 of fair market value of short term loans.

5. Taxation on Savings and Loan Associations: Taxation based on net worth,

6. Income Tax: $1,000 exemption for single man or woman
   $2500 exemption for married couple
   $500 exemption for dependent
   No income tax for blind, those over 65 years old or their spouses

   Capital gains-- same as the federal tax

   Income tax rate: 1% on first $1,000
   2% on next $2,000
   3% on next $2,000
   4% on next $3,000
   5% on next $3,000
   6% on next $10,000
   7% on excess over $20,000

7. Foreign Tax Deductions: A resident individual having an established business in another state may deduct from his tax the tax or income payment paid in the other state, not exceeding the tax payable to Georgia on the same income.

8. Corporation Tax: Domestic and foreign corporations are taxed at a rate of 5½% on net income from property owned and/or business done in Georgia. Deductions are similar to those allowed on federal return.

9. Inheritance Tax: None

10. Estate Tax: $60,000 basic deduction. Tax amounts to 80% of the amount paid to the Federal Government under the Federal Estate Tax of 1926.

11. Sales Tax: 3% sales tax. Exemptions: industrial materials going into articles or tangible production for resale; labels, containers, etc. for packaging articles for sale or shipment; insurance premiums; professional fees; fertilizer and seeds for crops; feed for livestock and poultry; sales to U.S.A. and State of Georgia. Under Act of General Assembly of 1955, a 3% tax is levied now on all personal sales.

12. Gas Tax: 6 cents per gallon for gas or kerosene, except amounts used in aircraft and farming.

13. Advalorem Tax: ¼ mill — cut from 5 mills
14. Cigarettes: 3cents per pack
15. Beer: $4 to $5 per 31 gallon barrel

1953 SOURCES OF GEORGIA TAXES

Sales Tax	45%
Motor Fuels	25% (earmarked for highways)
Individual Income Tax	6½%
Corporation Income Tax	6½%
Alcoholic Beverages	5%
Tobacco	4%
Motor vehicle license	2½%
Insurance	2½%
Corporation License	½%
Public Utility	Less than ½%
Property Tax	Less than ½%
Severance Tax	Less than ½%
Death and Gift Taxes	Less than ½%
Other Taxes	2½%
TOTAL	100% (Total income: $218,000,000)

Specific Amounts Received From Specific Tax Sources in 1953

Death and Inheritance $696,000 or .3% of income

Cigarette Tax- 3 cents. (16 states have higher taxes ranging from 4 cents to 8 cents)

Beer Tax- $4 to $5 on 31-gallon barrel (five states have higher taxes on beer)

Gas tax- 6 cents (10 states have tax of 6½ or 7 cents)

Sales tax- 3% (8 other states have 3% tax, none have higher than this rate. 20 states have 2%, 4 states have 1% or less, 15 states have no sales tax)

SALES TAX IS MAIN SOURCE OF STATE INCOME

In 1953, general and selective sales taxes accounted for 82% of the state's income. Only the states of West Virginia, Washington and South Dakota had a higher percentage from this source.

In 1954, general and selective sales taxes accounted for 82% of the state's income. Only the state of West Virginia had a higher percentage of income from this source.

a Church that can save its childhood cannot save itself

Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities

"The Things That Belong Unto Peace"

Basic Emphases for the Quadrennium, 1952-56

Langer Bill

True Hope for man

U.N. Bill Dec 10, 1948

A backward look over this changing world for ten years or four years or one year finds the heart of the peoples everywhere crying out for peace and justice. As we look to the new quadrennium in The Methodist Church, the goal toward which we must work with greater urgency is inescapably tied to "the things that belong unto peace."

Followers of Jesus Christ may well remember His words spoken at the height of His "success" in the eyes of men -- following His triumphal entry into Jerusalem:

"And when he drew nigh, he saw the city and wept over it, saying, 'If thou hadst known in this day, even thou, the things that belong unto peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, when thine enemies shall cast up a bank about thee, and compass thee around, and keep thee in on every side, and shall dash thee to the ground, and thy children within thee, and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation'." - Luke 19: 41-44.

The following needs and principles point toward some of the things on which a peaceful world will be built, and indicate some of the essentials toward which Methodist women may well work in the years ahead:

you hold the key to human right

1. Acceptance and sharing of those spiritual resources that motivate men to work for the good life for all the peoples of the world. If peace is to come to the peoples of the earth it will come because "men of goodwill" have faith to overcome "defeatism" and the spirit that considers war "inevitable"! There is no easy peace, but the formula is simple -- "God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not counting their trespasses against them, and entrusting to us the message of reconciliation." On this eternal truth rests that inner peace of the individual as well as the ultimate unfolding of a social order whose foundation is God.

2. New ~~concepts of~~ insight into moral responsibility and righteous living. The increasing evidence of gambling, and political corruption, the use of alcoholic beverages, and narcotics, among both youth and adults, indicate a deterioration in moral standards and an indifference toward a righteous community. It also indicates great insecurity in personal and family living. Selfishness, greed for power, emphasis on secular values, the flourishing of political demagogues, the scaling down of civil liberties -- all are becoming familiar patterns. If the Christian church fulfills its purpose in these days there must be a united approach with a positive Christian program to uproot such evils and implant the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

3. Recognition of the child as the world's best hope for peace. The seeds of war can find nourishment in the heart of a hungry child, a homeless child, and a child growing up in a family shot through with prejudice and fear. War becomes a horrible commonplace for the youth of the world facing years of universal military service and training

and an inevitable postponement of normal education, economic security, and the opportunity to establish a stable family. The job of Christians is clear if peace is to be permanent and good. It includes work toward (a) a program of education in church, community, and family that will uproot prejudice and build understanding, and give a sense of individual responsibility for the building of a good life for all peoples; (b) making available those economic resources that are essential to good family living; and (c) undergirding the life of children and youth with those spiritual resources that are the basis of faith in the good life and a righteous world.

4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights must become the "worksheet" on human relations everywhere. The standards of human behaviour found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provide a common goal toward which the nations of the world must work from the standpoint of an international body of law, national and local legislation, and community practices. In our own nation the task of Christians at this point includes (a) forthright effort to influence legislation at all levels for the protection of human rights, (b) cooperating in specific plans to make community practices conform to the principles of the Declaration, and (c) working to remove patterns and practices within the Christian church that are contrary to the teachings of the New Testament and a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Basic Economic Security for All Peoples Everywhere. Shelter, food, and clothing are the essentials that men the world over must have if we are to win the battle of "freedom from want." Two-thirds of the world's people are undernourished and thereby easier prey to disease. The farmers of the world, totaling nearly two-thirds of the population, could produce sufficient food if they used the right methods. If the Christian church worked with conviction and skill through its own channels, through national governments, and United Nations to: (a) achieve an adequate standard of living for all people, (b) make available necessary technical assistance, and (c) for the recognition of land and land tenure as a world issue -- peace would be nearer!

6. Full access by the peoples of the world to good resources for building a world culture. We must build a bridge of understanding to span the world's differences and over which ideas can speed to carry the hope and means for peace. The success of the United Nations requires that each of the member nations understand and value the contributions its fellow members can make to the world. A knowledge of traditions, religion, political philosophy, and social practices of a nation builds a historical perspective that is basic to sympathetic understanding. Talking together and planning together for permanent peace is then possible.

Techniques for Action 1952-56

I. In the light of these six emphases the Department recognizes that its greatest responsibility lies in the awakening of a social consciousness that is sensitive to the world's needless waste of human personality both in war and peace. Work toward this end should include study and action directed in these ways:

1. The Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities of the Woman's Division, and the Jurisdiction, Conference, District and local committees need to develop better techniques for presenting the basic problems and needs outlined in this quadrennial program.

2. The groups should be helped to find more effective ways of translating the interest thus generated into action in local situations.

3. Such experiences should contribute to the effort that is presently being made by many voluntary organizations to find better methods of making their social action program a two-way program so that they can know what people in the local situation feel about issues and what help they need in the process. Pilot plans and experiments must be a part of the process.

II. Workshops on "the things that belong unto peace" should be planned and sponsored throughout the United States and if possible in carefully selected strategic places in other parts of the world.

The purpose of such workshops would be to arouse groups of Christian leaders to a recognition of their responsibility for generating a climate for peace, and working unitedly with other Christians to strengthen United Nations and make greater use of its resources as the best available force for peace in the world today. The major focus and specific emphases would vary according to need, but the goals would be the same.

III. The first year of the quadrennium, 1952-53, should be the time for initiating a churchwide effort to recapture the moral leadership once held by the church. Toward this end, the task of the Department will be that of helping women find ways to give effective leadership in solving the problems of the community as they relate to alcohol and narcotics, treatment of prisoners, juvenile delinquency, gambling, political corruption, and other crucial problems of social welfare. As one long-range means of strengthening this effort special attention will be given to the major study of The Alcohol Problem in 1953-54.

IV. The year 1954-55 will be a year of concentrated emphasis on United Nations in preparation for the U. N. Charter Revision in 1955. One dramatic focus of this emphasis might be the use in conferences and districts of a pageant. This pageant should emphasize the relation of U. N. to the World Christian Community and the kind of world sympathy and fellowship which Christians must achieve if they are to see the "rebirth of the New Testament community." A pageant of this nature might be introduced at a large national meeting such as The Assembly in 1954.

Another aid in focusing attention on this phase of the quadrennial program will be a major study in 1954-55 on U.S. Economy At Work for Peace.

WHAT I SAW IN THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

In January, 1950, eighteen months after Israel became a State, - eighteen months after issuing her Declaration of Independence and binding herself with the solemn words, "With trust in Almighty God, we set our hands to this Declaration," I saw Israel, the new nation, a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of centuries of an exiled, wandering people.

I saw the effervescent exuberant joy of a proud people free at last from humiliation, degradation, discrimination and persecution. I heard a young Jewess exclaim, "O, what have I ever done to deserve to see this day, - to enter into the fruits of the dreams and tears of generations! Why am I thus favored?" - and a new comer cry out, "There I was a dog, here I am a JEW."

I SAW A YOUNG NATION TYING ITSELF TO THE WORLD.

In the first year and a half of its history, Israeli has developed a monetary system and there has come little deflation of its pound; independent postal, telephone, telegraph and broadcasting systems linking it with the world; its EL AL air service (the words mean "Skyward") with regular services from Lydda to Rome, Zurich, Paris and London; one hundred and fifty new industries and the yield of her cítrus groves furnish her exports. Haifa, Israeli's seaport, extends her arms to receive the commerce of the world, confidently expecting to become "THE CITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN."

But it is not even all this that makes a nation great; it is —

THE PEOPLE - and their love of the land that makes a nation great.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, has said, "We have a good population. That is the best of all raw materials."

The people are mighty in faith and mighty in purpose, planning, working, building confidently as if peace — not truce, had been signed with their neighbors. They are taxing and rationing themselves to the limit that others may come, - and

THEY COME FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE GLOBE

The population reached the million mark while I was there. On an average of one immigrant per minute has been received since the State of Israel came to be May 18, 1948. Among these are all the 40,000 Jews from Yemen - a pitiful primitive group, but quick to learn and be integrated into the life of Israel, almost all from the D. P. Camps of Germany and Bulgaria, and many from North Africa and Eastern Europe. The little nation has provided a haven for three times as many displaced persons as our own country has.

At Jerusalem on the Jewish Sabbath, we witnessed a day long procession of Jews from the nations of the earth, wending their winding way through the valley of Hinnon up the slopes to Mt. Zion to worship at their father David's tomb and to chant the hymns of Zion.

Many of the immigrants are not coming empty handed to Israeli but bringing rich gifts of experience, of talent, of trades, but no Jewish refugee has ever been found too rich, too poor, too helpless for admission.

The children rescued from the Nazi by the underground movement are finding peace and security in the Children's Camp.

MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS

The Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Builders Workers Union are providing training in building crafts for new immigrants and ex-service men. 15,000 new dwelling units are under construction. 99 new settlements were established with government assistance last year. What a building stir there is about Tel-Aviv!

Construction of roads and houses, agriculture and factories furnish work opportunities.

To the Hadassah groups in America credit is due for the health program, which begins with pre-natal care and follows the child through school. Hospital care is available to everyone.

Food for the growing nation will be more adequate as the desert lands are reclaimed. We saw

THE LAND REBORN

Nothing can stand in the way of the nation's will to live. To the Israeli, every grain of sand is precious and a gift from God. Patiently he washes the salt from the soil, he drains the swamps, he plants the hedges of cactus to hold the shifting sands in place, and his crops and orchards flourish.

He is threading the land with miles and miles of pipes to bring water to the thirsty soil. Boys and girls are planting 18 million pine trees this year, as a part of the billion to be planted in a four year period. These trees are for the redemption of the land for they will hold the "early and the latter rains" in the soil.

The children of America can still share in the planting in the Truman Grove of the Children's Forest, a memorial to the million Jewish children under twelve years of age who were murdered by the Nazi. The cost of a tree is $1.50.

You would not say the Israelis are farmers, not just that. You would say they are scientific farmers, agriculturists and horticulturists. The contrast of their verdent fields with the primitive farming of the Arab foretells of a new day in tilling the soils of the Middle East.

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE is playing its part in the development of Israeli. The nation is being created on land long neglected through the centuries. Dr. Weizmann and his staff are"creating a synthesis between agriculture, chemistry and industry,"and using the knowledge to rebuild a land that has lost its Biblical fertility.

One of the great privileges of the trip was to meet this great scientist, this this great dreamer of dreams who has vision enough to make the dreams become realities.

I SEE THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Under Israel's free and compulsory educational system, the first ever to be in the Middle East, 17,000 Arab children, 6,000 more than last year, and 87,000 Jews are in school. Compulsory education for the Arab girl is [illegible] revolutionary.

The children are being taught to speak both Hebrew and Arabic. In the Vocational High School at Jerusalem were girls running a cafeteria, buying, preparing and serving the food, learning to be operators of tea rooms and restaurants the growing nation will need; boys, just high school boys, making eight microscopes for the Weizmann Institute of Science; a craft class carving little figures from wood, depicting life in Israel, and thus developing a new industry; boys and girls in home nursing and home care classes.

In that school are home makers, doctors and nurses, business men and women and scientists in the making to build more surely a strong Israel - - and they are Arabs and Jews.

THERE IS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN ISRAEL

Leaders of the Coptic, Greek Coptic, Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Moslem groups gave us full assurance they were free to conduct all the activities of their religion. The government has a Ministry of Religion to assure freedom of worship, and Catholic, Protestant and Moslem leaders alike paid their high tribute to the officers of the Ministry, and

THERE IS COOPERATION BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN ISRAEL

Many Christmas celebrations were held and some of them directly under the auspices of Israeli government.

War forced the moving of the Hebrew University and the Hadassah hospital from Mt. Scopus, - but the hospital carries on in the Anglican church quarters and the Hebrew University is housed in a Franciscan school. "They are helping everyone his neighbor and everyone said to his brother, 'Be of good cheer' ".

The lands speak enough pages of the Bible, the Old Testament and the New, to Moslem, Jew and Christian alike - all can tell you the locale of the sacred stones.

There is much to thrill you and much to hurt; you rejoice with Jew but you cannot forget, and neither does Israeli, the displaced Arabs. Some of them were wealthy people and are now being fed by the charity of the world. Israeli is receiving some of them back.

The Palestinean problems are international problems and are the concern of all of us. Outside of Jerusalem, on an obelisk memorial to those who lost their lives in building Courage Road, that opened the way in 1948 to rescue the seiged city from starvation, is inscribed the words from the song, "By the Brooks of Babylon,"

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, Let my right hand forget her skill."

Let us not forget.

Thought you might be interested in one of my opinions.

DOWN IN LEE COUNTY, GEORGIA.

James, a white boy, 21, was in jail at Leesburg, the county seat of Lee County, indicted for the offense of larceny of an automobile and burglary.

I asked the Sheriff to bring him from the square red brick jail to the court-house that he might enter pleas of guilty in both cases.

The boy had a fine head of coal black hair, stood erect and measured about 5-9. His eyes were a rich brown and set wide apart. He might have been your boy or mine.

The Judge who had passed his three score and ten years, took his place on the bench and I soon saw how dearly he was loved by all. The Solicitor General (prosecutor) began calling the derelicts before the bar. A half score of negroes plead guilty to various offenses such as stealing a pig, stealing peanuts and shooting at another with a shot-gun. The Solicitor was exactly fair while presenting these cases and the Judge treated them as wayward children.

Next came my client. The Solicitor read to the court a report from the Probation Officer in Atlanta which verified my statement that when he was three his mother deserted this boy and his two sisters who were then six and eight. They were then living in Tennessee but the father brought them to Atlanta and dumped them down in the Pulliam Street slum district. The oldest

girl did the cooking for the three children and the father. The father was a painter but spent the most of his earnings for liquor. He was seldom at home and James would not go to school and there was no one to make him,- consequently he can scarcely read or write; After a few years the father returned to Tennessee, ceased contributing to their support, and they were then real orphans.

James stole a bicycle, got in the chain-gang and while there met one "Speedy" Mitchell, his senior and an old offender. When released the two embarked on a series of automobile thefts, in Worth, Fulton and Lee Counties. Worth County exacted two and one half years of servitude, Fulton County one, and now he stood before the bar of Lee County without excuse, asking that he be given another chance. His two sisters who had battled the world under terrific handicaps were beside him when he stood for sentence,- each clinging to an arm. The good Judge was vexed, greatly moved and went into a profound study of the boy's case. Finally he assessed a fine of $150.00 and required restitution for the damage to the automobile.

The boy had no money. So what was to be done ? And then a miracle occurred. The good white folks sitting in the court-room, who had heard this pathetic story felt the boy could be reclaimed and began collecting money for his fine. Spectators, jurors, the Solicitor, and even one negro gave his mite. In all they raised $180.00, laid it on the Judge's table and begged him to allow the

the boy to pay the remainder in weekly payments while on probation. And so the Judge let it take that course, saying, that he had served on the bench for 33 years and this was the first time that such a thing had happened in his court-room,- a sympathetic community lending a helping hand to a derelict orphan unknown to them, The Judge wiped a tear from his eye and adjourned court for a few minutes. These benefactors crowded about the boy, shaking his hand, patting him on the back and wishing him God's speed.

And so the boy was released but went back to the jail to tell someone,"good-bye". After bidding Judge Harper good-bye His two sisters, James and I left for Atlanta.

On our way home it was very dark and all were silent for a long while and then James asked,-"Do you folks believe in prayer"? I said,"yes ". The girls did not make a very loud response. So the boy said, "Well, I do." "Soon after I was locked in the jail at Leesburg an old colored man, also a prisoner, asked me what I was charged with." " I told him I was charged with stealing an automobile and with burglary". He said, Boy you had better pray." I told him I did'nt know how to pray." He then said, Boy did'nt your mammy teach you how to pray? " "I said, my mother deserted me and my two sisters when I was three years old." Well, did'nt your pappy teach you how to pray ?" I said, No he was a drunkard." Then the old darkey says, I'll pray for you." And he did every night for twenty-six nights." He prayed, Oh Lord! help this young white boy. Lord I don't ask you to do anything

for this old sinner, but please Lord, do help this boy. " "And why should I not believe in prayer ?"

Frank A. Doughman.

Frank A. Doughman.
414 Hurt Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

From one woman to another:

The attached Newsletter is from a trustworthy organization. May I share it with you? I am a non-Quaker, deeply concerned, as you are, with Congress's situation. This Newsletter is not the perfect answer, but I find the main idea is sound. Won't you read it, think about it, discuss it with your family and friends? Above all listen to your own heart.

You know there is no quick, easy way to peace. But don't be discouraged if there seems to be no one to speak for you — speak for yourself. Please write your Senators and Representatives if you feel our present policies are short-sighted, wasteful and disastrous. You — one woman — with hundreds of others to whom this Newsletter is being given — can persuade our leaders to STOP and THINK and work out a wiser solution to our problems

WRITE —

(Names of Senators & Representatives and their addresses to be filled in here)

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

When my daughter Marian who lives in Macon, came home for Christmas she said "now Mother we have not finished with our Collier's magazine, but I brought it for you to see this article about Mrs. Tilly for I knew you would be thrilled" And so I was! It is such a splendid presentation of your work and of you and the picture too is so good. I was and am proud of it, proud that you are from North Georgia Conf. the state of Georgia, and that I have had the opportunity to see your work really appreciated —

I hope this New year holds much for you - good health and the strength to carry on -

Sincerely

Alberta W. Layton

Mrs. Fred L. Layton

The greatest motion toward survival and security would appear to be to take the rackets out of espionage-intelligence-investigation fields; with complete regulations of these activities by federal government, extending throughout the country, with complete safeguards that they will not be utilized for felonous, criminal and subversive activities, or collaborate therewith, or for political purposes, destruction or injury of citizens or groups of citizens.

There are too many investigative agencies for safety; they invade the home on a 24 hour a day basis, for malicious and improper purposes and activities; some of the activities have been identified as criminal and felonous.

Dorothy Rogers Tilly, daughter of Rev. & Mrs. R. W. Rogers. Born in the Methodist parsonage at Hampton, Ga. Graduated from Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.; studied at Scarritt College for Christian Worker, University of N. C., Garrett Seminary. Married to Milton Eben Tilly has one son and one grandson.

SERVED THE METHODIST CHURCH a. Locally as Sunday School Teacher, Chairman of the Board of Missions, Steward, - now serving as Sunday School teacher, member of the board of Christian Education and the board of Evangelism;

b. Served in the North Georgia Conference on Board of Missions and has been an officer in the Woman's Society for many years;

c. Served the Southeastern Jurisdiction Woman's Society for eight years as Secretary of Christian Social Relations; served and now serving in the Woman's Division (national) on the Economic Committee.

SERVICE IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA - on Boards of Atlanta Council of Church Women, Social Planning Council, Atlanta Urban League, Good Will Industries.

SERVICE IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA - Member of the Boards of the Georgia Council of Church Women, Georgia Conference of Social Welfare. Executive Director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

SOUTHWIDE SERVICE - Director of Woman's Work for the Southern Regional Council; Director of the Fellowship of the Concerned - Concerned about our country. Was chairman of Demobilization Conference and a Conference on Rural Health.

NATIONAL SERVICE - Member of President's Committee on Civil Rights, Member of the National Committee on Children and Youth of the Children's Bureau, Member of the National Committee on Migrant Labor - Member of Executive Committee Of the American Christian Palestine Committee and was sent by this committee on a fact - finding mission to Palestine last year.

HONORS --Was given an award of a chest of silver by the Atlanta Constitution and Chamber of Commerce as the Woman of the South in Social Welfare (This honor was bestowed by vote of the Woman's organizations of the South)

Given a citation and made honorary member of the political science fraternity - Pi Sigma Alpha, Emory University.
Given a citation by the National Phi Mu Fraternity for achievement in Social Welfare.
Made a Life Patron of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church - the highest honor that can be conferred on a Methodist Woman.

not be very helpful. There will be other generations of people whose inbred shararacters follow present methods.

It might help if Church workers in the towns and villages took a personal interest in the mass movement of old people moving into town to get a pension. Try to influence a change of thought.

I wrote you about a man dying with dropsy and cardiac condition and that reflects a lot of things. In a town of 2800 population none would intercede.

Our governor has explained the case by saying there are no hospitals for old people with dropsy or heart failure.

The State Welfare reports an application for disability pension and had no record of need for emergency medical aid. County Welfare is resentful.

In some cases it is customary to be abusive toward a third party who may question such things.

Missouri was once famous for the poem "You gotta quit kicking my dog around." Unfortunately we have not the same feeling about people.

I will gladly co-operate with any group striving to gain a better community but I am wondering where myself and many others can fit into the plan. I think this letter shows we have urgent need for constructive plans. But it is much easier to move elsewhere.

Sincerely Yours

Dr. C. Ralph Smith Ph.D.
P.O. Box 55

April 25, 1955

Dr. Claude Thompson
Candler School of Theology
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

It is difficult to find words to express what you meant to us on Friday. I have never heard a more direct, piercing talk on segregation. It did so much to give me courage to keep on keeping on.

Now here is another big request to you. We did not have a stenographer present at the time you were speaking and do want some of your terse sentences to use in the "Gleanings" from the meeting that we are sending out, not only to those present but to those who weren't able to attend.

I have a great deal of sympathy for you in this request because it happens to me and I agonize over putting a talk into a few words. I would certainly appreciate it, though, if you would give us two rather full paragraphs.

It's been very wonderful for me that you are on the Emory faculty, for the times you have spoken in my church and the two occasions on which you have spoken at my conferences. I have received understanding and interpretation of Christian responsibility from you, who have found the Christian way.

Deeply grateful to you for all of this, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

May 10, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter concerning the day at Wesley Church. I enjoyed very much being with you all. I regret I could not remain for the discussion, but I had to meet a class at noon.

Enclosed is a brief digest of my message, including the "points" which I tried to make. I hope this will be satisfactory.

Also I am enclosing a check for $2.00 for subscription to New South--I should hve done so much earlier.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Claude Thompson

Enc. 2

Claude Thompson

August 6, 1956

Dr. Claude Thompson
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Since you were so good as to introduce the Petal Paper to me, I am glad that I can return the favor. I am mailing you a copy of Southern Reposure. It is evidently the anonymous work of someone who is ridiculing the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi. I suppose this will be the only edition, as it gives no address.

I appreciated your sending me a copy of the letter you sent Dr. McClain. Did you know that our Congressman from Griffin had it put into the Congressional Record?

We are interested in a clipping you enclosed from the Baltimore Sun, saying integration has taken place in Anne Arundel County in Maryland. Some way we had missed the account of this county.

With the best of wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 1, 1956

N. B. Close
General Delivery
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear N. B. Close:

I am not quite sure that N. B. Close is your real name, but as you have given General Delivery as your address, I will hope this letter will reach you.

Thank you so much for sending me the copies of Southern Reposure. I am certainly making use of them. The paper is delightful and you have used ridicule and satire as good weapons, and I hope those to whom I have given the copies will make use of the ammunition in it.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly, mef
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

June 24, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 11th. I, too, think the Petal paper a prophetic voice in these times.

Two items disturb me at the moment: I wonder if you would comment on them.

1. Bishop Moore's prepared statement before the North Georgia Annual Conference of The Methodist Church seems out of line with the position taken by the General Conference. I am sure you read the full text in the Atlanta Journal for Thursday, June 21st.

2. This morning Dr. Roy McClain preached on "Is Racial Integration the Answer?" over WLW-A, T-V. I regard his message as an evasion of the real issues in the present social revolution. I have written to Dr. Benjamin Mays asking if some voice might not be heard from the Negro's point of view, and suggesting that he would be the one to preach. Also I have written to the station, WLW-A, asking if proper time might be purchased for such a telecast. I would be willing to aid in such a purchase. If you did not hear the sermon, I hope you will request a copy.

Also, I am enclosing a note from the Editorial Page of The Baltimore Sun for Tuesday, June 12th, reporting the integration plan for Anne Arundel County, Maryland. I lived in that county for two years and this decision is nothing short of phenomenal. Incidentally, a similar action has been taken in Talbot County, Maryland. Should you desire information concerning the plans there, I am sure the Boards of Education will submit such data. I think this is a hopeful straw--since I know that people in Maryland said it would never happen there! That is my home and some people there are as bigoted as our Herman.

I preached at the North Mississippi Conference recently. As soon as I prepare a full copy of my message, in which the subject was mentioned, I'll let you have a copy.

With best wishes always, and with prayers,

Sincerely,

Claude Thompson

P.S. Is there any way to "enlighten" Roy McClain? He has such a powerful influence in the city. Could Dr. Wells help a bit?

June 24, 1956

Dr. Roy O. McClain
First Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor McClain:

Your message this morning grieved me as you failed to sense the true import of the present social revolution. I do not feel like writing bitterly, since I have been, and continue to be, an admirer of your strong evangelical message in our city. It was Dr. Sam Laird and I who selected you to be our Holy Week speaker this year at the School of Theology; hence you can see how highly you stand in our estimation.

But on this whole issue of the struggle of Negroes for fair treatment without discrimination because of their race, I failed to hear a forthright voice. To stand with Booker T. Washington, at the end of the 19th century, is to fail to recognize the "evolution" (to use your term) which has taken place in the last 50 years. Surely the position of Channing Tobias, Howard Thurman, or Benjamin Mays of our city is far more in keeping with the enlightened Christian conscience of our time. We have gone a long way from the view you presented today.

Likewise, in the light of the spoken views of most of the Churches of America, I was disappointed to find that you did not standfirmly against enforced segregation as an evil in the sight of God. Perhaps you do not so regard it; if I am in error, please correct me. If you do not so feel toward segregation, I regret that you fail to understand the Negro's stake in the present situation.

Please be assured of my love, but also I must register a keen sense of disappointment. This is a time for fearless and yet tender declarations. Unfortunately in our city the prophetic voice in behalf of a Christian position on the evil institution of enforced segregation (laws made and enforced by white) is sadly weak, at least among us white folk.

Sincerely,

Claude Thompson, Professor
Systematic Theology

Mrs. Tilley —
Mr. Lantz has
read with
interest the
attached.

Carlton

Baltimore Sun
June 12 1956

Children As Integrators

The Anne Arundel County Board of Education has announced its plan to start "orderly evolutionary moves" toward integration this fall. In plain words, it means that the authorities are going to give over the job, much of it anyway, to the younger children. Integration will start with grades one through three in September and extend one or more grades every year until the schools are integrated all the way.

Anne Arundel, a county in which there has been some wild talk by adult opponents of integration, drafted its plans methodically. A biracial study commission was appointed which held public and private meetings and did a good deal to shape public opinion as well as sound it. After careful thought, the commission issued a unanimous report on which the plans were built.

Now, in an equally sober way, the county authorities have turned the matter over to the children. These have their own criteria in human relations, and their own code of values, in which a person's color is not necessarily rated first. Moreover, as the Board of Education says, small children will find nothing odd about an integrated school if that is the way school has been throughout their experience, and if "prejudices, which are the outgrowths of environments, have not become established." Provided that it is handled like this, integration in Anne Arundel would seem to be in fairly good hands.

Thought For Today

It is therefore t[illegible] and fundamental interest [illegible]

June 11, 1956

Dr. Claude Thompson
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Copies of the Petal paper were so appreciated that I immediately subscribed for it and every edition is as forthright as the one you sent me. I have succeeded in getting three other subscribers.

I am enclosing a copy of my report on my trip to Alabama and Louisiana. This gives you a picture of our South.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Enclosure

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

November 29, 1956

Mrs. M. O. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am enclosing a clipping which I took from the Sunday Star, Sunday, Nov. 25. The reference to the situation in Tennessee indicated in this clipping seems not to have reached the press here in the South. All we get here are reports of hostilities and resentment. I thought you might like this for your records.

With personal best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Claude Thompson

Claude Thompson

CT/wbc

P.S. Today's paper, however, does show some irritation there.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

February 26, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for the "enlightning" article from the "Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation." If it were not done in a serious way, this would be the most ridiculous approach to the Bible that I have seen. It is an illustration that you can prove anything by the Holy Scripture.

From the looks of things, even such a mild statement as I had in the Adult Student for February 1957 has stirred up trouble among people who are awfully nervous and troubled about this whole thing. Sometimes I wonder where the intelligence quotient of our Methodist people is anyway. We can only pray that the Lord will lead us out of the wilderness.

Always with best personal good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Claude Thompson

Claude Thompson

CT/wbc

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
DECATUR, GEORGIA

October 26, 1949

DICK HOUSTON HALL, JR.
Pastor

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please accept my belated thanks for your gracious kindness in sending us the tickets for Mrs. Roosevelt's speech.

It was not possible for me to go but Mrs. Hall was present with one of our church ladies and greatly appreciated the privilege.

With many thanks and with cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dick H. Hall, Jr.

Dick H. Hall, Jr.

DHH:vc

Mrs. Philip H. Wertz 43 Ray Street Schenectady, New York

Mrs. Wertz 9-25-50

Dear Mrs. Tilly! Newman

I just re-read the loveliest letter I ever received I'm sure! It was from you who had so blessed our home those few short hours! How full your life was at the time - illness in your home and still giving of yourself so generously in time, and inspiration that we all might catch a new vision of what we all can and

Mrs. Philip H. Wertz 43 Ray Street Schenectady, New York

should be doing.

We have thought of you so many times - wondering what has happened to you. I'm sure your sister must be improving in health - What a wonderful tribute to her - all the flowers, letters and messages indicating the deep concern of her friends! It must have helped her!

We did so enjoy having you in our home - My husband often recalls some word of yours.

Mrs. Philip H. Wertz 43 Ray Street Schenectady, New York

Conference work goes on! We have just had a wonderful Board meeting and invited our District Superintendents and they came! I wish you might have been with us on that God-given day of sunshine up in the hilly dairy land of Vermont! Yes - it was two perfect days in an old old farm house now turned into a tourist place accommodating 22 of us over night - the over-flow staying near by - there

Mrs. Philip H. Wertz 43 Ray Street Schenectady, New York

were forty of us together that last day and truly it was an inspiration to witness the deep interest so evident in the "things that make for peace!" Never did a president have a finer group of officers!

We, (two couples) are going to Florida in January and I'm sure it will take no persuading on my part to try to catch a glimpse of you if we hit Atlanta at all. Thank you for your beautiful letter! With love

Pearl W.

Wesleyan College Alumnae Association
Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

January 9, 1951

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am thrilled at the very fine write-up about you and your work in Colliers. The picture of you is excellent, too. A number of our teachers, who are greatly interested in the same work, are delighted with this recognition of one of our alumnae.

You know that I quite agree with you that our greatest cause for hopefulness in the field of race relations in the South is that there are many people, like you, who will take a stand for what is right. We are very proud of you!

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Eunice Thomson
Alumnae Director

Lawrenceville, Ill.
Jan. 13th 1951.

My Dear Mrs. Tilly: How thrilled I was last week at our Woman's Society of Christian Service when the president held up your picture in Collier's Dec. 30th issue and asked if I recognized it?

I was hardly sure from the distance I was sitting, of course when she stated it was you and your Crusade I could hardly wait to get to read the article.

And it's only expressing my feelings mildly in saying it was such an uplift and inspiration, I've been on the Mountain-top ever since.

In these serious times just to know there is one such woman in the U.S.A. with your spiritual strength plus courage and leadership is comforting.

I read Lillian Smith's book, "Killers of Dreams" some time ago, I was thankful especially for two things - the credit she gives to you in the South and for her keen insight she gave me on world problems.

I constantly watch for your activities in the Christian Advocate and Methodist Woman and find many, one of your return from Palestine as one of an Investigating Committee.

How I treasured every word of the story of your life but most - I believe, the statements of your faith in the goodness in people was most awe-inspiring, but you backed it up with a "political know-how."

How I covet the place of being one individual in your great Fellowship of Concern.

II

the Lord was surely good to me in permitting me the privilege of being a pupil in your Class-room at McKendree College in 1949, to know your gracious and magnanimous spirit as it was contagious. I mean a vision I'm striving for.

May the Lord continue to bless and use His power mightily through you - for a Soldier pilot, who gave his life in world-war II said, "Those of you who are left behind and strive to create justice and peace will be far greater heroes than any of them who die on battle-fields".

Find enclosed "Dallmai's Head of Christ Folder" which I gave as a Xmas. Greeting to my Sunday School Class of fifty women. The story & testimony of this artist duplicates my feelings, what the power of your life has meant to me.

Again, I ask God's blessings upon you and your good husband.

Gratefully Yours,

Mrs. Adda Coulter.

State Department of Public Welfare

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.

ALAN KEMPER
DIRECTOR

March 20, 1951

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Oliver, Rosevelt and Alberta
Route 2 - Stockbridge, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter and for the communication from the sister of the above named persons. The following report was received from the Henry County Welfare Director:

"Henry County DPW records reveal a case record on the above named family beginning on 6/7/37 at which time Alberta's mother, Bessie Turner made application for OAA. The case was closed on 6/28/44 at the time of Bessie's death. The record revealed that Bessie was blind but made no mention of the cause or length of blindness.

"A home visit was made on 3/16/51 to investigate the circumstances of the family. It was learned that the group is made up of Oliver, wife Alberta and eight children ranging in ages from 2 to 15 years.

"Alberta stated that Louvenia, age 15 is near sighted but has been wearing glasses since Christmas. She has attended school approximately three years in her life. Her education ended at an early age because she could not learn. According to Alberta, she is "not right mentally and her mind did not grow up." She prefers a company of smaller children to that of older ones. She can do housework with supervision and is able to pick cotton. Alberta stated that she tries to teach Louvenia to work.

"We told Alberta about Gracewood and she seemed to be willing for something to be done for her child. She told us that Rosevelt wants Louvenia to stay at home as he is afraid that she will die if she is "sent off." Louvenia is harmless and does not cause any trouble among the other children.

"It was also learned that Allie Mae, age 9 is near sighted and is badly in need of glasses. Her mind appears to be normal. Patricia, age 4 is also near sighted and needs glasses. The other children appear to be normal and have good eye sight. Four of the children attend school.

"We explained to Alberta that we will give assistance in committing Louvenia to Gracewood if the family will agree to it. We also promised assistance in obtaining medical care and glasses for Allie Mae and Patricia.

"Miss Wilson, we are today writing Georgia Lighthouse for the Blind, Inc. for application forms. We feel that maybe we can obtain assistance for this family through this organization."

The above quoted information is confidential, but may be given to the man's sister who wrote to you. We regret to advise that the facilities of Gracewood are open only to a limited number of white children and no other similar schools are available in the State for white or colored children.

Trust that the Henry County Welfare Director may be able to work out some helpful plan for the Oliver family.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Lucile Wilson

(Miss) Lucile Wilson, Chief
Division of Public Assistance

lw/srp
Henry
PWFR 4

Lawrenceville, Ill. Mar. 22nd, 1951

My Dear Mrs. Tilly: I did so appreciate your dear letter, however I didn't expect reply from one so busy. You mentioned sending me a leaflet and bulletin on your "Fellowship Concern". They never did come. I thought possibly you may have been interrupted or forgot to get it done and so, it may have been lost in the mail.

I would be so glad to have it and to show other interested and influential people. I ordered several of that Collier issue to go to friends who are so interested in your life and work.

A four weeks Revival just closed here under evangelist, Dr. Dwight Ferguson of Ohio. We had around 350 Regenerations.

May God's blessing be ever upon you.

Gratefully yours, Mrs. Adda Coulter

416 E. Jefferson St. Lawrenceville, Ill.

EMBASSY OF INDIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 25, 1951.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

September is far off, and a diplomat's life is an uncertain one. Besides, I have been rather unwell and have been told to restrict all travel as far as possible. I shall certainly come if I can, but will not be able to fix a definite date just yet.

Sincerely,

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

EMBASSY OF INDIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13, 1951.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Madame Pandit has asked me to reply to your letter of June 11th. She asked me to say that she is very sorry - but you must have misunderstood her previous letter. She meant to convey to you that it would not be possible for her to come this September. However, if there should be an opportunity at some future time she would most certainly like to visit you and speak to your group. As the Ambassador said to you, she has not been too well, and has had to restrict her speaking engagements, because of her health, and also because of the pressure of her official duties in Washington.

Madame Pandit is Ambassador of India to Mexico, as well as Ambassador of India to the United States, and, in any case, it may be necessary for her to be in Mexico in September if her health permits.

The Ambassador is most grateful to you for offering her the opportunity to speak to the Atlanta meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and asked me to send you her good wishes and kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

J. Campbell.

Miss J. Campbell,
Secretary to the
Ambassador.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

AMERICA ON ITS KNEES:

☆ ☆ ☆ *not beaten there by the hammer & sickle, but* FREELY, INTELLIGENTLY, RESPONSIBLY, CONFIDENTLY, POWERFULLY. *America now knows it can destroy* communism *& win the battle for peace. We need fear nothing or no one... ...except* GOD.

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN:

WE PRAY that YOU save us from *ourselves.*

The world that YOU have made for us, to live in peace,
we have made into an armed camp.
We live in fear of war to come.

We are afraid of "the terror that flies by
night, and the arrow that flies by day,
the pestilence that walks in darkness
and the destruction that wastes at noon-day."

We have turned from YOU to go our selfish way.
We have broken YOUR commandments
and denied YOUR truth. We have left YOUR altars
to serve the false gods of money and pleasure and power.

FORGIVE US AND HELP US

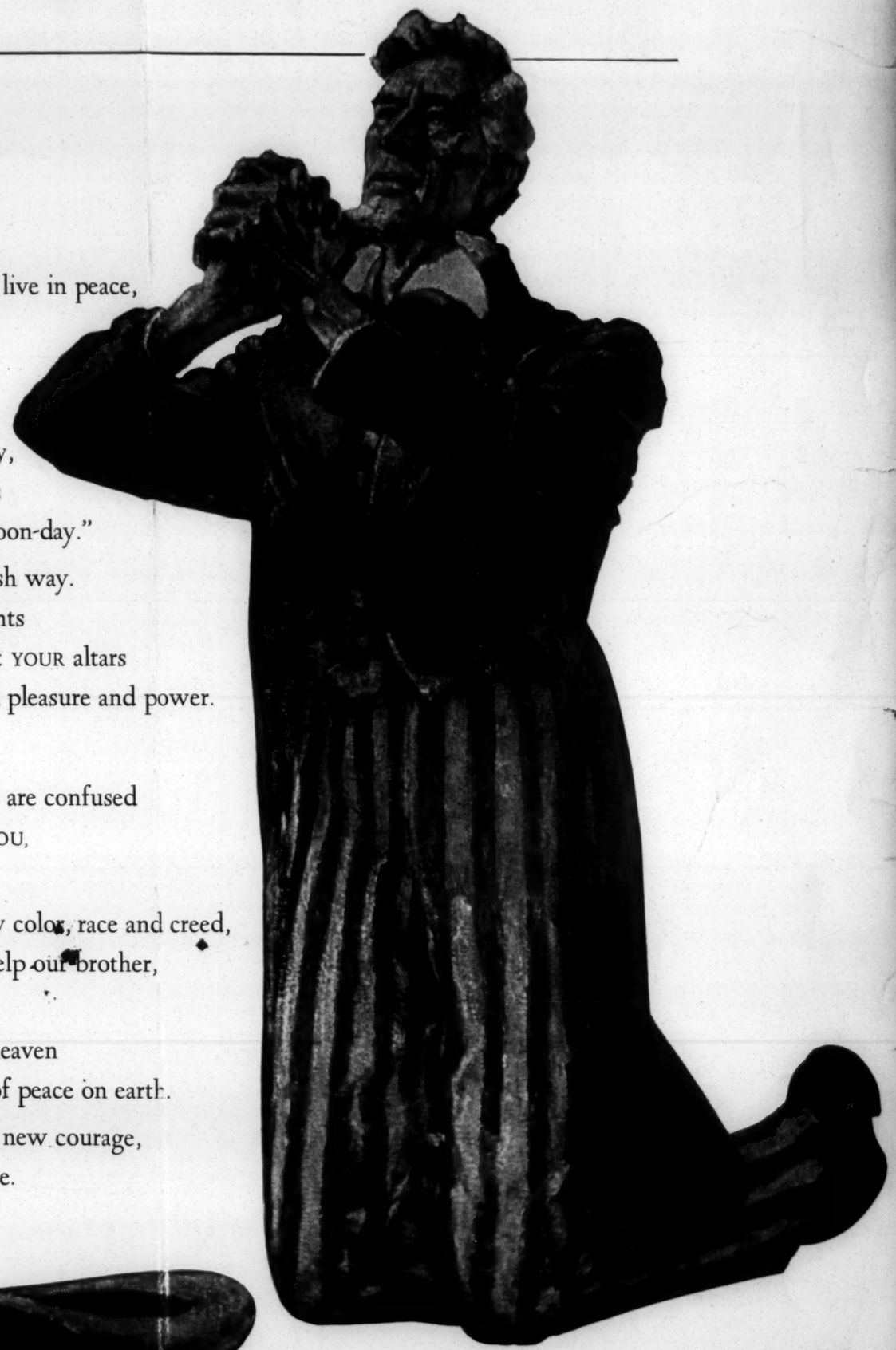
Now, darkness gathers around us and we are confused
in all our counsels. Losing faith in YOU,
we lose faith in ourselves.

Inspire us with wisdom, all of us of every color, race and creed,
to use our wealth, our strength to help our brother,
instead of destroying him.

Help us to do YOUR will as it is done in heaven
and to be worthy of YOUR promise of peace on earth.

Fill us with new faith, new strength and new courage,
that we may win the Battle for Peace.

Be swift to save us, *dear God,*
before the darkness falls ★ ☆ ★



★ ☆ ★ FROM "THE BATTLE FOR PEACE," an address by CONRAD N. HILTON

Conrad N Hilton 5-7-52

The concept of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES was first expressed by Conrad N. Hilton to Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, and to his devoted friend, the late Fulton Oursler, author of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," "Why I Know There Is A God," and other great books.

Both were enthusiastic about this stirring form of re-expressing the belief of America's founders in prayer as a vital force in national life. Accordingly, Mr. Hilton decided to make the concept a reality. He incorporated this prayer, worked over with loving care and advice, in a speech, "The Battle For Peace," delivered in Chicago on May 7, 1952, and broadcast nationwide by radio.

Letters poured in from listeners in cities and towns throughout the country. These messages came on letterheads of business executives, scratched on personal stationery, penciled on postcards, some apparently typed with one finger—letters from average men and women across the land.

Through them ran the theme that the final victory in the battle for peace will rest, not in the power of munitions, money or men, but with God. This spontaneous response from the heart of America led Mr. Hilton to make the message available to the public through the medium of nationally circulated magazines.

It is offered as a twentieth century Declaration of Dependence... ON GOD.

The complete story of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES *is told by Conrad N. Hilton in his new autobiography "Be My Guest," published by Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and available wherever books are sold.*

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING

Mrs. Tilly
miles 9/ — 8.
way back in —

Mrs. Weld
anti-segregation

November 30, 1954

Mr. Charles Gomillion,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Gomillion;-

I did appreciate your letter giving me the date and the time to be used. I find that I do have the date open and am so happy to be with you.

I assure that I will do my best in my presentation to find some hope for these difficult days. It will be my joy to try at any rate. I consider it quite an honor to be asked to be your Race Relations speaker.

I spent the week of Nov. 14-20 in Mississippi and I must admit that I came home heart-sick. I met with people in Greenville, Clarksdale, Jackson, Meridian, and Hattiesburg.

Thanking you for the invitation you so graciouly extended me and with the best of Christmas wishes to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Sincerely yours,

Santa Claus
1 box of napkins

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

JAN 27 1955

January 26, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

please send me, at the earliest opportunity, a biographical sketch of yourself or some information which might be used in news releases concerning your appearance before the Tuskegee Civic Association at 3:30 p. m. on Sunday, February 13. I have been requested to suggest that you use as a topic for your discussion, "Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools," -- the title of the leaflet which you prepared a few months ago. If you do not decide to use that as a topic, please feel free to talk on whatever subject you wish. If you make a decision any time soon, please send the topic to me.

We are looking forward with eagerness to your appearance with us in our observance of Race Relations Sunday. Please inform me as to the approximate time of your arrival at Tuskegee Institute, and the time at which you intend to leave. The Tuskegee Civic Association would like very much to arrange for you in informal reception at Dorothy Hall, following the Sunday evening Vesper Service in the Institute Chapel. This would take place about 7:30 p. m. and would last for approximately one hour. Please advise as to whether or not we may proceed with plans for this reception.

I have invited Reverend Robert E. Hughes, State Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, to be present at the meeting. We are extending invitations to the pastors and the congregations of the white churches in Tuskegee. In the past, the pastor of the Methodist church has been with us on two different occasions. It is our hope that some will find it convenient to participate this year.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion
Dean of Students

CGG/m

DONALD L. HOLLOWELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—

WA. 1073

CANNOLENE BUILDING (ANNEX)
859½ HUNTER STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 5, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Doctor William Boyd has handed to me your letter of January 25th in which you make certain inquiries. In answer to them the following might be said:

(1) We have not been able to learn the names of any organizations in Randolph or neighboring counties that are similar to the Citizens Councils of Mississippi and Alabama.

(2) I have checked with the NAACP Field Director and private individuals, and have been informed that they have no knowledge of a Negro being killed inadvertently in Moultrie and Sumter County.

(3) We know of no part that State Senator Nelson Coffin is playing in such activities. We shall be on the watch for same, however.

With appreciation for the excellent work that your group is doing and has done over the years, and with best personal wishes to you, I am

Very truly yours,

Donald L. Hollowell

DLH/1

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 28, 1955

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for your very interesting and informative letter. I regret that due to illness I have not been able to keep up with developments since September. I am, however, requesting Attorney D. L. Hollowell, 859½ Hunter Street, N. W., to check things for you.

Hope your meeting goes well. Keep up the good work.

With every best wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

William M. Boyd

WMB:cb

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

January 25, 1955

Dr. William Boyd
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Boyd:

Last Friday afternoon I had a conference with Dan Duke. He was so wrought up over the conditions in Randolph and the neighboring counties in Georgia, I could get no definite facts from him. I hope you may be able to furnish me the following information:

1. The name of the organization in those counties which is similar to the Citizens Councils of Mississippi and Alabama.

2. Has there been a Negro killed at Moultrie and another in Sumter County? If so, would you give me some facts.

3. What part has State Senator Nelson Coffin had to play in this?

I would appreciate you answer to these questions.

Because of the conditions over the South and the need for paving the way for integration of the schools, we have called a meeting of church women leaders from several states -- Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina -- for a two-day conference. The conference will begin at 1:00 p.m. on February 24th and end in an afternoon session on the 25th. There will also be an evening session on the 24th. The meetings will take place at All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta. We will have no set program but the facts must be presented and the women must find the spiritual strength, wisdom and courage to face this opportunity and responsibility that is most certainly upon them.

We need you to be with us through these hours. Please see if you can clear your calendar. You may call me at WAlnut 7963 or drop me a note and I will be glad to give you further information.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 9, 1955

Dr. C.G. Gomillion, Pres.
Tuskegee Civic Association
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

In response to your letter of February 22nd, I wish to thank you for your check of $42.00. This check has been deposited to the account of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I know you were very much interested in the meeting of church women that followed the Tuskegee Race Relations Sunday. In every respect it was a gratifying experience. While the women were disturbed, they were seeking ways to ease the tensions and make integration of the schools a peaceful transition.

It was a delightful experience to be at Tuskegee. I especially appreciated the courtesies of Mrs. Gomillion and also the reception given to me by the Civic Association. Please accept my thanks for all of this.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

February 22, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I hope that your trip from Chehaw to Atlanta was not a tiresome one, and that you arrived in Atlanta on time and in good condition.

In behalf of the Tuskegee Civic Association, I thank you kindly for the service which you rendered on the Second Sunday, in our observance of Race Relations Sunday. Several persons have expressed their appreciation of your visit, and hope that you will be able to return sometime in the future.

I am inclosing, (1) a check for $42.00 which represents the honorarium promised and the transportation cost, and (2) the copy of the Daily Activity Sheet, published by Tuskegee Institute. You will note that the editor commented briefly on your message here.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion
President

CGG/m
Enc. - 2

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Monday, February 14, 1955

VOLUME I NO. 52

In retrospect the week-end, just witnessed, was rich in the calibre of persons who came to us and in the messages and inspiration which they brought. Friday evening Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York, speaking for the Annual Founders Day Observance of the Local Chapter of the NAACP, said, "There is not a human being in this world who does not want equality." And he said, "I no longer say that I don't want social equality but equality of opportunity. I want everything that everyone else wants and we are going to be against everything that is undemocratic."

The Judge called for vigilance, courage and forthright action in meeting the bulwarks being thrown up by those who oppose the May 17, 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public school education. He said that the opposition is going to ask for a delay and why should they be allowed more time to continue to do wrong. "The job ahead," he stated, " is clearly cut out for those who have the courage of their convictions." This he said is to move as rapidly as possible in implenenting the ruling of the Supreme Court's decision.

Dr. Maynard P. Turner, President of Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, Missouri, as guest speaker at the Sunday morning Chapel service, delivered an excellent sermon.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Department of Women's Work, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, spoke Sunday afternoon at the Greenwood Baptist Church from the subject, "Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools." She said that the Christian conscience of the world is being pricked by intolerance. She described the 22 states' reactions to the Court decision on desegregation in three catagories: 1--Do it now. 2--Wait and see and 3--Iron handed resistance.

After pointing out in an eloquent manner the discouraging reactions to thwart the Court's ruling, Mrs. Tilly said that there is a growing "cloud of witnesses" who are thinking right and are concentrating their efforts. "Opposition," she said, " is always noisy while the offended are usually too quiet."

Going back to history she said that the fight for integration began 125 years ago when in 1826 the state of Massachusetts had the first case to open its schools to all of its citizens. Mrs. Tilly stated that social change moves slowly but it will move forward on the feet of the 12 million children in the 22 Southern and border states where the battle for human rights is being waged.

Mrs. Tilly was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

Sunday evening at Vespers Dr. L. H. Foster brought a very illuminating report on his recent trip to India. He promised an illustrated travelogue at a later date of his and Mrs. Foster's trip to India and the several countries they touched to and from that country.

Mrs. L. R. Daly, for 38 years Home Demonstration Agent in Macon and Montgomery Counties, was given an Award of Merit at the close of the Vesper service on the occasion of her recent retirement.

Today! Don't forget the Commissioning Ceremony Today!

April 4, 1955

Dear Mary;-

I think everytime any of the UCW get together they plan the Retreat- some good suggestions have come - others are not so good for a Retreat .

One thing that concerns all of us are the three meetings of the fall - the Retreat, the meeting we have in October, and the meeting in Cleveland - all being rather close to each other. Someone has suggested that the Retreat be in July - I think this suggestion is out - no one is at home much during this month - and to find a place of meeting where we could get meals is also impossible.

Could we have the Retreat the last week in August? This has one drew-back we could not meet on college campus- as there would be no eating places open, I'm afraid.
I am sure we might get Ben Hill Campground as we had before
I am also writing to Mrs. Mackay to find the possibility of Oxford but there may be complications there as to the dining room staff during vacation days.

But please tell me what dates you prefer- This must be settled as we can get neither place nor resource people until we have the date.

You started off well at your first meeting and the little flury with Mrs - will pass over. Mrs. Hardy had a most difficult time also.

Just settle the date and then I can find or try to find several possible places to select from.

Love —

September 27, 1955

Mrs. H. C. Davis
Puritan Apartment 152
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Davis:

It was good to hear from you, especially to receive the editorial from the Louisville paper. We are having some hard times in Georgia for our state administration organized, last Friday, a States Council patterned after the Mississippi Citizens Council. As you know the Citizens Council of Mississippi has brought murder in its wake--the Till child and two other people in different parts of the state.

I am glad to tell you that Dr. N. C. McPherson was not the one who fired Elizabeth Stinson from Weslayn College. Infact, he would have supported her had he been president at the time. Dr. McPherson left because he would not take dictation from Bibb Manufacturing Company. His brother-in-law is my minister now, and the whole family has broad social visions and stands.

Mr. Tilly has retired and has some trouble with Arthritis.

I would like to see Bill, Burg and their mother.

Love to all of you

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

MRS. H. C. DAVIS
PURITAN APARTMENT 152
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Sept 15 - 1955

Dear Mr Lilly:-

It was indeed a pleasant surprise to sit from a few minutes under the sound of your voice and to see you crusading still for things you feel and know are right.

With the pleasant surprise came a keen disappointment that I did not get a bit of a visit with you. So many things I would like to ask you about your family and wish.

You looked splendid and seem to thrive on heavy responsibilities. I saw Mr Lilly in the car with you as you drove off. I presume he too, is well.

See our morning paper there was an interesting editorial which I enjoyed reading and am enclosing it for your information.

Our Louisville conference is doing
a fine job - Mrs C. D. Jones is our C.S.R. sec -
She is the wife of Dr Jones our most out -
standing eye ~~specialist~~ surgeon. She is so fine,
excellent education, beautiful to look at.
has made several trips to E. N. with her
interest and prestige she is quite an asset.
Suppose you know my pastor Dr N. C.
McPherson Jr. He came here from St John
Memphis Tenn two years ago. Our church
is quite divided on his pastorate - Is he
not the man that married Elizabeth Stinson ??
I have forgotten the situation but it seems
to me he is the fellow.
If you ever come in these parts do
stop by for a visit with me. I am still
in the same place.
Our boys Bill Jr and Burg are 6-7 year
and growing up too, fast to suit me - Both
in School Bill is in third grade a superior
student. Burg is as bright but slow in action
My best love to you and appreciation for your
fine work - Can't you do anything with our
Bishops -? Sincerely
Annie Pearson Davis

November 30, 1955

Miss Emily Calhoun
759 N. 26th Street
Philadelphia 30, Pa.

Dear Emily:

Your letter of November 6 was read by all of us in the office. We were glad to hear from you and were interested in the "League of Nations" in your house. You stated you took turns cooking. Did you mean your Nigerian and Indian cooked the salt port and turnip greens or were you the cook on the day they were served and did you serve them to the Nigerian and Indian?

You should see our setup now. It is almost a new force with the exception of Harold and myself. I don't believe you would know anyone else.

We will miss you this Christmas making Christmas cards with us. With lots of love and good wishes for a happy Christmas.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

HCF ✓
GSM

759 N. 26th St.
Philadelphia 30, Pa.
Nov. 6, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

This is where I am, in a cooperative house with nine other people, including a Nigerian and an Indian (from India). We take turns cooking, and I have already found a grocery store in a Negro neighborhood down the street that has Southern delicacies such as salt pork and turnip greens.

I surely did enjoy seeing you before I left and meeting that nice man you had picked out for me. I reckon there's not much hope for us at this distance. There's a mighty nice one here from Texas, but he does so much running around, studying and socializing, that I don't think I could keep up with him.

I'm enclosing a card with my change of address for you to give to whoever is looking after the mailing list.

Love,

Emily

P. S. I had a nice visit with the Siceloffs. Stayed a week instead of two days.

Bronner Lee Jones
Northern Baptist
Richmond
Va.

ATLANTA
DEC 20
3:30 AM
1955

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg
Auburn Ave.
Atly

A mother's smile, a baby's blush

A still morning-with voices hushed

A savior, born, poor, outcast-yet

the hope of the world ----------

Because of him We Shall Have Peace.

Seasons Greetings

Rev. & Mrs. L. H. Pitts

Holsey-Cobb Institute

February 13, 1956

Mr. D. W. Brooks
308½ Evey St., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Just a note to remind you that we are expecting you at the Glen Memorial Church and the group is eagerly awaiting your message. You know that you are to talk on "The United Nations" as you did for me at Haygood.

We will be meeting at 7:30 p. m. in the Educational Building and someone will be at the door to meet you to direct you to the class room.

We are deeply grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

February 13, 1956

Mrs. E. C. McDowell
Social Circle,
Georgia

Dear Mrs. McDowell:

I really am heartsick that your family did not let me know of your accident. I am so glad that you are recuperating. Please give me further facts about the honor the town is bestowing on you. It is a story I could use to good advantage. You who have been so forth right in Christian Action, going many times against the current opinion of your town and Church are being crowned with honor now by both your town and your Church.

I hope someone will write the story to our Church paper and also give it to the Atlanta papers. It is an honor well deserved and I am most appreciative of the action of Social Circle. A heart full of love to you. I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

February 13, 1956

Mr. Morris Abram
Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Abram:

This is to thank you for accepting the invitation to speak at Glen Memorial Church, February 20th at 7:30 p. m. I want you to know that the group is delighted that you will be with us.

Your subject is "Freedom and Equality Test of Democracy". I think this subject is elastic enough for you to tell us anything you wish, bringing in the Georgia picture.

We will be meeting in the Educational Building and there will be someone at the front door to direct you to the class room. It is really wonderful to have you in Georgia at the time when we need you so. A heartfull of thanks and good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

March 29, 1956

Mrs. Lillian Spencer
Savannah,
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Spencer:

Thank you so much for your letter. I was more than delighted to meet you. I have known Colonel Spencer a long time and appreciate his support.

I know Miss Smith very, very well and have distributed several hundred of her booklets "Now is the Time". In our South-wide and State meetings, we always go over the questions and answers in the little booklet.

We have lots to do here in the South before our freedoms are safe, but it is a thrilling time in which to be alive and seeing the conscience of man everywhere being stirred and the dawning of a new day is not far away.

With every good wish to you,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

METrrh

May 7, 1956

Rev. and Mrs. Tom Smith
Young Harris, Georgia

Dear friends:

I did make it to Clayton without any tire trouble and laid the problem on my husband's shoulders. It was a delightful experience to be with you two in your home and to meet with the student group. I hope I did not get the "blonde boy" too disturbed but I do hope I made him think the Talmadge book was not such a "good" book on segregation.

Under separate cover I am sending you a statement on how the Southern Regional Council came into being and I am sending you some Gleanings from the State workshops I have been holding.

I am deeply grateful to you for the delightful experience you gave to me.

I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

June 29, 1956

Miss Ann Winter
Camp Gliggon
Dahlonega, Georgia

Dear Anne:

I found your letter when I came back from teaching in the school in Mississippi. Yes, indeed, I would love to be in charge of one of the cabins.

Now, as to the course on segregation, I too need some direction. Will I have one group through the week or will it be as it was before, different groups every two days? I would appreciate it if you would let me know by return mail. I have plenty of material and it won't be difficult to do either way.

Looking forward to being with you in the great experience we always have at Gliggon, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

July 24, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

By way of introduction: You came to Chattanooga in 1947 to speak at an ADA meeting. My husband and I had the privilege of entertaining you in our home. It remains one of the high spots of our lives.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have just written Mr. John McCormick, chairman of the platform committee for the Democratic National Convention. It has been announced that all wishing to be heard make known their desire before August 3.

I wish very much that you would ask similar permission and make a statement before the platform committee. You could speak the heart of the church women of the South. As you know the point of view of compassionate Southerners, who believe that Negroes should have both dignity and opportunity, is being drowned out by the defiance of the Dixiecrats, who are making the national press, the liberals and the Democratic Party believe that they ' speak for the South'. The platform hearings will be covered by the press, radio and tv so it is a good opportunity to try to get across a different ' Southern viewpoint'.

Enclosed is a letter I had in the Nashville Tennessean last Sunday. The obliterated sentences should read " Stating the issue as being whether one is for or against a walkout (or for or against " unity") sidesteps the main issue. Or what should be the main issue."

Tom joins me in greetings and all good wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,
Martha Ragland
Mrs. Tom Ragland

COPY

July 24, 1956

Hon. John McCormack, Chairman
Platform Committee
Democratic National Convention
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCormack:

I would like permission to present a statement , in person, to the platform committee, at your hearings in Chicago prior to the convention.

I will limit my statement to six minutes, the subject to " Civil Rights".

Yours sincerely,

Martha Ragland

Mrs. Martha Ragland

July 29, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I'm sure you've heard by now about my marriage, & may have received an announcement. I didn't approve of announcements, & never gave my mother a list; so she sent them to those of my friends whose names & addresses she could find.

Anyway, I like my sweet-natured radical, Quaptist (born a Quaker, joined the Baptist church at age 12, now attends Quaker Meeting) husband, & find it very interesting to learn something about country life. I like working in the garden & picking blackberries, but dislike domestic duties (except cooking) as much as ever.

The scenery around here is beautiful, & I have a good time bird-watching.

We don't know what we'll be doing in the fall. The draft board is after Janney, & he has asked for alternative service as a conscientious objector. He thinks they may leave him alone because of

his advanced age (almost 26). He may go back to school (doesn't know where), or we may end up in a co-operative community before too long, as we're both interested in such experiments. I don't like Yankeeland ~~too~~ very much, & hope we can migrate South before too long. This tip of Northern Virginia is just barely South, but I can tell the difference.

Love,
Emily

went to this interesting old town yesterday.

Burdsburg, Oct 11th '56

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I read in the papers that you've been getting a citation-award or some such and we rejoice. No one ever deserved it more.

We are just back from four months with our children in Calif. — a heart warming summer. I find among our mail here the two fine pamphlets Three Views of Segregation and Next Steps in the South. I want to keep these — hope to use them with our church women this year — but I have just been with some friends in El Paso whom I want to have them too. They are much bothered by the desegregation problem because they are such sincere practicing Christians, but they have heard and are

hearing only the White Citizens Council's side. Please send them these two pamphlets and any more you think would help and if there is a charge send me the bill. The address is

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Moore,
2715 Silver Str.
El Paso, Texas -

— My brother is very content in a small nursing home in Louisville near his daughter. He loses touch with reality a little more all the time. Isn't it tragic?

The Youth Fellowship of our (Unitarian) church had a Negro Doctor's wife, Mrs. Speek, talk to them on Segregation last night. Maybe you know Mrs. Speek - she's active in U.C.W -

Warm & affectionate regards -
Maude Taylor Sawyer.

MRS. PAUL ARRINGTON
1735 PIEDMONT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Oct. 15, 1956

Dear Dorothy:

Thinking perhaps you may not know it I am writing this note to tell you that Martha Burt has moved to Jackson. Her address is 1815 Enterprise Street in case you might wish to contact her about the meeting Oct. 30-31.

With love

Bess

JESSE O. THOMAS
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Office of the President
JESSE O. THOMAS
212 GRIFFIN STREET, NORTHWEST
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA
Telephone ALpine 2338

January 23rd, 1957.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director Women's Department,
Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Church,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Refering again to our telephonic conversation relative to your serving as Guest Speaker on the occasion of our second annual family dihner,this comes to indicate the time and place of the scheduled event.

The time will be eight o'clock the evening of February the 8th, and the place is the Waluhaje Hotel,239 West Lake Avenue N. W.

I am sure that the wives of the members of our organization will be interested in getting some first hand information concerning what the Church woman are doing in the area of human relations.

Looking foward to seeing you and welcoming you at the time and place mentioned above,

I am gratefully yours,

Jesse O. Thomas.

JOT/T.

March 6, 1957

Tut Wiler Hotel
Birmingham, Alabama

Gentlemen:

Please reserve single room and bath for me Tuesday, March 12th. I would appreciate confirmation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director, Women's Work

MET:fc

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 14, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Dr. Richardson has stated that you are to be awarded a Special Citation at the Commencement Exercises on Sunday, May 19, 1957. If you accept, please fill in the enclosed blank and return it to Dr. Richardson.

We shall need to send off the order for academic costumes on March 22. If we can hear from you by then, it would be most helpful.

Very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Hethal R. Davis
(Mrs.) H. A. Davis
Secretary to Dr. Richardson

Enclosure

SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL

Young Men's Christian Associations

706 Standard Building • Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 14, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In an effort to select the most competent person available for a position in our office, I am writing to you for the sort of help which I am sure you are able to give. It is quite possible that you know someone who would welcome an opportunity to work in a movement like ours at the present time.

The position to be filled is that of office secretary to the Department of Campus Work, Southern Area Council of Young Men's Christian Associations. The present secretary has recently been promoted and will leave us on April 1.

Our professional staff is interracial and the person chosen must be sympathetic with our Christian purpose, which includes an intelligent concern for serving our total constituency.

Our job in general is program and administration of Campus Y.M.C.A.s in the ten Southern States. This position would involve general secretarial work, including responsibility for the Student Office in the absence of both professional staff members who spend much time in campus visitation. Experience with a dictating machine, although not essential, will be an advantage.

The Area Y.M.C.A. Headquarters has the entire seventh floor of the Standard Building. We are fortunate in having a pleasant climate of freedom among all the staff, and we feel that the person we seek will enjoy working with us. The secretaries operate on a five-day week and participate in a generous security program.

We will appreciate your sharing with us the name of any person you feel will be interested in this important work; we will be glad to describe the position further and answer any questions.

Please call me at JA 1-0352 if you have any recommendations to share with us. If I am not in town Mrs. Joan Dobson, the office supervisor, will be glad to talk with you.

Thank you very much!

Sincerely,

A. C. Payne

Alfred C. Payne
Executive Secretary

ACP:bw

The Southern Area Student Council is an auxiliary assembly of the Southern Area Council of the Y.M.C.A. and through the National Student Council of the Y.M.C.A. is affiliated with the United Student Christian Council and the World's Student Christian Federation.

Youth
" "

Film.
" "

Film
" "

March 19, 1957

Dr. Earl Brewer
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Dr. Brewer:

Only an attack of 'flu has prevented me from expressing the thanks of the Women and my own personal appreciation for the time and services which you gave to the Fellowship of the concerned.

Please accept the thanks of all of us with deep appreciation for the great good you are doing for our Church. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director Women's Work

MET:cj

March 19, 1957

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President,
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Dear Dr. Richardson:

A Workshop in Alabama and a battle with 'flu has kept me away from the Office. Hence, the delay in answering your most gracious letter. If you have been a victim of this "bug" that so many of us have caught, you can know what a time I have had.

You can't imagine what a wonderful thing it was today to open your letter and find that you and Gammon thought that, in any way, I was worthy of an Award. I will accept it but it certainly makes me feel humble. I have tried to do something but as I look back over it, it seems that I am always on the losing side. But you and other people have helped me to keep at it.

I don't believe that I have ever seen Mr. Tilly so touched as he was over this Award. Really, he is the one who deserves it, if anyone does. He has been more than the power behind anything that I have tried to do. He has been faith personified and strength that is more than human.

I have appreciated yours and Mrs. Richardson's friendship through the years and it too, has given me strength when I might have been weak.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you the photograph and enclosed, you will find a sheet with some facts about myself.

Deeply grateful to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj
enclosure:

March 20, 1957

Mr. A. C. Payne,
Executive Secretary,
Southern Area Student Council
Young Men's Christian Association
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Payne:

In reply to your letter of March 4th, I regret very much that I know of no available person to be an efficient office secretary. We ourselves have found it very difficult to to secure the ones we need.

I wish I knew of some source from which you might secure such a person.

Regretting my inability to help you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

May 27, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. Lillian Saville
Lambuth Inn
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Saville:

Please make reservations for a double room for my husband and me for June 2nd through June 7th. We will be in attendance at the Ecumenical Institute .

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fj

May 28, 1957

Presbyterian Distribution Service
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed, please find check for $2.50 for which, send me one hundred (100) copies of "Vegetables and People."

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

enclosure: 1

BEREA COLLEGE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS

June 1, 1957

RECEIVED JUN 4 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It certainly is good to have a letter with your name signed to it once again. I never forget the old days when you and I met so frequently in connection with racial problems.

I am extremely eager to get as many pastors as possible throughout the country to read this book, AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO, because I think we must get the churches behind a better attitude on race. I believe the best approach to the ministers is through the women's clubs. If the various clubs throughout the country would ask the ministers to review the book for their groups, he would have to read it before he could review it. So won't you help me in this connection to get the preachers to do the reading?

Yours sincerely,

W D Weatherford

W. D. Weatherford
Vice Chairman
Board of Trustees

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

ATTENTION: Purchasing Agent

Date 6/10/57

We are sorry we are unable to fill your Order ~~xx~~ recent date for

I HAVE SPOKEN TO MY CHILDREN

to be sent to

for reason indicated below:

xxx Not yet published. Probable publication date Aug. 1, 1957

_____ Temporarily out of stock. Available about _____

_____ Permanently out of print.

_____ Not our publication.

We are disposing of the order as follows:

xxxx Holding and will send when ready.

_____ Canceling.

_____ Returning herewith.

Order Department CASH SALES-JC

JOINT COMMISSION ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION (FRIENDSHIP PRESS)
257 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

May 29, 1957

Friendship Press, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed, please find check for $1.25 for which, please send me ten (10) copies of, "I Have Spoken to My Children," by Darius Leander Swann.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

enclosure: 1

June 10, 1957

Mrs. Susan Wood
17 East 73rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Wood:

I appreciate very much your coming by to see me Saturday and giving me some first-hand insight into Kenya. Just after you left, I picked up Time Magazine and read an article on Kenya's election.

Enclosed, you will find a list of Methodist missionaries who are serving in Southern Rodhesia. As I told you, missionaries are more or less on sufferance by the political powers in the countries in which they work. How vocal any of these will be, I cannot say, but this I do know, they are very much interested in the status of the natives.

With best wishes to you for your efforts in our Country.

Sincerely yours,

MET:cj

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

enclosure:

June 11, 1957

The Petal Paper
Petal, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

I am sure that my subscription is far spent. I am enclosing $3.00 for the renewal of mysubscription and $.50 for the booklets of editorial reprints from the Petal Paper.

I agree with all of the letters of commendation that are carried in your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

enclosure:

June 17, 1957

Christian Advocate
Methodist Publishing House
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a check for $3.00 for subscription to the new Christian Advocate. I regret that I did not subscribe sooner, but since the very first edition of the Advocate years and years ago, it has come into our family without a break.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

June 17, 1957

General Board of World Peace
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a check for $1.00 for my subscription to the Courier.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

BOARD OF WORLD PEACE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Your subscription to the COURIER has expired.
Renewal is easy -- just fill out the enclosed card
and return it with your remittance:

$1.00 for a single subscription
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to one address

Incidentally, we'd like to know how the COURIER can
serve you more effectively in your local church,
district, or conference work for world peace. We
would be grateful for your comments and suggestions.
Why not drop us a note when you send in your renewal?

DANIEL E. TAYLOR

CARL D. SOULE

HERMAN WILL, JR.

METHODIST
Peace Courier

Vol. 3, Number 2 June 1957

1957: YEAR OF DECISION IN DISARMAMENT

The year 1957 is a year of great darkness and great light. We have in our possession or on the drawing boards, weapons whose destructive capacity exceeds the four horsemen of the Book of Revelation. At the same time we are nearing a breakthrough in international disarmament. The current conferences in London of the United Nations subcommittee will probably give us a first step toward universal disarmament. So the ancient prophecies of Isaiah and Micah may be fulfilled in our time: swords will be beaten into plowshares and men will sit unafraid under fig trees!

Disarmament deals with our own welfare and security, for who of us does not shudder at the thought of one atomic bomb destroying an entire American city? Testimony before a Congressional committee indicated the possibility of 200,000,000 deaths in Europe, if during an atomic attack the wind blew in the wrong direction!

But from a Christian point of view it is more serious than our own physical survival. It is a matter of the survival of our faith! Can a Christian airman release a bomb which will destroy a city the size of Nineveh, a city upon which God had mercy, although Jonah did not? Can Christian physicists and engineers participate in the discovery and manufacture of missiles carrying atomic warheads? (Some German physicists have recently said "No!") Can we damn to leukemia, cancer, and malformation our descendants for ten thousand years because we loosed the terrible radioactive elements upon the surface of God's earth?

The Narrowing Gap

Despite the impression given by the popular press, which speaks of atomic weapons and missiles as if they were dime store gadgets of which we are proud, the nations of the world have been moving toward agreement on disarmament measures during the last ten years. The gap on this issue between the East and the West has narrowed greatly.

In 1946 the chief disarmament proposal of the United States was the Baruch Plan, by which all atomic energy facilities in the world would be owned, operated, and controlled by an international agency. Russia protested that this would mean international control of atomic power plants within the borders of nations. This is now our position; we have given up the Baruch Plan.

About 1948 the Russians urged as a first step toward disarmament the abolition of all atomic bombs. We resisted this measure because it would give too great an advantage to them. Now, Russian proposals do not include the destruction of atomic weapons as a first measure. In this they have moved toward our position.

In the early part of this decade, the United States proposed a ceiling of 1,500,000 on the armed forces of Russia, China, and the United States. At first, Russia reacted unfavorably, but during the last year has accepted this figure. (It is ironic that we have now shifted our position and favor a ceiling of 2,500,000!)

In 1955 when President Eisenhower proposed aerial inspection, the Russians were hesitant. Recently in the London Conference they proposed that this kind of inspection should be tried in Siberia, Alaska, and western United States. Both Bulganin and Eisenhower have agreed upon inspection teams to be stationed at key military and transportation centers.

AVAILABLE

REVIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 11TH UN ASSEMBLY SESSION, a 4-page reprint from The New York Times. Send 5¢ for a sample copy; quantity rates on request.

Methodist Peace Courier
Published by the
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STOP THE BOMB TESTS!

The 1956 General Conference of The Methodist Church was more far-sighted and prophetic than it realized when it adopted the following statement on the testing of atomic weapons: "Because of possible deleterious hereditary effects of atomic radiation and the reported miscalculations on a previous hydrogen bomb test, we urge discontinuance of nuclear explosions by all nations and recommend, instead, the further development of atomic energy for peaceful uses."

Since that day in May 1956, this issue has been highlighted in the presidential election campaign, has been the subject of many studies and statements by scientists and governments, and has become one of the major questions to occupy public attention around the world.

Japan, whose people were the target of the only two A-bombs ever used in warfare, has been the scene of great public anxiety and of vociferous demonstrations by huge crowds against further testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons. There is sound reason as well as emotion behind this deep concern of the Japanese.

The American Pacific tests of March 1954 involved an H-bomb explosion of unexpected magnitude and fall-out. This seriously affected the crew of a Japanese fishing vessel well outside the declared danger zone, resulting in one death, many injuries, and untold millions of dollars damage to the Japanese fishing industry which was forced to destroy huge quantities of contaminated fish for some time thereafter.

The Russian tests have caused considerable radioactive fall-out over Japan. At least one of these explosions apparently surprised Russian scientists as only this spring the people of northern China were warned to take steps to decontaminate their vegetables and avoid possible injury.

Twice the Japanese Diet has passed unanimously resolutions calling for an end to all testing of nuclear weapons. Petitions directed to the same purpose have been signed by more than 30,000,000 persons. Official representatives of the Japanese government have presented this urgent request in person to the leaders of other nations.

While the Japanese people may have special reasons for their great concern, an increasing number of persons in other lands are speaking out on the subject. Eighteen of the leading nuclear physicists of West Germany warned against the danger of atomic weapons, stating their belief that West Germany could best defend itself and world peace without such weapons, and declaring that none of them would participate in the production, testing, or use of such weapons.

A special committee set up by the British Atomic Scientists Association to study radiation hazards reported in April a tentative estimate that the explosion of a hydrogen bomb high in the atmosphere may produce in the course of a few decades as many as 50,000 cases of bone cancer throughout the world. Nobel prize-winner Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology has estimated that as many as 10,000 fatal cases of leukemia have resulted or will result around the world from the tests already conducted.

In his appeal to the nations of the world, Dr. Albert Schweitzer asserted that the reason America, Russia and Britain had not yet been able to agree on ending the tests was the lack of an informed and concerned public opinion.

The following statements can definitely be made without fear of contradiction:

1. Any amount of radiation, however small, is harmful to the heredity of man because it induces adverse mutations.
2. Strontium 90 is a serious threat because it is concentrated in food plants and animals and ultimately in human bone, and its radioactivity persists for many years.
3. Although the adverse effects are spread over the entire population of the world through a period of decades and are virtually impossible to measure statistically, they are nonetheless real and serious.

Two moral questions are immediately involved. Does any nation have the right to conduct weapons tests which are bound to injure the people of other nations around the world? Are the political leaders of America, Russia, and Britain justified in continuing these tests on the grounds that no measurable damage is being done when we know that thousands of human beings are suffering or will suffer tragic consequences?

"The Short Vision," startling seven-minute sound film on the explosion of a nuclear missile over a metropolitan area, which Ed Sullivan has twice included in his Sunday night TV program, is available from Film Center, Inc. 64 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Ill., for a rental of $7.50.

A LETTER TO THE SENATE, PLEASE!

It appears that Congress is wrangling so long and heatedly about the budget that great and good causes are in jeopardy. An important proposal, supported both by the administration and church bodies, is in danger of mortal neglect.

Do you recall the enthusiasm with which the nation and the world greeted the President's address on "Atoms for Peace" before the UN Assembly in 1953? It was correctly believed that this proposal was a milestone in U.S. history, a positive and peaceful idea which would clearly put Russia on the defensive.

Now our sincerity in this matter is being tested. The Eleventh Assembly of the UN approved unanimously the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). However, before it can exist the Statute must be ratified by the legislative bodies of at least 18 states (including three of the Big Five). Guatemala deposited its papers of ratification on March 29, Switzerland on April 2, and the U.S.S.R. and Byelorussia on April 8.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee began its hearings on the Statute the second week of May. After a conference with the President, Senators Knowland and Hickenlooper affirmed that they had "come to no final conclusion" about ratification. Senator Knowland added that he hoped that at the end of hearings and debate the Statute would be so clarified "with reservations or otherwise" that it would be approved. (A 2/3 vote is required.)

Why the hesitation? Because it will be another give-away program? Because the U.S. could do it bilaterally rather than having the UN operate the program? Because some of the nuclear material might go to communist nations? Because IAEA might cost us too much? Because Red China might be admitted to the IAEA? Shades of Woodrow Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge!

On May 20, Dr. Charles Boss testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of the ratification of the Statute. As the COURIER went to press, he sent the following message:

"Predict Senate Ratification of International atomic Energy Agency statute by substantial majority when treaty comes before Senate. Reports following hearings indicate some moderation in views of certain senators. IAEA seen as method of raising living standards throughout world and likely to improve international relations."

WHO WANTS DISARMAMENT?

Everybody wants peace; who wants disarmament? Instinctively the common people of the world desire peace and security but the mistrust and fear across the world make each nation and its citizenry hesitant of first steps toward disarmament and cautious lest they be disadvantaged thereby.

Small nations and minor powers not only want disarmament; they tremble lest major powers engulf them in war, while buffer states realize they are expendable battlegrounds of any extensive conflict.

The Soviets?

Now that the U.S.S.R. after a long stalemate on the problem seems ready for serious and positive steps, do they really want disarmament? There is evidence that the Soviet leaders feel the weight of armaments burdens, satellite unrest, and increasing consumer demand for the goods and benefits of a stable society. There is enough peace interest among the Soviets to make careful negotiation relevant.

The Americans?

When Albert Schweitzer's great peace appeal to the world, warning of radioactive fallout from atomic tests, was released in fifty nations, no American paper carried the complete text and, unlike other countries, the full message was not broadcast in our land.

Achievements in real disarmament involve some major related problems. Do we, for example, envision the expansion of trade, economic and technical aid to underdeveloped lands on such a scale that war pressures will diminish? Are workers in factories, now engaged in the production of weapons, willing to experience inconvenience, or loss of pay, or insecurity which disarmament might bring temporarily? Are we spiritually mature enough to keep working at the goal of a warless world when the ideal of universal disarmament will taunt us in contrast to the slow, step-by-step disarmament which is all that existing conditions will permit as a practical achievement.

Most of all, do we Christians clearly distinguish between "peace" and "security"? Too many among us desire a safe and guaranteed assurance and security from the hazards of living. Upon the determination of such a choice, real progress for disarmament inevitably depends.

Since 1955 the President has been urging passage of a bill authorizing U.S. membership in the ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION, a UN agency for the cultivation of international agreements on trade and tariffs. It deserves our support. It deserves the vote of your Congressman. It deserves a letter from you to him now. Last year the House Ways and Means Committee approved it, but the measure never came to a vote on the floor because an informal poll showed overwhelming G.O.P. opposition to it. We urge letters now, especially to the following members of the House Ways and Means Committee: Reed (NY), Jenkins (Ohio), Simpson (Pa.) Kean (NJ), Mason (Ill.), Holmes (Wash.), Byrnes (Wis.), Sadlak (Conn.), Baker (Tenn.), Curtis (Mo.).

RESOURCES FOR PEACE WORKERS

A PEACE ACTION MANUAL

An attractive 12-page Annual Conference Work Manual for Peace Action in the Local Church has just been published by the California-Nevada Conference Board of World Peace, Rev. John R. Wilkins, chairman. The table of contents indicates the scope: Motives for Seeking Peace; Nature of the Peace We Seek; Causes of War; Costs of War and Militarism; Areas of Action -- Myself; My Church; My Nation; Our Christian Heritage; The Methodist Church Speaks on War and Peace; Christian Dedication to Peace; Bibliography and Resources.

While no price is quoted, it is probable that single copies may be obtained at cost by writing Mr. Wilkins at 83 McAllister St., San Francisco 3, California.

"Terrific" "Tremendous" -- Do Track Down

THE SATURDAY REVIEW issues for May 18 and 25 featuring the complete text of the Schweitzer statement on the dangers of atomic radiation; report of conversations between Dr. Schweitzer and editor Norman Cousins, who first suggested such a statement to Dr. Schweitzer -- the Nobel Peace Committee in Oslo provided the auspices for its release to the peoples of the world; the text of the public letter by Dr. Willard F. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission; and a commentary on the two statements by American scientist Harrison Brown.

AND NOTE ....

This office will have copies of the SCHWEITZER STATEMENT, either from The New York Times or the Saturday Review. Send 5¢ for sample and information on quantity rates.

A Study Tour of Africa

will be lead from June 29 to August 23 by Dr. Darrell Randall and Mrs. Mildred Randall, under the sponsorship of the Association for World Travel Exchange. This is an opportunity not only to learn about Africa's challenging frontiers for the future, but to come to know personally some of the key leaders of that continent.

For information on the tour, or to receive copies of the 1957 Randall Africa-Asia Letter Reports (personal experiences and current impressions of the latest developments in each country visited -- $1.00) write to the Randalls, 9008 Edmunds Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

A Petite Personal

for Debra Ann Will, who arrived on May 16. Father Herman Will can now exult: "We are seven!"

PRIZE PEACE PAMPHLET PACKAGE At Special Price

We're cleaning out surplus stock and offer this selection of pamphlets for $1.00 -- a good opportunity to build up your peace library.

AMERICA, RUSSIA AND THE BOMB-Nat.Council Against Conscription
MILITARISM IN EDUCATION- N.C.A.C.
THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-Federal Council of Churches
THE CHURCHES AND THE UN - Walter W. Van Kirk
HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS FOR THE U.S.-Vera M. Dean
THE EMERGENCE OF MODERN EGYPT-Badeau, Nolte
PRESS AGENTS OF THE PENTAGON-John M. Swomley
WHAT CAN UNITE THE WORLD?-Kathleen W.MacArthur
WHAT FOLLOWS THE ARMS RACE?-D. F. Fleming
THE INSTITUTIONALIZING OF PEACE-John F. Dulles

G. I. or C.O? New Publications to Help the Draftage Person. .

WHAT ABOUT WAR?- a 19-page pamphlet from the American Baptist Ministry to Service Personnel. 35¢ each; 25 for $7.50.

THE DRAFT LAW AND YOUR CHOICES- a leaflet from the Friends Peace Committee. Single copy free, $3.00 per hundred.

THE VALLEY OF DECISION About Military Training A new Methodist leaflet. Single copy free; 25¢ for 12.

If You Have Not Seen

WHY CHRISTIANS ARE CONCERNED FOR FOREIGN AID, a four-page leaflet published by the National Council of Churches,
send for a copy -- 5¢ each, 100 for $2.00.

LETTERS TO CONGRESS ON CONTINUING THE FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION ARE NEEDED. HAVE YOU WRITTEN YET?

From the British White Paper on defense, April 4, 1957, which announced a reduction in the British armed forces from 690,000 to 375,000 by the end of 1962, and the abolishment of compulsory military service by the end of 1960:

"It must be frankly recognized that there is at present no means of providing adequate protection of this country against the consequences of an attack with nuclear weapons. Though, in the event of war, the fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force would unquestionably be able to take a heavy toll of enemy bombers, a proportion would inevitably get through. Even if it were only a dozen, they could with megaton bombs inflict widespread devastation. This makes it more than ever clear that the overriding consideration in all military planning must be to prevent war rather than to prepare for it."

June 17, 1957

Mr. Irwin Schulman
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Schulman:

The fact that I have been so rushed and in the midst of a minor operation on my foot has kept me from writing you my appreciation of your letter concerning the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations. It was most stimulating and I received more help and information from it than any assistance I gave to the discussion.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

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May 9, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We have been receiving very glorious reports about the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations in which you participated in Washington, D. C. last month. All of the information we have received suggests that this particular Conference went over very well.

Knowing you and your personal involvements in workshops of this type, I am certain that much of the success of the Conference was due to your interest and participation.

I hope other meetings of this type can be developed on a state or regional basis, and am certain that I can call on you for your experienced cooperation when these plans materialize in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin Schulman

Irwin Schulman

is:db

June 17, 1957

Mrs. Ottilia De O. Chaves
Caixa Postal 1905
Porto Alegre R.S.
Brasil

Dear Mrs. Chaves:

I have read with interest your letter describing honorably the work you did in our country, and what you are doing in Latin America. You have indeed been busy helping us and helping the women in Latin America. When you are in Atlanta again, please call me.

With love and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Pôrto Alegre, March 31, 1957

Dear Friends:

I waited this long, hoping that I would have time to send to each of you a private letter, but it seems that every day I have more reponsabilities until I lost hope to be able to write to each one a letter. This explains this circular letter.

It is six months now since I had that wonderful trip in the U.S.A. and met so many of you in different ocasions, in the Local Meetings, District Meetings, Campings, Annual W. Conferences, Schools of Missions, at General Conference and, finaly, at Lake Junaluska, both for the World Federation of Methodist Women and for the W. M. Conference.

Since I left the U.S.A. in September, 1956, I have been on the going at high speed. In the first days of October I attended a meeting of the National W.S.C.S. leaders in São Paulo, in which they charged me with the responsability of preparing our Year Book (a mixture of Study Book, Program Book, Prayer Calendar and so forth) and also gave me the privilege of being chairman of the committee on Program Building for the next Quadriennial Assembly of The Confederation of Latin American Woman, which is to be held in Rio de Janeiro, January 1959. I came home and prepared the year book for the press and started working taking the first steps for the Latin American meeting.

Needless to say that I still hold the job of editing the "Voz Missionária" (our woman's magazine) and translating the Upper Room.

In December I was called again to São Paulo to study with the people concerned, the question of our Deaconess' work and the Instituto Metodista which is our Trainning School for Christian Workers. There also we had several meetings of consultation about the "Missionary Voice", its headquarters, its General Agency and so forth.

Then I was invited to attend the Annual Woman's Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay. I left home to attend the whole session, but unfortunatly the plane was delayed on the way for repair and I just got there in time to attend the closing exercises at the Church, in the evening. Thank God that we did not crash and still had a chance to see the women together. Meanwhile I was working on our program for the W.S.C.S. Annual Conference which would be held in January, 1957, in Santa Maria, right before Annual Conference of which I was a delegate and member of the Board of Education.

When all that was over, I was dead tired, so I retired to our cottage on the sea shore, about sixty miles from Pôrto Alegre, and there I remained until March, 5, 1957. During those days of rest (sic) I translated "March-April" issue of the Upper Room and prepared a "Manual" for the General Board of Missions of which I am a member.

When I arrived home by March it was time for the schools to start and I had to see that my grandaughter had everything for her 3rd. grade and also had to make room in the house for my oldest grandson who is looking towards the Medical School and wanted to have the advantage of studying here where it would be easier for him to enter the University, after his two years of what we call College work which is really preparatory course for the University. He is only sixteen, but is a great big boy full of energy, and fortunately a very conciencious student and eager to be a doctor. I never saw such definite vocation as he presents, since he was a little boy!

Now, when I thought I had everything settled so I could sit down and work on the editing of the "V. M.", and also write some letters, our "Colégio Americano", which is just four blocks down the hill from my house, ran short of teachers. They had an English teacher for the II and III years High School who was supposed to give 18 classes a week who did not appear. So they called on poor me to supply the place until they could find somebody who could give full time work. There I went to fill in.

I also had the privilege of being hostess for the General Director of the Alliance of Pan American Round Tables, who visited Pôrto Alegre in the 2nd. week of March accompainied by a dear friend from Texas. In the Alliance I have the responsability of Historian, and act in the local table as representative of Peru.

In the local church I teach a Sunday School Class for young ladies and also have to speak in different occasions about the organizations to which I am connected.

I loose count of the many calls I have about many different activities.

I am begining to realize that I cannot do that very long, so I am trying to give up some of the responsabilities and learning to say no to some requests.

My health has improved a little. I have not yet had the operation I am supposed to have for my gall blader, because there is no time to think of myself. I only remember this once a while when I have a crisis of pain. I have had two since I came back. I am loosing weight, which is very aggreable and necessary for my health.

My daughter Doris who was studying nursing at Emory University, Ga., is due home this next month. We are all looking forward to seeing her back. I have a debt of gratitute for the women of North Ga. Conference who gave her the Scholarship to study and acted as mothers to her while she was studying. There are not words in my own language, much less in English, which I do not master, to thank them for everything they did, specially for the loving care they showed to my daughter. My only way of retribution is to love them ever more and pray for them and for the wonderful work they are doing in North Ga. Conference. I do not mention names because I am afraid, I will not be able to include all of them in this letter. They know and the ones I had the privilege of knowing personnaly will consider this my public recognition.

I want to thank to every one who has sent me Christmas greeting or letters otherwise. I love you all and think of you all the time, but it is just impossible to keep up with my correspondence yet. So forgive me and keep writing when you can and sending me your good news.

We are approaching Easter now, so I take the occasion to send you my best wishes for a fine celebration of this most significant season for the Christians. May the risen Christ keep you and me for ever close to Him and close to each other.

Yours, sincerely,

Ottilia de O. Chaves

Ottilia de O. Chaves.

July 1, 1957

Mrs. Cora R. Ratliff
c/o Y. W. C. A.
189 Liverpool Street
Sydney, Australia

Dear Cora Ratliff:

I am just returning from teaching at the South Carolina School of Mission and I find your letter here. Enclosed you will find some clippings that may give you some sayings about Mississippi. To add to this, I would say, Fred Routh will meet with the executive committee of the Mississippi Council sometime soon.

I know you will appreciate this - our governor, Mr. Griffin has proposed that the state of Georgia employ a detective from Mississippi "to ferret out all organizations and people who do not stand for the Georgia way of Life." You meeting up with Miss Nagler makes us realize the world is small.

I hope you will be home to be with the Fellowship of the Concerned when we meet October 28 and 29.

I could not find any particular leaflet to which you referred but I did send your son a letter from Marion Wright answering the attack made by The Honorable W. M. Rainach of Baton Rough, Louisiana.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls.

Hong Kong - June 9, 1957

Dear Mrs. Lilly:

Have you ever heard that the world is a small place? - Not more than 4 million times I am sure! -

Today, we were invited to go to a Chinese Meth church, then have Sunday Dinner in the apt of the Woman's Division worker who is here - Miss Nagler.

As soon as I saw her, I knew I had been associated with her more closely than at Buck Hill Falls - because there, we are so busy with administration we see little of the missionaries - a point I always regretted - Miss Nagler said she knew me also, but where had we been. She is from Michigan so it was not at a Furis Mtg -

Finally, she burst forth - She was at our Conference on Human Relations in Atlanta. She sat back, near the door, but we visited at intermissions & had lunch together. Do you remember her, by any chance? I told her I would write to you.

And a request. Do you have any more copies of the account of the Sou Reg. Council being cleared of Communism? If so, would you send a copy to George? I think it might be well for him to see it. He is at 817 Alvarado St - Jackson, Miss.

I am not informed about the Miss. situation. If any thing is brewing or boiling over, they (my children) do not tell me. I am sure they do not want to spoil my trip. If you know anything - I would like to know.

We had a wonderful 7 weeks in Japan - and 3 wks here.

We leave Weds for Australia. We are travelling by freighter whenever possible and so far have been successful. This time we go on a Norwegian boat. These are considered "tops" as the Norwegian are seamen from "way back". Many of them serve a Smorgasbord every day! - I have a single cabin with private bath - 21 days of travel & maintenance for about 225.00! -

I would like to hear from you as to Mississippi & the total situation inc. Atlanta office! - Love

Cora R. Ratliff -

addresses - mark "hold for arrival"

June 12. July 3 - Passenger - "Anna Bakke"
A.P.J. Shipping Co.
713 Hay St.
Perth, Western Australia -

July 10. 20 - Y.W.C.A.
189 Liverpool St.
Sydney, Australia -

July 20 - Aug 3 - Passenger "Roma"
James Patrick & Co.
Maritime Bldg
Circular Quay
Brisbane, Australia

First fold here

BY AIR MA[illegible]

AEROGRA[illegible]

HONG KONG

HONG KO[illegible] 1950

RECEIVED JUN 14 [illegible]

HONGKONG

FIFTY CENTS

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia
U. S. A.

Room 432.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Cora R. Ratliff.
European Y. M. C. A.
Hong Kong.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

10

July 1, 1957

Mrs. Arthur G. Laufman
203 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Laufman:

Thank you so much for sending me the copy of the May and June issues of B'nai B'rith Women's World. I am so glad I was privileged to be in on your conference and I carried much that came out of it to the various meetings where I have been.

With the best of wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

B'nai B'rith Women

National Director of Women's Activities
MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
203 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

TO: Representatives to the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations

DATE: June 20, 1957

We thought you would be interested in reading the May and June issues of B'nai B'rith Women's World, our national monthly publication.

The May issue is devoted entirely to the B'nai B'rith Women's Biennial Meeting in Washington, D. C., which included the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations. On page 7 of the June issue you will find a follow-up story. We hope there will be more developments to report in September, when our next issue appears.

B'NAI B'RITH women's world

Vol. VII MAY, 1957 Number 1

"Mrs. Roosevelt, You're a Doll!"

At final session of BBW's Inter-group Conference: **outgoing president Anita Perlman presents Eleanor Roosevelt with replica of herself from Dolls for Democracy collection. Inscription on plaque reads: "To Eleanor Roosevelt, from B'nai B'rith Women, in recognition of her devotion to human rights. Washington, D.C., April 5, 1957."**

Jubilant District 2 **stages a demonstration as their "favorite daughter," Mrs. Hy Kornbleet, is elected BBW president. Placards read "Edith."**

Meet BBW's New President:

Edith Kornbleet of Kansas City

Edith Kornbleet, the new national president of B'nai B'rith Women, was born in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday, but Kansas City, Kansas is her home.

Here she finished high school, got her BA degree at Kansas U., and here she came back to teach mathematics at Argentine High School after receiving her MA degree at Columbia University.

Mrs. Kornbleet taught at Argentine for 12 years, was the school's only Jewish teacher, and became so popular with her pupils that they elected her advisor of the Pep Club, a position she held until she resigned.

Her professional colleagues also recognized the future BBW president's leadership qualities: for two years she was president of the KCK Teacher's Association.

In 1925, Edith Kornbleet joined Beth Horon Chapter of BBW. She served as chairman, at one time or another, of every committee; became Chapter president and later District 2 president. She organized the Greater Kansas City BBW Council, and has continued to work with her Council and District during the 9 years she has been a member of the Women's Supreme Council.

For the WSC, Mrs. Kornbleet was national chairman of Youth Services, Fund-Raising, and first chairman of the National Allocations Committee.

She has also served as representative to the BBYO Commission, and the National Fund Campaign Cabinet.

Kansas City, too, has recognized Edith Kornbleet's talents. For years she has been on the Board of Governors of the Jewish Federation of Greater Kansas City, and a board member of the Community Relations Bureau.

During all this time, Mrs. Kornbleet has been wife, mother, homemaker, and more recently, doting grandmother of seven grandchildren. Husband Hy, a realtor and himself a member of B'nai B'rith for 25 years, has encouraged her desire to serve and welcomed her achievements.

As she looks back on her 32 years in BBW, the new president is particularly proud of certain projects she initiated and carried through.

She remembers her promotion of the BB Youth Americanism Award in Kansas City, and the cooperation the project received from press, radio and TV. She recalls encouraging the Dolls for Democracy project in her home town, and expanding the scope of field work in her District.

She is proud of her last assignment as chairman of the Allocations Committee, for with the assistance of her committee members she helped implement the fund-raising pattern which is now established throughout BBW.

But if you ask Edith Kornbleet what she considers her most significant contribution to BBW, she will answer, "Helping to develop among our membership a positive attitude about the importance of B'nai B'rith Women and the programs of B'nai B'rith."

'Think Nationally'

—Mrs. Kornbleet's Message

AS in the holiday of Passover we celebrated the unification of the Israelites into a people conscious of their destiny, so the Biennial Meeting demonstrated B'nai B'rith Women's stature as a national organization.

For the next two years, let us try to reach the magnificent goals we have set for ourselves. Let us learn to think nationally, on the principle that what we do as a national organization is of overall concern to everyone.

If we accept this premise, we will also realize that none of us works alone; that what each one of us does in her chapter and her District is of supreme importance in carrying forth our programs and projects, our membership and retention drives, and our fund-raising.

Thinking nationally does not mean weakening loyalties but rather strengthening them. It means keeping the channels of communication between chapter and District, District and National Organization, free and open.

Only in this way will we be strong enough to fulfill the obligations to our fellow Jews, and to our country, which we undertook at our Biennial Meeting.

BBW Biennial

Delegates elected officers, strengthened their organization, passed resolutions for positive action at home and abroad.

A former high school mathematics teacher with a 32-year record of distinguished service to B'nai B'rith and her community, will head B'nai B'rith Women for the next two years.

She is Mrs. Hy Kornbleet of District 2, who was unanimously elected president of B'nai B'rith Women at the Biennial meeting held April 3 to 8 in Washington, D.C.

The delegates, giving unanimous approval to the nominating committee's slate, also elected Mrs. William Rabkin of District 1, as first vice president; Mrs. Charles Solovich of District 6, as second vice president; and Mrs. Moe Kudler, of District 4, as third vice president. Mrs. Maurice Goldberg of District 5, is the new treasurer.

The election of new officers came at the very end of six eventful days packed with Conference and Biennial proceedings.

Delegates Worked Hard

It was a hard-working Biennial, with delegates critically examining their organization's structure, its financial basis, the projects in which it was engaged, and the areas into which it would move in the future.

Swinging into action in the vital area of allocations, the delegates approved national allocations for the club year, 1957-58, of $1,228,350. They also established a national assessment of $1 per member for chapters in the U.S. and Canada.

In other moves designed to strengthen and modernize their organization, the Biennial delegates also:

Dropped the designations "Women's Supreme Council," and "Women' District Grand Lodges." The organization will now be known as "B'nai B'rith Women," and the Districts as "Women's Districts."

Earmarked their contributions to Bellefaire and National Jewish Hospital for a special project in each. At Bellefaire, funds will go to a tutoring project; at NJH, to the pediatrics department.

Authorized the president to appoint a special committee to study the problem of establishing and maintaining relationships with BBW's overseas groups.

Set up a new standing committee, Better Living Forums, formerly part of the Vocational Service Program. The new committee will expand BBW's program of service for aging adults.

The delegates were not only concerned with strengthening the internal organization of BBW. In a series of resolutions they demonstrated their deep concern for the welfare of their fellow citizens, and for peace in the Middle East.

The resolution on the Middle East urged the United States to use its position of world leadership to insure UN control of the Gaza area, and to take "persuasive diplomatic action" to halt the renewal of fedayeen raids. The resolution declared that the U.S. should actively affirm its support of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal for ships of all nations, including Israel.

"The 'moral commitments' and assurances of good faith given by our people to Israel are summed up in President Eisenhower's statement that 'Israel will have no cause to regret' its course of action," the resolution stated. It called upon this Government "to utilize its strength and influence to bring to an end Egypt's proclaimed policy of belligerency."

In the field of civil rights, the delegates commended the determination of the Administration and the leaders of both parties in Congress "to press for the enactment of meaningful civil rights legislation," and urged the 85th Congress to pass legislation to "vindicate the ideals of equality of our religious and political heritage."

The convention also called for an immediate expansion of Federal and State funds to raise the standards of education.

Everybody's happy: **Anita Perlman and Edith Kornbleet watch with pleasure the demonstration celebrating Mrs. Kornbleet's election.**

A resolution that the U.S. Employment Service be encouraged to increase its job counseling and placement services for 16 to 18-year-olds, and to give "follow-up care" to youths released as cured from federal narcotic hospitals was also passed.

Other resolutions passed by the Biennial delegates urged:

Anti-polio inoculations for adults up to the age of 40.

(*Continued on page* 8)

Waiting to go into the concluding luncheon session **of the Conference are Mrs. Michael Shapiro, chairman of Biennial arrangements; Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Louis L. Perlman; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Miss Cindy Towsner, BBG secretary, and Mrs. Frank Lausche, wife of the Ohio senator.**

BBW'S Intergroup Conference

'We cannot permit complacency to continue.'

Who Was There?

Two hundred and sixteen women participated in the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations, held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. April 3 to 5. Sponsored by B'nai B'rith Women, the Conference was an integral part of their Biennial Meeting.

The participants to the Intergroup Conference came from 28 different states, Israel, Canada, and Puerto Rico. They represented the leadership and membership of 80 different organizations. Of these, 53 were national organizations, including racial, nationality, and service groups.

Nine religious denominations were represented; twenty-two agencies of city, state, and federal government; 3 state PTA's, and the UAW-AFL-CIO.

SOMETHING wonderful happened in Washington, D.C., from April 3 to 5. For three days, the 216 participants in the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations shared a life experience which was like a glimpse into the future.

During the Conference the women lived in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect. They reached across the barriers of color, religion, nationality and social background, and together tried to find the answers to the pressing problems of tension and conflict which face America.

Leaders in their organizations and their communities, the representatives brought to the Conference a wealth of experience, alert and open minds, and an awarenes of the serious problems which confront mankind. Together they listened to eminent speakers and panelists, and met in groups of twenty for long, informal and lively discussion periods.

In the results of their deliberations, brilliantly summarized by Miss Gertrude Noar, national director of education for ADL, the women made it clear that they could not permit complacency to continue in themselves, in the organizations they represented, and in their own communities.

A Call for Action

"From beginning to end," Miss Noar reported, "this Conference was an almost militant call for action: action on the personal front, on the group front, on the local and state fronts, and action on the front of our national government."

As the women talked across to each other, Miss Noar observed, they realized with increasing clarity that in every part of the U.S. there are communities free from hatreds and racial wars "only because they have barred out all but white people." In these areas, as well as in the South, repressive measures against such organizations as the NAACP can rapidly become repression against many other groups.

One of the eight discussion groups explores a problem.

The women also faced what they considered another threat to the Constitution of the United States: the determination to get religion into the public schools.

They felt that in the continuous assault on the public schools, often under the guise of demanding more of the 3 R's, or more "spiritual values," was the ominous theme: "If the public schools can't do it, let us have private schools, all white, at least for everybody but the poor."

One discussion group asked that Conference participants rise up in wrath against schools in which freedom of thought and expression are being denied to teachers and students alike.

"This raises our sights from the false rumors about our basic education to the level on which we now must be deeply concerned, lest we lose for coming generations the ability to carry democracy on to greater heights."

Tackle Problems

Although the climate of discussion was free and permissive, most groups found they had tackled similar problems, such as:

Changing neighborhoods: the fears and motivations that result in mass exodus when a new minority group moves in; how to prevent attendant disorders.

The need for techniques in helping to break down prejudice: the importance of ministers and rabbis; of adult education programs; of advertising media.

The importance of even one person's being willing to assume responsibility of leadership in all situations where hostile feelings may develop—from the international to the interpersonal.

The necessity of avoiding very ordinary manifestations of prejudice, such as are often found in children's social and recreational activities.

Out of the discussions came answers to the crucial question all the conferees asked: "What can we do, starting Monday morning?" Here are some of the answers they gave, as reported by Miss Noar:

Welcome Minority Groups

Help the residents in those communities likely to be affected by incoming minority groups to plan for action to welcome the newcomers, and not run away.

Look critically at the suburbs in which you live. Find some way to provide intergroup experiences with minority groups for children and adults.

Find out where and how to help form education policy which will fight for modern education and against reaction.

Help to create for teachers the respect, recognition and rewards they deserve.

Confer with your own church leaders concerning the possibility of organizing interfaith activity, and of carrying out policies already made but not implemented.

Set up small discussion groups and action groups, where large ones are not possible. "Begin maybe with bridge, but soon set the cards aside for more important matters."

Help the children in and out of school to hear the message of the children of Hungary, and to have the courage to fight against the bully in the South and in the North.

Give the school superintendent and others in authority enough support so that they can issue policy statements and stand firm on them.

The women also made these recommendations:

That each delegate see her Senators and Congressmen before leaving Washington, particularly concerning civil rights.

That there be more pressure by the groups represented, or by individuals, on local, state and national legislative bodies.

That the Conference representatives in each locality meet to consider the possibility of regional conferences that would carry the message of the Intergroup Conference back to the grass roots.

That the BBW repeat the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations.

Concluding her summary, Miss Noar asked again the question that many a woman had brought up in the discussion groups:

It Takes Courage

"Do you have the courage to stand up and be counted, come what may, in the fight for first-class citizenship for all the children of all the people?"

"It seems to me," Miss Noar added, "that we are going forth with new insight into the nature of human life, new realization of the tasks that confront us as mothers, teachers, and group leaders . . . and new dedication to the democratic principle of the worth and integrity of every human being.

"I feel sure that I am giving expression to an emotion and a determination felt deeply by every woman here, when I say, 'I am proud to be a woman, and I accept my responsibility in the fight against prejudice, discrimination, and bigotry, no matter what form it takes or where I may find it."

World Leadership Begins at Home, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt, guest of honor at the concluding session of the Intergroup Relations Conference, told her audience that the Conference was "a wonderful achievement, and I hope there will be many more."

"Meeting and talking things over," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "gives us courage to think of the things that need to be done, and just at present we need to do some quite revolutionary things in the United States."

U.S. in New Role

The United States is not entirely prepared for the position of leadership in which it finds itself, the former first lady said, and the people are going to have to think through what this leadership means.

At home, she said, it means that we must show by example that we really believe in democracy, "and the right of every human being to have the opportunity for development. And unless we do it, we can hardly expect our example to be taken seriously by the rest of the world."

To exert our leadership, we must begin with our public schools, Mrs. Roosevelt said. We must educate our children "to analyze and think for themselves," and end our "haggling" over building schoolrooms and paying teachers enough to live decently.

"I have a feeling that it's time for the mothers and fathers of this country to say to their representatives in Congress, 'We cannot afford to waste human materials.'"

No Housing Discrimination

Mrs. Roosevelt said that it would be very difficult to live up to the Supreme Court order of non-discrimination in the schools "unless we first face the fact that there can be no discrimination in housing. There is still the feeling that where you have a mixed community, your realty values will go down. The only one who can prove that they don't go down is we, ourselves."

Mrs. Roosevelt also spoke of her recent trip to Morocco and the imminence of a famine there. She advocated U.S. aid in order to keep Morocco out of the Soviet orbit and to relieve pressure on Israel. "You cannot think of any of these as narrow problems that do not touch the whole world problem at the same time," she warned.

Expand Services For Older Adults, Mrs. Perlman Urges

At the luncheon session officially opening the BBW Biennial Meeting on April 3, Mrs. Louis L. Perlman said in her President's Report that welfare programs to meet the problems of America's older-age population "are at least 10 years behind the times."

She urged that "welfare agencies, from the top levels of Federal Government to local health and welfare departments, undertake a thorough study of conditions faced by our elder citizens.

Statement Acclaimed

Mrs. Perlman's statement on older adults was widely publicized by Washington newspapers and commented on by government agency officials.

She urged BBW to expand its program for service to the older adult, and recommended four basic services that volunteers could undertake, guided by professional advisory committees within each locality:

Help for older people to adjust to new occupations and remain wholly or partially self-supporting. This could include volunteers qualifying as occupational therapist aides.

Community recreational and leisure-time activities geared to older persons.

Visiting those aging persons who are homebound or in hospitals—a program similar to those we now have for hospitalized veterans.

Forums Educate Public

Preparing programs, such as the Better Living Forums, which would educate the public to the problems faced by the older members of the community: problems which they, too, will eventually face.

Mrs. Perlman also urged BBW leaders to set their sights high in educating and keeping members informed and in training new leaders. She called for "stronger lines of communication, and more dramatic interpretation of needs."

At the luncheon, Ann Goldstein, international president of B'nai B'rith Girls, presented a check of $2,000 to BBW. The contribution will provide equipment for the Eddie Cantor playground at the B'nai B'rith Children's Home in Israel.

Conference Proceedings:

Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Alpenfels discuss tensions abroad and at home

AMERICA's first woman ambassador, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, underscored the significance of the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations when she asserted that international relationships are seriously affected by racial conflicts and intergroup tensions within our own borders.

The former ambassador to Denmark was the principal speaker at the opening session of the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations sponsored by BBW.

Mrs. Anderson, now chairman of Minnesota's State Commission for Fair Employment Practices, discussed four major areas of international affairs in which "our national progress in intergroup relations has a basic impact."

These are, she said, the Asian-African revolution, the United Nations, the challenge of Communist propaganda, and America's position as leader of the free world.

In Africa and Asia, she added, "colonialism is so clearly equated with white supremacy in the minds of the subject peoples, that it is inevitable that they are intensely concerned with race relationships."

Mrs. Anderson called race discrimination "the most potent propaganda weapon in the Communist Arsenal."

"There is something every American woman can do about our foreign policy and our international relations," the former ambasador said, "if we remember that every forward step we take in intergroup relations is a direct way in which we can help our country win people to our side.

"We must prove that out of many nations, religions, colors and creeds, there can emerge one great community, held together by a common belief in human freedom, justice, dignity, and equality.

"THE real cause of prejudice lies in psychological insecurity" said Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, professor of cultural anthropology at New York University.

Sharing the platform with Mrs. Eugenie Anderson at the Conference's opening session, Dr. Alpenfels discussed "Our American Society."

Inconsistencies in family and group life cause insecurities, Dr. Alpenfels stated. "For 15 years we train our children to imitate children of their own age. At the same time, they are trained to be in competition with them: in marks, in sports, in clothes.

"Then, when they start dating, we throw out this standard and set up a parent-dictated standard. Meanwhile, the competitive spirit has been ingrained. How can we teach our children brotherly love when they are in competition so much of the time?"

Confusion in masculine and feminine roles also breeds insecurity, Dr. Alpenfels said. "The heroes in our society, in our movies and TV, are all unmarried men. Husbands are treated as weaklings and buffoons.

"Emphasis on youth breeds insecurity. Older people are made to feel unwanted. One of our major tasks today is to bring back the older person into the kinds of work our communities need so desperately."

We are also pushing our youth too fast, Dr. Alpenfels observed. They are being pushed from all sides to grow up and start dating. This causes young people to build up a pattern of unreality about such basic relationships as marriage.

Law, religion, education, each by itself, is not enough to combat prejudice, she said. We need the multiple approach, which means utilizing all of them, including a strengthening of family life.

President Installs President

Pres. Klutznick Hails Women Volunteers

"The presence of women in our social order is not only an adroit maneuver of nature, it is unmistakably a satisfying arrangement," said Philip M. Klutznick, international president of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Klutznick was the principal speaker and installing officer at the installation banquet on Monday, April 8, which concluded BBW's Biennial Meeting.

"If the founders of B'nai B'rith ever held a mistaken judgement, it was in their belief that women had no place or purpose in B'nai B'rith," President Klutznick said. "They were dead wrong."

In B'nai B'rith, he added, women are busily engaged in "doing democracy's business," and in the Intergroup Conference have pioneered in one of democracy's greatest areas—the improvement of human relations.

For a woman volunteer, Mr. Klutznick declared, the path is strewn with tremendous opportunity for doing good and for achieving the goals of the local, national, and world community.

He emphasized that the Jewish woman has additional responsibilities, since it is she who is the greatest force for Jewish survival.

Mr. Klutznick lauded women's remarkable achievements in the face of egotistical masculine notions of superiority, but warned his audience that in our voluntary association we must beware of too much "separatism between the sexes."

Emancipated woman must not set up the same pattern of exclusion which caused her originally to revolt from man.

Only by working together as equals, Mr. Klutznick said, can we achieve the fullest experience as Americans, as Jews, and as humans.

Intergroup Problems:

Panelists analyze effect of church, school, home, community.

Job discrimination often is not the result of prejudice but of "the lack of training within minority groups."

This fact came out of a special investigation made by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and was reported to the Intergroup Conference by Miss Margaret Garrity, assistant director of education for the Committee.

Miss Garrity stated that minority youth groups are often discouraged from obtaining training in a particular field by school advisers and family members who believe the field is closed to certain groups. The President's Committee, Miss Garrity said, "has emphasized the need of offering incentives to minority group youth to train for jobs which are or soon will be available."

Following Miss Margaret Garrity were the four panelists who spoke on intergroup relations as they affect the home, the school, the church and synagogue, and the community.

Mrs. Edmund Campbell, of the Arlington, Va., Council of Church Women, told the Conference that "church membership is sometimes a divisive thing, dividing one small group from the larger group of the community." While each person needs to practice his own faith, there is a great need to "emphasize those beliefs which unite us, rather than those which highlight our differences."

Conference panelists **(l. to r.) Garrity, Burrell, Woodhouse, Campbell, Franzblau, and chairman Judge Underwood.**

Public schools can be a major factor in improving human relations, said Dr. Anna Burrell, professor of education at Buffalo, N.Y., State Teachers College.

She noted that the varied backgrounds of the children in the classroom provided "a perfect setting for learning to live together," and that the schools, in an organized way, help influence the child during his formative years. She stressed the fact that intergroup problems arise not only from racial and religious differences, but from any and all circumstances which make one person different from another.

"A school can do nothing until the community helps," Dr. Burrell said. "Women leaders have a tremendous challenge to create a climate in the community which makes it possible for well-informed teachers and administrators to facilitate good interpersonal relationships."

Dr. Rose Franzblau, New York psychologist and newspaper columnist, pointed out that "insecurity in the home breeds prejudices that children can retain throughout their adult lives."

She said that children "must be given love and a sense of being wanted so that they can feel they have worth" and added that "our whole trend should be towards seeing and working with the goodness in people."

Speaking on the community, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, former Democratic congresswoman from Connecticut, said we must act so as not to waste our vital human resources.

"We have many welfare agencies, for example, in many communities representing different races, and different religions. In some communities they are cooperating and complementing each other. In other communities they are still competing with each other. As rich as we are, there is still so very much to do that we cannot afford to waste what resources we do have."

D.C. Hospitality

Delegates were delighted with Washington hospitality.

On Friday evening, Judge Lenore Underwood occupied the pulpit of Adas Israel Synagogue, and B'nai B'rith Women were honored guests.

Speaking on the role of women in Jewish survival, Judge Underwood, first national president of BBW, told the congregation that the present exodus of Jews from Egypt "is an ironic comment on the progress mankind has made in several thousand years."

On Saturday afternoon, delegates were again the guests of the Washington B'nai B'rith Women, this time at an Oneg Shabbat held at Washington Hebrew Congregation.

Here the principal speaker was Miss Greta Tuwie, second secretary of the Israeli Embassy, who discussed Israel's economic growth.

Miss Tuwie, the only woman diplomat in the Israeli Embassy, credited the Israeli army with being a powerful integrating force in the expanding population. Recent immigrants from Middle East and Oriental countries, enrolled in the army, learn a common language, modern hygienic habits, and an understanding of the democratic way of life, she said.

The Oneg Shabbat was planned by Mrs. Maurice Bisgyer, with Mrs. Theodore Shapiro as hospitality chairman. Serving with them as hostesses were the presidents of the local BBW chapters.

Sunday, April 7, a lovely and warm spring day in Washington, had all the Biennial delegates snatching an hour from their business meeting to put on gay hats and white gloves and have tea at the Embassy of Israel.

Beautiful Mrs. Abba Eban, wife of the Israeli Ambassador, headed the receiving line, which also included the Second Secretary, Miss Tuwie, and the wives of the other diplomats.

Citation from Mrs. Mason

No BBW delegate will soon forget the stirring moment when Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, presented a citation to Mrs. Louis Perlman.

The citation was presented to Mrs. Perlman for the leadership she has given in America, for her many years of service to humanity, for her devotion to the needs of youth and women.

"More than any other people," said Mrs. Mason, "the Jewish people have taught us what the depths of compassion can be; they have taught us to respect and love learning; and they have always been in the forefront of the fight for civil and human rights."

"We walk along with you in spirit," Mrs. Mason added, "so that someday we may conquer and overcome those things which are a dark blot on the history of our land."

Mrs. Arthur G. Laufman, BBW national director, confers with Mrs. Avigail Efroni, one of two delegates from Israel.

Biennial

Continued from page 3

Congressional action "to revise our restrictive and unfair immigration laws . . . to eliminate discriminatory national-origins features, and to adjust the total quotas to America's expanded needs and opportunities."

U.S. support, "as generous as possible," to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Support of the National Association for Mental Health in its efforts to develop better hospital facilities, more mental health clinics, research programs, and trained professional personnel for the 16 million Americans suffering from mental or emotional disorders.

Received with acclaim was the final resolution, in which BBW, responding to the "urgent request of the participating agencies to continue our pioneer efforts," took upon themselves the responsibility of planning regional and local intergroup conferences in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League.

Members of the new National Executive Board are: Mrs. Sol Schwartz, District 1; Mrs. Samuel Rudner and Mrs. Lewis Sharp, District 2; Mrs. Israel Balka, Mrs. Leo Blumberg, District 3; Mrs. Adolph Kadesh, District 4; Mrs. Lawrence Koenigsberger, District 5; Mrs. Harry Yampol, District 6; Mrs. Harry Strauss and Mrs. S. Thomas Friedman, District 7.

B'NAI B'RITH women's world

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Sylvia Eckman, Editor

Editorial Board:
Mrs. Samuel Rudner, Mrs. Maurice Turner, Mrs. Jack I. Jeffe.

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B'NAI B'RITH
women's world

Vol. VII JUNE, 1957 Number 2

'There are no vacations for the ill.'

"Service to the patient is a twelve month job. There are no vacations for the ill," Mrs. David E. Rolontz, outgoing SCAFV chairman, reminds BBW volunteers.

Mrs. Rolontz urges all SCAFV chairmen and representatives to VA hospitals to continue to fulfill their responsibilities until new appointments have been made.

Mrs. Rolontz advocates the use of outdoor activities as a good way to involve the hospitalized veterans. There are sports events, tournaments, and tickets for the vets at local ball games. For patients unable to leave the hospital grounds, picnics, concerts, noon day socials, and sports can do a great deal to relieve apathy.

"The finest thanks I can give SCAFV volunteers," Mrs. Rolontz says, "is this statement from Dr. William S. Middleton, the VA's Chief Medical Director:

" 'In my visits to our hospitals across the country, I have encountered you B'nai B'rith members participating in VAVS with mercy and kindness. In all humility I salute you and express our deep gratitude.' "

With BB Here and Abroad . . .

About Our Cover

The two women who are getting such *naches* from their assignment are (l to r) Mrs. Amy Levinthal, veterans' chairman and Mrs. Ruth Gutkin, president, of Manitoba Chapter in Winnipeg, Canada. Notice the armbands they're wearing. The delighted elderly gentleman is an inmate of the Academy Road Home for Veterans in Winnipeg. Need anything more be said?

When You're in Tokyo . . .

B'nai B'rith gained three far-flung outposts last month, when new lodges were installed in Japan, Costa Rica, and Australia.

In the two former countries, the lodges in Tokyo and San Jose are the first to be established, but the Brisbane lodge is the fifth down under. Australia also has two Women's Lodges (chapters) in Sydney and Melbourne.

Although the 28 Tokyo members came from 13 different countries, the majority are now citizens of Israel, and six are U.S. citizens. Most of them have business interests in Japan.

The 30 members of the San Jose Lodge are all citizens of Costa Rica, but only two of them were born there. The rest came from Europe, mainly from Poland. They include merchants, manufacturers, a doctor, a rabbi, a dentist, a civil engineer, and an accountant.

The new lodge in Brisbane has 9 members who belonged to the BB lodge in Sydney, and one who was a member in Erfurt, Germany. Here, too, there is a diversity of business and professional occupations.

At Governor's Conference

Mrs. Harry Epstein, president of Madison Chapter, represented BBW at the Fifth Governor's Conference on Children and Youth held recently in Madison, Wisconsin.

In two days of section meetings and general sessions, the 1200 young people and 600 adults explored various facets of the theme: "Individuality and conformity in our personal, civic, recreational, and vocational responsibilities."

BBYO youth chaired two of the sessions, Mrs. Epstein reported, and an ADL literature booth evoked lively interest.

Two Generations Approve

District 4 vocational guidance chairman, Mrs. Leonard Lake, found out recently that BB vocational guidance kits have an influence that lasts through the years.

Mr. W. J. Skelley, Youth Center coordinator at Samuel Gompers Junior High in Los Angeles, has been beseiged by requests from teen-agers for good vocational guidance material. Mr. Skelley recalled his own teen-age days, when he had been greatly impressed with the kit presented by BBW to his own high school, so he called on BBW again to help him out.

Help came right away, and now a second generation of teen-agers is being guided by the BB kit.

Mr. W. J. Skelley, Los Angeles youth center coordinator, and his assistant, Mrs. Jane Newman, accept a vocational guidance kit from Mrs. Leonard Lake, District 4 chairman.

'Dolls' Go to Church

Dallas Chapter's efforts to promote the Dolls for Democracy program in Dallas are being aided and abetted by Mrs. Virginia C. Simmons, director of religious education of the Munger Place Methodist Church in Dallas.

Mrs. Simmons, who is in charge of the Dallas Vacation School-Church Workshop, is including the Dolls for Democracy material in her leadership training courses so that the 175 teachers involved will be well acquainted with facts on brotherhood before their vacation program begins.

Newcomers

A wealth of information for the Jewish youngster with college on his mind can be found in the new "College Guide for Jewish Youth," a B'nai B'rith Vocational Service publication.

The directory contains up-to-date information of special Jewish interest on 273 colleges and universities in the US and Canada.

Another new arrival is the 1957-58 ADL Memorandum and Date Book, which lists and describes all major religious and legal holidays. Copies are 25 cents. Both books may be secured through your chapter.

Learn as You Burn

The BB Department of Adult Jewish Education invites all those interested in pursuing Jewish studies in a vacation setting to attend this year's Institutes of Judaism, at Camp B'nai B'rith, Starlight, Pa.

The summer courses will be presented by teachers, writers, rabbis, and psychologists, and will leave ample time for enjoyment of the scenic and recreational facilities of the Camp.

The courses are scheduled as follows: July 10-14, Modern Jewish Life in Literature; July 24-28, Judaism and Psychiatry; July 28-August 4, Judaism for the Modern World.

Rates for four days, including meals, start at $55; for one week, $75. Reservations may be made through B'nai B'rith Dept. of Adult Jewish Education, 1003 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Montreal Celebrates

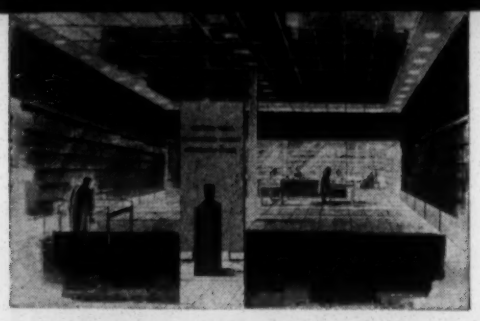
BBW chapters in Montreal climaxed their combined fund-raising project this year with a donor dinner attended by 700 women.

The eight Montreal chapters pooled their talents to raise funds through the sale of advertising space for the fifth edition of their annual donor book, "Women's Work." Mr. Charles E. Campeau, Montreal's director of city planning, received the first copy.

Welcome to Dr. Noveck

Dr. Simon Noveck, former rabbi of New York's Park Avenue Synagogue, has been appointed director of B'nai B'rith's Department of Adult Jewish Education.

Rabbi Noveck, who previously served as director of the National Academy for Jewish Studies of the United Synagogues of America, will administer BB's educational program, aimed at developing Jewish intellectual interests among adults.



As it will soon appear: the Roosevelt Four Freedoms Memorial Library.

Four Freedoms Library

Conceived 12 years ago, BBW's magnificent dream will soon be realized.

A project which has been dear to the hearts of B'nai B'rith Women for the past twelve years will come to fruition on November 24, when Eleanor Roosevelt dedicates the Roosevelt Four Freedoms Memorial Library.

Situated in the new B'nai B'rith building in Washington, D.C., which will also be dedicated in November, the library will be a testimonial to the ideals of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, particularly as he enunciated them in his concept of "Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear."

Will Be Research Center

The library is planned as a reference and research center for scholars and students. It will specialize in books and documents concerning President Roosevelt and the Four Freedoms, but it will also include a section on Judaica, Americana, and B'nai B'rith.

A special section of the library will contain material on anti-Semitism and human rights in memory of Richard E. Gudstadt, the late national director of the Anti-Defamation League.

According to Mrs. Maurice Turner, national chairman of the Memorial Library, the library has been assigned a prominent location on the ground floor of the new building. It will be a room of about 1800 square feet with a capacity of about 12,000 books.

Bust of FDR

The floor will be of beige terazzo. Bookcases along the walls will have sliding glass doors. At the entrance to the library will be a marble slab, and in front of it will be placed the bronze bust of President Roosevelt by Enrico Glicenstein which BBW acquired a few years ago.

A special committee is already functioning to set up procedures for the operation of the library and the acquisition of books. Dr. Lawrence Marwick, who heads the Semitic Department of the Library of Congress, is compiling a basic list from which selections will be made. Dr. Maurice Jacobs, publisher, and Mr. Lester Woldman, representing the ADL, are the other members of the committee.

As *Women's World* reported in March, the first gift of 750 books for the Four Freedoms Memorial Library was made to BBW by Mr. Joseph Jacobs of Chicago, national vice president of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Manuscript Society.

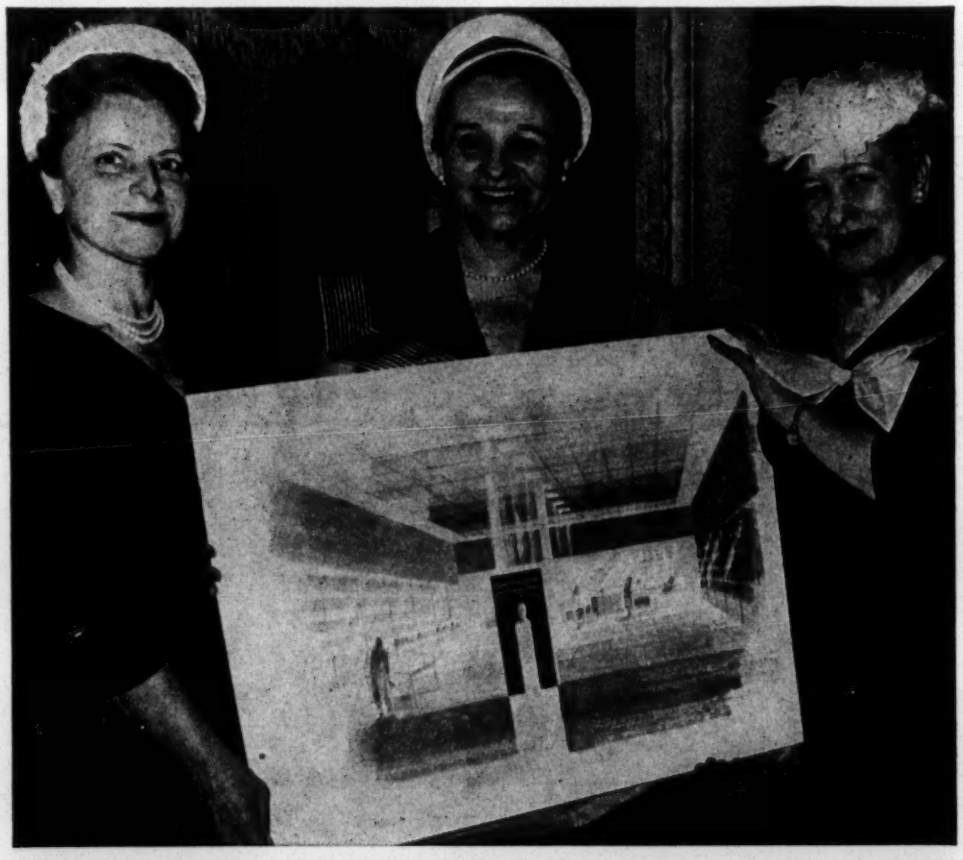
BBW members and their friends who have individual volumes or sets which they think appropriate to the Library's purpose, are invited to send a list of the titles they wish to donate to Mrs. Turner at her home: 450 North Rossmore, Los Angeles, California.

"We are not, at this time, soliciting the books themselves," Mrs. Turner stated. "However, we would be most grateful if contributors would send us the titles and authors. We will turn them over to our committee of experts for selection."

All books contributed will contain plates bearing the names of the donors.

The Roosevelt Four Freedoms Memorial Library was conceived at the 1945 Biennial Meeting of BBW. Deeply stirred by President Roosevelt's death, which had occurred the day before the Biennial opened, the delegates voted to establish the library as a living testimonial to a great man.

"Through this Library," says Mrs. Turner, "B'nai B'rith Women will provide the spiritual presence of the greatest minds of our times and those of ages past, whose writings are the only true legacy we can leave to mankind."



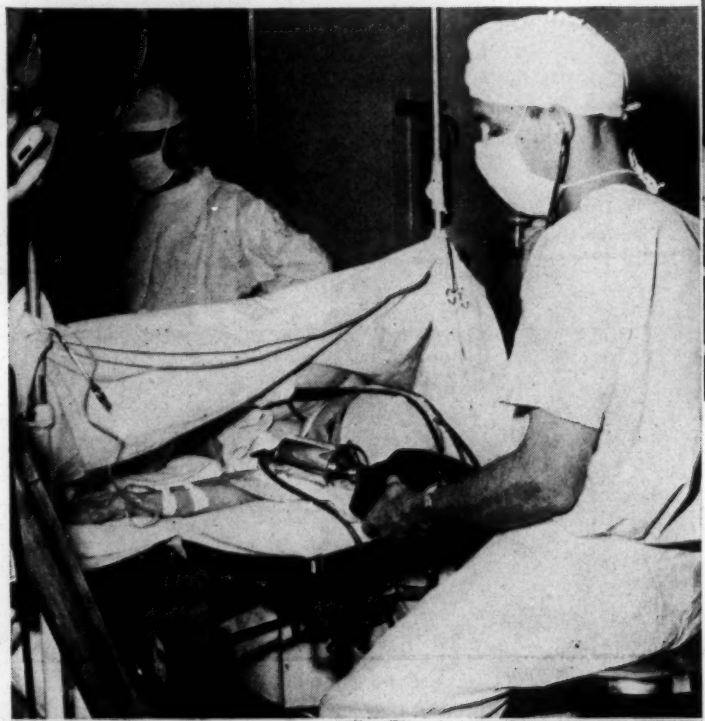
At Biennial Meeting in Washington: **Mrs. Maurice Turner (1), national chairman of the Roosevelt Four Freedoms Memorial Library; Mrs. Louis L. Perlman, retiring BBW president, and Mrs. Arthur G. Laufman, national director, exhibit for the first time drawing of library interior as it will look when completed in November.**

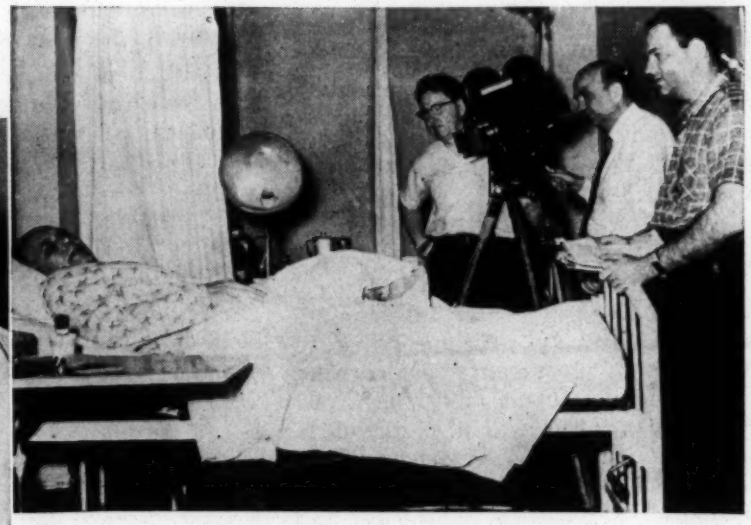
Made up as Marcia Gordon, the film's heroine, TV actress Teal Ames rests in hospital hallway between scenes.

NJH Makes a Movie

An alert cameraman caught these scenes-behind-the-scenes during the filming of "They Go to Live," prize winning documentary produced by the National Jewish Hospital at Denver. Through the story of Marcia Gordon, young wife stricken with TB, the film dramatizes NJH's program of treatment, research, education, and rehabilitation.

"They Go to Live" has been shown on local TV stations, was selected for presentation at the Edinburgh Film Festival. Chapters may obtain the 28-minute sound and color film, for presentation at meetings or on local TV, through their District offices. N.J.H. is one of BB's oldest philanthropies.





- Producer Nat Campus (center), directs post-surgery sequence showing "very sick patient." Set-up was simple in order not to disturb patient, who really was very sick.

- Filming Marcia Gordon's surgery scene, Miss Ames spent almost 4 hours on operating table. Anesthetist gave her oxygen and ice water to prevent her fainting from heat of lights, sheets, and towels.

- To get shot of needle tracing heart function, camera crewman submitted to electrocardiograph under supervision of staff physician. Crewman does not appear in film—but his heart does.

Hillel Aids Young Refugees

Studying electrical engineering at Purdue University is Peter Tarjan, a leader of the student-inspired Hungarian revolt. When Peter first arrived at Purdue, one of the first to welcome him was Rabbi Gerald Engel, director of the Hillel Foundation. Hillel is now handling a fund raised by the community to help pay for Peter's books, clothing, and incidental needs.

This is part of the helping hand that B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations across America have been extending to Hungarian refugee students.

A Start on Campus

At Pennsylvania State University eight Hungarian refugees, brought from Camp Kilmer, were introduced to campus life by Hillel. The Hillel director on campus helped them make social contacts, find part-time employment, and feel at home.

The Penn State students, three of them Jewish, were given tuition-free scholarships as part of the World University Service program, of which Hillel is a sponsoring agency.

At the University of Michigan, three Hungarian students were provided by Hillel with maintenance and living expenses. At the University of Texas, the Hillel director assisted four non-student refugees in their search for employment. At the University of Minnesota, Gary Filerman, an active Hillel student, temporarily discontinued his own studies to work in New York with the World University Service and the National Student Association at placing Hungarian students in American colleges.

Nor are Hillel's activities on behalf of refugee students limited to the U.S.

In London, Too

At the University of London, Hillel has aided more than 50 Hungarian and Egyptian refugee students in recent months. London's Hillel House provided the only place where these students could join other Jewish students at meals and at Sabbath observances, and partake of the many facets of Jewish life denied them for so long.

And in Montreal, at McGill University, 25 Hungarian students brought to Canada were individually interviewed by the Hillel director, who has undertaken a student-aid program for them.

BBVS Helps BBYO

"Should I take mechanical drawing if I want to become an architect?"

"Do you specialize at journalism school if you want to be a sportswriter?"

"Is pharmacy a good profession for a girl?"

There were 200 high school youngsters asking questions like this at the Sixth Annual BBVS Career Conference held in Chicago last month—and there were 20 consultants to give them the answers.

The youngsters, ranging in age from 15 to 17, were members of some 50 AZA and BBG chapters in Chicago. Their own vocational service chairmen had planned the conference, working with the adult chairmen of BB and BBW.

It was the young people who chaired the general assembly and the five seminars, each concerned with a different group of professions. It was they who introduced the speakers and the consultants, and who later evaluated the conference and discussed ways of improving the next one.

Consultants Volunteered

The consultants were outstanding men and women in business and professional life who had volunteered to come speak about the opportunities in their fields and answer questions. There were people like Martin Yale, general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company; Dr. Charles D. Hurd, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University, and Dean Daniel Howard of the Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers College.

"Some of the youngsters have rather definite ideas of what they want to specialize in," said Dr. Harold Silverman, Chicago director of BBVS, "but many of them are still pretty young and still shopping around. We figure that if they come to two or more career conferences during their high school years they will get a good idea of the conditions and requirements in a number of fields, and be able to make up their minds more realistically."

Before they went into the seminar of their choice, the young people assembled in the theater of the College of Jewish Studies, scene of the conference, to hear Dr. Abraham G. Duker, president of the College.

Benjamin Fain, director of retailing institutes at Roosevelt University, discusses merchandising and buying as a career at BBVS Career Conference.

Speaking on the occupations of Jews and their relation to world trends, Dr. Duker told them that it is easy to measure the democracy of a society by seeing how minorities are treated in the professions.

Dr. Duker urged the high-schoolers to equip themselves with a good Jewish background and education. "Your self-satisfaction in college and later will depend on how well-integrated you are as Jews and as Americans," he said.

Dr. Duker also emphasized the many opportunities available to Jewish youth in the area of Jewish community service. He urged young people to consider entering the rabbinate, and the fields of social work, community organization and fund-raising, advisory services, and Jewish publications.

Career Sessions Popular

Chicago, of course, isn't the only city served by BBVS career conferences. In Minneapolis it's called a "career conclave," and the Hillel Foundation also participates. In New York City, "career jam sessions" do the same job. There are career conferences in other cities, too.

But there are still many areas in the U.S. and Canada where lack of sufficient funds for youth services, particularly for trained personnel, has deprived Jewish youth of the opportunity to gain maturity and knowledge through the experience of a Career Conference.

Here is another area where B'nai B'rith Women can function to mobilize community resources for the benefit of the community's greatest resource—its children.

While Passover candles gleam, seder guests enjoy hospitality of BB Center in Rochester.

Strangers at the Seder

Last Passover, in a little Minnesota town whose Jewish population is about 120, 48 strangers celebrated the first Seder together. They had come from many distant places: Israel, Canada, Mexico, South America, as well as from different parts of the United States.

Their hosts were Rabbi A. Aaron Segal and Mrs. Segal, Mrs. Edward Segal, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Golob. But actually the 48 strangers were the guests of the entire family of B'nai B'rith.

Scene of this unique Seder was, of course, the B'nai B'rith Center at Rochester, and the 48 guests were men and women compelled to remain at the great medical center over the Passover holiday.

"Many of these people had a feeling of desperation and frustration to think that they would have to miss a Seder for medical reasons," Rabbi Segal said. "So once again the great humanitarian ideals of B'nai B'rith prevailed, and we said with the Haggadah, "Kol dichfin yese veyechol." "All who hunger come and eat with us."

After the Seder service, conducted by Rabbi Segal, the guests were served a complete Passover banquet. On the second night, 22 other people were served. "It was a tremendous success," Rabbi Segal reported.

The B'nai B'rith Center at Rochester was designed to meet the spiritual, cultural, and leisure-time needs of the more than 30,000 Jewish people who come annually to the Mayo Clinic as patients or visitors.

It is supported jointly by B'nai B'rith, B'nai B'rith Women and the Rochester Jewish Community Center.

BBW Leads in Tree Sales

BBW has been singled out by the BB Committee for Israel for the part it has played in the Israel Martyrs' Forest Project.

According to figures just released by the Committee, BBW is responsible for raising $57,000, or 42 per cent, of the $134,000 in total tree sales made by April 1 by all BB agencies and outside sources. This record was achieved during the incumbency of Mrs. Adolph Kadesh as BBW Israel Program chairman.

Said Fred Monosson, chairman of the Martyrs' Forest Committee for the Men's Lodges, "We've got to hand it to our sisters in BBW . . . their achievement should be a challenge to every one of us."

The $134,000 figure signifies that B'nai B'rith will soon have planted its first 100,000 trees—a 20 per cent fulfillment of its Martyrs' Forest goal of 500,000 green and growing trees.

The B'nai B'rith Forest is a special section of the Great Martyrs' Forest near Jerusalem established by the Jewish National Fund to commemorate the six million victims of Nazi persecution.

Individual trees may be purchased at $1.50 each. A B'nai B'rith Martyrs' Forest certificate is given with each purchase. It lists the name of the donor, number of trees planted, and person being honored or memorialized.

Everybody Had Fun

Of the series of parties Greater Detroit BBW Council has been giving at Dearborn VA Hospital, biggest success to date was a crepe-paper party. All patients helped to make crepe-paper costumes; wearers (many in wheel chairs) had to act out such roles as can-can girl and Davy Crockett to music. One wheel-chair patient felt so good, Jean Galinsky, Council veteran's chairman reports, that after the party he abandoned his chair and walked to the ward.

Most Jewish Youth Going to College

Of every 100 Jewish persons in the 18 to 21 year bracket, 62 are going to college, as compared with 27 of every 100 non-Jewish young people.

This finding was one of the results of a decennial census completed recently by the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service.

On the other hand, although the total college population has climbed from 2.1 million to 2.7 million students in 10 years, the number of Jewish enrollments has remained "virtually stationary" at 200,000.

What this means, says Dr. Maurice Jacobs, chairman of the Vocational Service Commission, is that the Jewish college population has reached a near-saturation point, and percentage-wise will remain the same while the general college population increases.

The survey also revealed that a more liberal college admissions policy regarding Jews has developed over the past decade, and there has been an upward swing in Jewish enrollment in the Eastern private schools such as Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Bryn Mawr and Vassar.

Down to Grass Roots

At least a dozen cities, from Oregon to Florida, have made known their desire to have intergroup relations conferences, according to Mrs. Arthur G. Laufman, national director of B'nai B'rith Women. The requests have come not only from BBW chapters, but also from representatives of other organizations who participated in the Washington, D.C., conference.

A manual that will guide BBW councils and chapters in planning such conferences will soon be available, Mrs. Laufman announced. The manual is being prepared with the help of the ADL.

The desire to work out the principles of the Washington conference at the grass roots level is echoed in letters which have been coming to Mrs. Louis L. Perlman, who was BBW president at the time. Here are some typical excerpts:

Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, UAW-CIO-AFL: "I hope very much that BBW and ADL will continue its leadership in bringing together women interested in intergroup relations. No other organization is doing this . . ."

Verla M. Ross, Pennsylvania Christian Women's Fellowship: "From such a conference influence reaches out through time . . . I shall continue to express my thanks as I share the thoughts with others and attempt to translate them into changed attitudes and constructive action."

'A Great Public Service'

Besse S. Kranz, Girl Scouts of America: "I think BBW did a great public service in giving women from all parts of the country and from varying backgrounds an opportunity to discuss our areas of concern. I sincerely hope that some way will be found so that similar meetings will be carried on on a regional or sectional basis.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Southern Regional Council: "Since the hour I have been away from Washington, the significance of the conference becomes more and more vivid to me. Surely, it will bring living results."

Grace Marr, American Nurses Association: "As may be true in many organizations, we are using all possible means available to us to share information about the conference with members of our association. We look forward to hearing about any plans that might be made for similar conferences on either the local or national level."

Dr. Annabel C. Prescott, Committee on Human Relations, Chicago Board of Education: "If another conference is ever called, herewith is my application to be the first invited guest."

The Younger Generation Speaks Up

***At the Intergroup Relations Conference in Washington, D.C.,* Miss Rebecca Koelling, research editor for the U.S. National Student Federation, examines BBYO display with Miss Cindy Towsner, international secretary of BBG. The youngest representative at the Conference, Miss Koelling asked for more encouragement and assistance from adults. "When students make a progressive step toward integration," she said, "the community should back them up instead of creating hardships."**

Thank You, ADL

For advice and assistance in realizing the dream of a National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations, B'nai B'rith Women sincerely thanks the Anti-Defamation League. In particular, it expresses appreciation to the following men for the time and devotion they gave to this project:

Oscar Cohen, ADL Program Director

Israel Moss, ADL Dept. of Nat'l Organizations Director

Benjamin Epstein, ADL National Director

Did You Know . . .

Editing a Bulletin?

The *National Jewish Monthly* has announced its 1957 National BB Bulletin Contest. Prizes will be awarded for women's printed, women's mimeographed, and joint lodge and chapter bulletins. Editors are requested to send three issues, published since September 1956, to Ed Grusd, *National Jewish Monthly,* 1003 K Street, Wash., D.C. Deadline for entries is July 15.

Thirteen Chapters Practice Economy

Hailed as very successful is the "Economy Center" in Roxbury, Mass., sponsored by 13 chapters of the Greater Boston Council of BBW. The year-round shop carries new and used household articles, wearing apparel, and pianos. All merchandise is contributed and donated through the persuasive efforts of the women. Result? The Center is said to be making "fund raising history."

ADL, Quakers, Issue Children's Book List

Alert chapters are finding many uses for "Books are Bridges," a 64 page booklet published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee and the ADL. It describes more than 400 childrens' "books for better understanding" and classifies them according to age level and topic. Booklet costs 25 cents, is available from regional ADL offices.

Have You Tried These?

Using their imaginations are . . . the Youngstown, Ohio chapter members who were "living dolls" at their full dress portrayal of the Dolls for Democracy collection . . . the women of Gilead Chapter, Milwaukee, who use a tablecloth made of napkins sewn together and bearing the names of donors as both a fund-raising technique and a table cover at chapter functions.

It's Bargain Day for the U.S.A.

Did you know that U.S. Savings Bonds are a better buy than ever, now that the interest rate has been increased to 3¼ percent? The increase is effective for all Series E and H bonds purchased on or after February 1. The new E bonds mature in 8 years and 11 months and the new H bonds in 10 years. Both issues formerly matured in 9 years and 8 months.

B'NAI B'RITH
women's world

POSTMASTER: If undelivered, please send Form 3579 to 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Harmony Handiwork

Women of Harmony Chapter, in Santa Cruz, California, display their handiwork, lovingly prepared for big and little patients at Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Jennie Newman (1) designed and made the doll's wardrobe. Mrs. Bernard Koch (center) contributed wool for the afghan. Mrs. Sam Perlow (r) knit the afghan and contributed the giant panda. Other members contributed books, toys, and games for the youngsters at Bellefaire.

BBW Freedom Award

Anita Perlman, outgoing president, accepts award presented to BBW for exceptional service to the Crusade For Freedom and Radio Free Europe from John De Chant, Washington director of the Crusade. Presentation was made during Biennial.

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Mrs. Hy Kornbleet, President
Mrs. Arthur G. Laufman, Nat'l Director
Sylvia Eckman, Editor

Editorial Board:
Mrs. Samuel Rudner, Mrs. Maurice Turner, Mrs. Jack I. Jeffe.

Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily reflect editorial views.

Second class mail privileges authorized at Mount Morris, Illinois.

July 1, 1957

Mrs. C. P. Hardin
108 S. Crest Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mary Hardin:

Life is so full of so many things that I fail to do a great many things I would ordinarily do. I want to thank you for your call assuring me the appropriation of the woman's department had been made and other thanks to the Home Department for the check for $1,200 was received, last week.

Through the years I have appreciated knowing you and working with you.

Please accept my love and thanks.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

DT:lec

July 1, 1957

Mr. George Ratliff
817 Alvarado Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ratliff:

I am enclosing to you the answer that was made to The Honorable W. M. Rainach, who attacked the Southern Regional Council. I understand the attack was published by the Jackson, Mississippi paper in which they named your Mother and other Mississippians as members of the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes to you, I remember you from years ago when I visited your family at Sherard.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
July 2, 1957

Dr. George C. Paulk, Jr.
Chiropractic Clinic
1139 West Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Paulk:

I have seen a copy of "Life Lines" which you sent to my sister, Miss Miriam Rogers. There are words of philosophy and religion in it. I would like so much to have fifteen copies that I may use in study classes in the church. I do not know the price or I would enclose a check.

Please mail me the copies with the bill following.

Sincerely yours,

MET:lcc

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Life Lines

Published Monthly by—

THE GEORGE C. PAULK CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC, 1139 West Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., TR. 6-4941

WHEN A FATHER PRAYS

Build me a son, O Lord, who will be strong enough to know when he is weak, and brave enough to face himself when he is afraid; one who will be proud and unbending in honest defeat, and humble and gentle in victory.

Build me a son whose wishbone will not be where his backbone should be; a son who will know Thee — and to know himself is the foundation stone of knowledge.

Lead him, I pray, not in the path of ease and comfort, but under the stress and spur of difficulties and challenge. Here let him learn to stand up in the storm; here let him learn compassion for those who fail.

Build me a son whose heart will be clear, whose goal will be high; a son who will master himself before he seeks to master other men; one who will reach into the future, yet never forget the past.

And after all these are his, add, I pray, enough of a sense of humor, so that he may always be serious, yet never take himself too seriously. Give him humility, so that he may always remember the simplicity of true greatness, the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength.

Then, I, his father, will dare to whisper, "I have not lived in vain."

Yours for health,

George C. Paulk Jr.

George C. Paulk, Jr.
Doctor of Chiropractic

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THE CRITICAL AGE

The most critical age for most people comes at about their fiftieth year, when they are, as it were, no longer young and not yet old. One notices at this age — as at other critical ages, such as puberty — a large number of mental and physical troubles. They are due to a certain lack of balance and to a change in the functions of the secretory glands. The stopping of their secretions; their fibrous transformation or unnatural secretions which occur in men as well as in women between the ages of 40-50, and are known as "change of life" or menopause.

These occurrences which take place more or less entirely according to the temperament of the individual — conditioned perhaps by his heredity, his way of life and so on — are characterized by very special symptoms, most apparent in women.

It can safely be said that chiropractic has much to offer the man or woman passing through "the critical age." The chiropractor can assist in removing tension and irritation from the nervous system so that the body can make its normal adaptation and compensation to increasing age.

Chiropractic helps you pass the critical age with a minimum of discomfort and pain, allowing you to further enrich your life as time goes on.

* * *

THE SUCCESS FAMILY

The father of success is Work...
The mother is Ambition...
The baby is Opportunity.

The eldest son is Common Sense,
Some of the boys are Perseverence,
Honesty, Enthusiasm and Co-operation.

The eldest daughter is Character...
Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness,
Loyalty, Economy and Courage.

Get acquainted with the "old man" and
you will be able to get along pretty well
with the rest of the family.

MIGRAINE HEADACHES

Most migraine headaches settle in one side of the head, although they may move from side to side. Most of the pain is around the eyes and is intensified by light, noise and movement. Without any special cause, apparently, the pain at times becomes almost unbearable. The patient feels as if his head were being pounded, crushed as though it would "split."

Circulatory troubles usually consist of the dilation of blood-vessels of the face, on the side where pain is felt.

The attack lasts from morning until evening, sometimes for several days, frequently accompanied by vomiting. It leaves the patient with a feeling of exhausted depression, relieved only, and with difficulty, by sleep.

In severe forms of migraine the patient has eye troubles, seeing different colors, or dark spots with bright flashes of light. Another form may be accompanied by temporary blindness, affecting the entire field of vision, or only a part of it.

Chiropractic research has demonstrated that muscle tensions and contractions in the neck are a cause of minor displacements of vertebrae which cause nerve irritation of important nerve pathways. This irritation affects nerves going to blood vessels of the brain and causes spasm of arterioles in the brain which precipitates the migraine symptoms described. Your chiropractor locates the root of the condition in the spine and by careful spinal adjustment he removes the cause of reflex contraction and restores normal circulation to the brain. Chiropractic results with migraine have been outstanding.

* * *

THE RAREST OF VIRTUES - MAGNANIMITY

A great man knows no malice; but forgets, in peace, the injuries of war, and gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.

—WILLIAM COWPER, English Poet (1731-1800).

The story is told that during the Civil War, Jefferson Davis one day wanted a reliable officer for an important command. He asked General Lee what he thought of a certain man by the name of Whiting for the post. Lee commended him highly.

One of the latter's officers was greatly surprised at the General's commendation, and, calling him aside, said: "Don't you know what unkind things Whiting has been saying about you?"

General Lee answered: "I understand that the President wanted to know my opinion of Whiting, and not Whiting's opinion of me."

Great men do not notice criticisms or slights. It is the small man who is carried away with his own importance, who cannot overlook personal attacks.

THOUGHT GEMS

May the joys of yesterday and the hopes of tomorrow, blend into a perfect day.

* * * * * *

Minds are like parachutes—they function only when open.

KEEP SMILING

The best happiness insurance is kindness, the premiums are thoughtfulness.

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GOOD MORNING!

Miss Mirlam Rogers
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

FORM 3547 REQUESTED

HELENA H. SMITH
103 PRINCE ST.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

RECEIVED JUL 22 1957

July 18, 1957

The idea is to compel people to see humane killing of billions of animals, 100 million of them a year.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It's been a long, long time since I wrote the story about you ~~and~~ Colliers, and I have lost track of you completely, or had, until the last few days.- Much to my regret, I might add; as I have thought of you often and often; but between spending a great deal of time in Montana, and becoming interested in writing along a different line, I didn't even meet anyone of whom I might inquire about you.

Only a few days ago, however, I renewed acquaintance with Charles Magill Smith, whom I met when he was with the Southern Regional Council and I was just starting on the story about you. He is now in the Washington office of the National Council of Churches. I was glad to hear from him that you were still in business at the same stand. With this integration and civil rights' headache, you must have your hands full.

I went to see Mr. Smith [redacted] because I want very much to see the churches become interested in this humane slaughter legislation which is having hard sledding in Congress-- it certainly isn't getting any headlines! I think that gross, sickening cruelty on such a colossal scale is a Christian issue if ever there was one. All the church people with whom I've talked seem to agree, I'm glad to say; only the trouble is that nineteen out of twenty of them hadn't heard a word about it, or barely a word.

So I got the enclosed fact sheet together. It is based on testimony before House Agriculture subcommittee hearings last April. Do you think your Methodist Woman's Society would find it in their [redacted] hearts to give a push to this thing-- either state or regional? It just makes me sick to think that the churches haven't lifted a finger. Only the humane societies; and they don't command much following. -- Only, a queer groundswell of conscience does seem to be making itself felt, in letters to Congress; amazingly, without any publicity or any organization.

But the thing is still hung up in the Senate; which probably won't act before adjournment; but I would really like to see a barrage turned on them by January.

What do you think? I know all the church organizations are up to their necks. But this is not a big complex problem at all; just a simple little matter of public education, and give Congress , especially the Senate, a little additional push, and a terrible evil is ended.- I guess I try to be a spokesman for the animals, because nearly everyone forgets them.

In any case it will be the greatest pleasure to hear from you and renew contact with you, and I promise myself I shan't lose it again.

Four and a half years ago I moved to Alexandria, and now live in a very quaint little late-eighteenth-century brick house, near the waterfront.

I'm sure you still come to Washington from time to time. If so, let us have a reunion!

Faithfully yours

Helena

Helena Huntington Smith

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Regional Council
Atlanta

PS If you want more of these fact sheets I'll be glad to send them.

Millions of meat animals for American tables are slaughtered every year under conditions of unthinkable brutality. This mass cruelty is unnecessary. Means for the humane killing of food creatures are not only available; they are inexpensive, tested and proven.

These humane slaughtering methods have long had the force of law in Britain, Holland, Switzerland, all the Scandinavian countries and some others, including New Zealand and Fiji. They are in successful operation in several American packing plants.

There is not a single valid reason why humane slaughtering procedures should not be adopted immediately in the American meat industry as a whole. Bills making them mandatory in this country have been introduced in both houses of Congress, but are in danger of failing for want of sufficient public support.

At the hearings before the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee this year, and the Senate committee last year, not one Christian religious organization as such was on hand to plead for passage of these bills! Therefore the following memorandum has been drawn up to call the matter of humane slaughter to church attention, with the thought that it is deserving of Christian social action on a nation-wide scale.

Present Conditions

Details of current slaughtering practice are so revolting that one hesitates to inflict them on the reader, but perhaps, like a surgical operation, it had best be gotten over. Hogs and smaller animals are shackled by one hind leg and hoisted into the air, where their throats are cut while they are still fully conscious. With beef cattle the practice is for a workman to hit them on the head with a sledge hammer; in theory this knocks them out at one blow, but observers report many instances in which repeated blows were necessary before the animal was brought to its knees; and other instances in which the skinners went to work on it while it was still trying to bellow.

Methods of killing poultry are no better. The following is the way turkeys are slaughtered for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. The birds are hung up by their feet to a moving belt; a worker sticks a long, sharp knife down their throats and cuts an artery; spouting blood, the still-conscious creatures are passed along to other workers, who start tearing feathers out long before they are dead.

That is the way we celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Peace!

A Better Way

A completely effective method of anesthetizing hogs and smaller animals with carbon dioxide has been developed. They are carried on a moving belt

into a tunnel filled with the gas, where they simply go to sleep, and are unconscious before slaughter begins. Carbon dioxide as a method of euthanasia for animals of varying sizes is recommended by the Humane Society of the United States, among many others.

For use on cattle a humane weapon known as a captive-bolt pistol has been developed. Foolproof and safe to use, it sends a slug into the brain of the animal, causing instant death.

These humane methods are being used with complete success in a number of American packing plants, which have demonstrated beyond any question that they are practical, cheap, efficient, and adapted to a very large-scale operation as well as to a smaller one. Among the processors who have pioneered effectively toward a better civilization are the Hormel company with its three large plants; the Seitz Packing Company, Oscar Mayer & Co., and one division of Hygrade Food Products Corp. C.A. Swanson & Sons, a subsidiary of the Campbell Soup Company, are using carbon dioxide to anesthetize turkeys before slaughter.

Who Is Opposed?

Opposition to the enactment of humane slaughter laws is centered in the large meat packers and their public relations arm, the American Meat Institute. The packers have repeatedly insisted that, given time, they would adopt humane slaughtering methods "voluntarily."

However, it was in 1929 that the American Meat Institute appointed a committee for the study of better slaughtering methods. That was almost 30 years ago, and no improvement has been made, though the captive-bolt pistol has been available during most of this time.

Some Untruths and the Answers

Much has been made by the American Meat Institute of the point that electrical stunning, used in some foreign countries to make animals unconscious before slaughter, may on occasion cause tiny hemhorrages, which result in spotting the meat. This argument has alarmed a number of people, but the facts, as established in studies by the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Minnesota, and by the College of Veterinary Medicine of Michigan State University, are that the frantic death struggles of conscious animals are equally likely to cause hemhorrages, if not more so.

Moreover there need be no argument based on any doubts about the electrical stunning method, since other methods of causing unconsciousness can be used.

As regards damage to meat, competent authorities estimate that inhumane methods of slaughtering hogs alone are costing the American public $140 million a year.

Who Is In Favor?

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its national convention in 1956, endorsed humane slaughter legislation as "a moral issue," adding the statement that: "Every one of the major religions of our people names cruelty a sin."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in an editorial noted that repugnance to cruelty is a test of civilization. The Boston Herald on January 24, 1957, observed: "Across our vaunted prosperity and liberty is written an awful slogan: 'After all, they are only animals.'"

The Congregational churches of Connecticut support humane slaughter legislation; as do the National Farmers' Union; also various units of the Association of Business and Professional Women, the Catholic War Veterans, the American Legion and other groups.

Perhaps most impressive, however, is the support coming from the two big packinghouse workers' unions, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, and the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO. Present slaughtering methods cause a high hazard to the workers, who are often injured by the frantic death struggles of large animals, despite the fact that they wear protective equipment.

Slaughtering has an accident rate almost double that of American industry as a whole. In addition to which the workers, who might be expected to become hardened, heartily detest the killing job. Both unions have spoken out strongly in favor of this humane legislation.

Situation in Congress

Various bills on the subject of humane slaughter have been introduced, some of them by friends of the packers, and promoting the latter's wish for delay and non-action. The one which merits support is S. 1497, introduced in the Senate and sponsored by Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota; Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, Democrat; and William A. Purtell of Connecticut, Republican. This makes humane methods mandatory but grants a two-year delay to give the packing plants plenty of time to convert. House bill H.R. 8308 is a compromise, but should be supported in absence of anything better.

How to Help

Write your own Senators and Congressman; and write to Senator Allen J. Ellender, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, to ask that S. 1497 be reported out immediately. (It is currently locked up in that committee.)

By Helena H. Smith 103 Prince Street Alexandria, Virginia

July 1, 1957

July 30, 1957

Adamson Printing Co., Inc.
25 Warren Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have your statement of July 1, 1957. Please look again at your records and you will find that you deposited my check for $9.21 on April 26, in South Side Atlanta Bank. Could it be possible that there are two bills for the same amount? If so, please let me know and a check will follow.

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

July 18, 1957

Adamson Printing Company, Inc.
25 Warren Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your statement of July 1, 1957, has been received while Mrs. Tilly is out of the city. I am certain she will mail the remittance as soon as she returns to the office.

Sincerely,

(Miss) L. E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

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THE FULTON NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

HARLAND—P-1

August 12, 1957

The A. N. Marquis Company
Marquis Publications Building
Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I am deeply appreciative of the honor of being listed in Who's Who and regret the delay in filling out the questionnaire.

The South has many problems now and I have been home only a few days this summer as I have been to South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, working with church groups as they seek to find a way for the South to accept the Supreme Court decision on integration in schools.

I hope I am not too late in returning this to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc
Encls.

August 12, 1957

Miller's Book and Office Supply Company
231 Peachtree, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing my check for my account and also $2.85 additional for two hundred (200) personalized stationery in script:

Mrs. Milton Eben Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

I prefer the paper and envelopes being white with blue ink.

Thanking you for your many courtesies you show to me, I remain

Yours sincerely,

MET:c

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

August 13, 1957

Dr. J. W. Haywood
Department of Conservation
The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen
Downing Street at East Twenty-First Avenue
Denver 5, Colorado

Dear Dr. Haywood:

Your letter of August 8, has been forwarded to me from Gannon. It was most gracious to think of me and write me the note of encouragement that you did. We are having difficult times in the South now but through it all there are rays of hope. I do feel as we are the Bible belt we will come to translate what we read in the Holy Writ into daily action. It is really stirring and thrilling times and I am glad to live in it and have a part in it.

Deeply grateful to you for your letter, I remain,

Sincerely,

Mrs. N. E. Tilly

THE SUPREME CAMP OF THE AMERICAN WOODMEN

DOWNING STREET AT EAST TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE

DENVER 5, COLORADO

August 8,1957.

Mrs. Dorothy Rogers Tilly

C/o Gammon Seminary,

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

When you read the name signed to this letter,you will perhaps recall my having served as President of Gammon for a period.

I have just received the Commencement issue of the Foundation published by the Seminary.I note that Gammon has honored itself by its recognition of your valiant consecrated public service.The Negro would have lost hope,long ago,in his fight for the fundamental decencies of American citizenship,but for people like you.In spite of the political montebanks who chortle across the land,we are not discouraged because there are multitudes like you who, we know,have not "bowed the knee to Baal".Through long years,you have faced whatever contumely and ostracism it cost to not only proclaim but to practice the Christian Ethic in human relations.God bless you and grant you many more years of courageous rewarding living.

Unfortunately,I do not know your correct address, hence, I send this in care of the Seminary.

Yours very truly

J. W. Haywood

Dept.of Conservation

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Rev. Karl Baehr

September 20, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

There has been such a deluge of misinformation in the Negro communities throughout America regarding the situation in the Middle East that we are now undertaking a program of education in this field. In order to do an effective and creative job, we are endeavoring to build up our list of Negro contacts in key cities across the country.

We would greatly appreciate it if you would provide us with a list of distinguished Negro citizens in your area (or beyond, too, if you have helpful suggestions) who might be interested in the program and work of our organization and send it to us as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your assistance in this matter.

With all good wishes, Iam

Cordially yours,

Karl

Karl Baehr
Executive Director

KB:ls

Similar letter to:

Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey
395 N.E. 92nd Street
Miami 38, Florida

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams
223 San Sebastian
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ccto: Mr. Adalbert Freedman
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Mrs. William Tonkin

October 2, 1957

Dr. W. H. Aufranc
Regional Medical Director
U. S. Public Health Service
7th Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Aufranc:

The members of my committee for my Haygood Memorial Methodist Church are delighted that you will be our speaker on Wednesday October 23.

The church is located at 1015 E. Rock Springs Road, N. E. It is near the junction of North Highland and Rock Springs, next door to the Rock Springs Morningside School.

It is a dinner meeting. The dinner will be served about 6:15. If you find you have someone to bring with you, let me know even as late as the afternoon of the 23rd. You will find a cordial welcome and an interesting audience.

Deeply grateful to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

October 2, 1957

Mrs. Mary Fort Colley, Vice President
Atlanta Distributing Terminals, Inc.
Grantville, Georgia

Dear Mary:

I regret very much that I was out of town Monday and Tuesday and only saw your letter this morning.

I hope you had Ralph McGill's articles. They certainly would have helped. I am enclosing a copy of his first one.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lec
Encl.

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ATLANTA DISTRIBUTING TERMINALS, Inc.

GRANTVILLE, GA.

9/26/57

Dear Dorothy,

Please send me some answers for a question & answer meeting here on Tuesday night Oct-1. I'm to be the answerer— I'm scared but I want all I can get in the way of information, prayers & love.

Yours devotedly

Mary Colley

PERSONAL

October 16, 1957

Mrs. W. H. Aufranc
4525 Stella Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Aufranc:

Dr. Aufranc is to be our speaker at Haygood Memorial Methodist Church on the evening of October 23. We would like for you to come with him and be our guest.

We are deeply appreciative of the fact that we have such a good speaker as Dr. Aufranc. We count it a privilege to know his wife.

If you will call me at home at Trinity 2-2951 and if I am not there, give the message to anyone that answers.

Cordially,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

October 16, 1957

Miss Ethel C. Phillips, Director
Publications Division
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Miss Phillips:

I regret I did not understand what you wanted in the article. I had begun to gather together the advances made in Civil Rights and Human Relations, but in a long distance conversation with members of my own board, they rather diverted my ideas of what you wished.

There has been much progress made in the South and I would have loved to have been the one to tabulate it.

I give my OK to the revised paper.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

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October 2, 1957

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We appreciate very much the introductory review for the Citizenship Section of The People Take the Lead which you so kindly sent to Mr. Engel. It was most generous of you to devote some of your busy hours to this task.

In preparing the anniversary edition, our editorial committee has been particularly concerned that, insofar as possible, the eight introductory reviews give major emphasis to accomplishments thus far achieved and progress still to be hoped for. Since space is necessarily limited, this means sacrificing a great deal of fascinating material for which we hope some time to find a worthy use.

Knowing how hard pressed you are these days, we have undertaken to draft a suggested revision which we hope has retained the spirit and substance of your original version. Please feel entirely free to make any further changes or additions.

Since our press deadline has been set for October 15, I would appreciate hearing from you just as soon as possible.

Thank you again for your wonderful cooperation.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Ethel C. Phillips

Ethel C. Phillips
Director, Publications Division

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ECP:rse

148-5-57-25M

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

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August 14, 1957

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was indeed a pleasure for me to find your gracious and enthusiastic acceptance in the mail today. All of us who are involved in this project are deeply grateful for your generous cooperation and good will.

Sincerely,

Irving M. Engel

Irving M. Engel

rse

148-8-57-25M

August 12, 1957

Mr. Irving M. Engel, President
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Engel:

Your letter of August 8, has been received. I have been away from the office for several days hence the delay in replying. I will be more than delighted to write the review for the section on Citizenship Rights. I am delighted that there will be some recognition of the 10th anniversary of the Committee on Civil Rights.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

RECEIVED AUG 12 1957

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MRS. CAROLINE K. SIMON, *New York, Vice-President*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*

August 8, 1957

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As you may know, this Fall will mark the 10th anniversary of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Its publication in 1947 inspired the remarkable upsurge of nationwide activity to extend equal opportunity which has taken place over the past decade.

Ever since the Report was issued, the American Jewish Committee has released on Bill of Rights Day, December 15, an annual report of progress in all parts of the country. Entitled The People Take the Lead, this survey is widely used by civic and religious groups, and also by Government agencies, especially overseas, as evidence of America's achievements. I am enclosing the current edition with this letter.

This year, we are planning a special anniversary edition of The People Take the Lead, to include brief ten-year summaries by prominent experts in education, housing, employment and the other areas covered. We would be greatly honored if you would serve as author of the introductory review for the section on Citizenship Rights (see pages 5-7 of the enclosed).

Our thought is that these introductions should run to about 700 words. Naturally, if you should find it difficult to spare the time, we shall be glad to prepare a text for your approval. However, should you prefer to set down your own ideas, we would of course be grateful. In either case, we know that your contribution to this anniversary edition will help make it a memorable issue, worthy of the record it unfolds.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Irving M. Engel

Irving M. Engel

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

148-8-57-25M

INTRODUCTORY REVIEW -- SECTION ON CITIZENSHIP -- Mrs. M. E. Tilly

I suppose that every one of us -- the fifteen men and women who served on the President's Committee on Civil Rights, called upon to write a few lines on the tenth anniversary of our report - "To Secure These Rights," went back to the files and lived over again the hours and days spent listening to the "Pain-pitched cries of God" -- cries of the suffering of the people of our country denied the basic rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" -- from every section of the country, they came to us.

President Eisenhower was right when he said the greatest concern in the Civil Rights bill then before Congress, should be given to making secure the right to vote. Suffrage is basic to all other rights. There can be no "government for the people" unless it is "OF THE PEOPLE" and "BY THE PEOPLE."

The President's Committee, heard through representatives, the voice of millions of our American people, - Hawaii and Alaska plead for statehood, the Indian, the Oriental, the Mexican American (in some places) and loudest of all the Southern Negro, laid before us their status as second class citizens. Denied the privilege of the ballot, with no voice in local or state affairs, more often than not, they were forced to live where side walks end and open sewers, Lagoon bringing ~~without~~ disease and blighted lives.

This was happening, in spite of the fact the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was ratified seventy-seven years before guaranteeing that the right to vote was not to be impaired. In the words of Wendell Wilkie, "Our Constitution does not provide for first and second Class citizens."

More than this, however, was the deep hurt inflicted on the souls of these, and what it did to all of us for we are the people of one nation, when one group is hurt all are hurt. When the rights of one are infringed,

when one group is hurt all are hurt. When the rights of one are infringed, the rights of all are in danger.

Because the Negro of the South was the greatest sufferer we turned our attention to his problem and the problem of the South. Although the fifteenth amendment one of three so call "civil war bills" was not ratified by the deep south states the voting rights of the Negro for a while after emancipation was not questioned. Then, for various reasons, devices were passed by state legislatures for his disfranchisement, Mississippi led the way, to be followed in turn by South Carolina in 1895, Louisiana in 1898, North Carolina in 1900, Alabama in 1901, Virginia in 1902, Georgia in 1908, Oklahoma in 1910 and later Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas passed a poll tax bill. The South never felt secure nor right in any device the legislatures passed and from time to time added more and more barriers. At first the voting requisite was property ownership but this touched white people also, then literacy followed by the "clauses" - the "grandfather clause," the "understanding clause," "good character clause" and when all of these partly failed in their intent, came the poll tax and the white primary. The South was trying all the while to keep ahead but never quite succeeding - proving the philosophy of Dr. Muelder in the book he wrote for Methodist women - "In Every Place a Voice" -

> "God always guarantees the insecurity of every wrong solution of personal or social problems"

Still more and more devises were plotted only to be declared unconstitutional by the highest courts. One of the great wrongs of all this was that court costs for the States were met with tax money into which the Negro had paid and he alone met the cost for the cases he fought and won. It was all of this and more that make it seem mete and right for the Committee to make its 10 recommendations to Congress "To Strengthen the Right to Citizenship and Its

Privileges" -- and now after ten years Congress has passed its first civil right legislation in 57 years.

If we seemed to have dwelt on the problems of the Southern Negro it was not because the issue was not nation-wide and world-wide but we were commissioned to highlight the pressing needs.

All is not well yet but the way is brighter. Quoting the Southern Regional Council - "Negro registration has climbed steadily; Today, there are at least 1,238,000 Negroes on voting rolls in Southern States."

As one ponders over these problems, you hear it said, "But -so many good things have happened. Ten years ago, did you ever dream --" and before the sentence is finished, the reply is made - "Yes, we dreamed - the President's Committee, ten years ago, that the day would come when the Constitution of our nation would be the abiding government of all people - and our country would be what it started out to be a country without frontiers.

9 b

November 18, 1957

Mr. James B. Carey, President
International Union of Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Jim Carey:

I am delighted with the proposed project and will most certainly give you all the suggestions I have.

Since February 1954--before the May 17 court decision, I have called together the church women leadership of the South; Protestants, Catholics, Jews, members of both races. Now your proposal is so much larger that I am more than willing to fall in line.

You might be interested in a manifesto by the leading ministers of the city of Atlanta.

I am sure that throughout the South, you will find church people that would welcome the Citizens Conference.

Please count on my full support.

With thanks and best wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

JAMES B. CAREY
President

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 12, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In recent days I have often had occasion to recall our pleasant and productive association on the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

There has, of course, been much progress in the intervening years but it also seems that we, as a nation, have reached a disturbing impasse in this area of which the current stalemate at Little Rock is one outstanding symbol.

The view seems to be spreading that racial integration can only be made to work through governmental authority. I don't believe we should allow this defeatist view to prevail.

The citizens of America can and must make racial integration work as we have made other aspects of democracy work. We must speak up -- clearly and vigorously. What is called for, I believe, is a concerted effort on the part of the leaders of the major segments of our society -- labor, industry and our religious organizations.

Specifically, I suggest a Citizens Conference of religious, business and labor leaders to explore the ways and means by which we can all join together to help make integration work.

Through our labor unions we can intensify our efforts to win public support for integration in the plants, union halls, labor publications and in the homes of our members.

Industry could be instrumental in opening up the channels of mass communications - television, radio and publications -- for a vigorous citizen-to-citizen program. The Advertising Council of America might, for instance, be enlisted to assist this effort.

There can be no question of the great effect the churches could have if stronger, more frequent and coordinated appeals were to be made from the pulpit.

The primary effect of such joint action should be to impress the segregation-minded minority in our midst that the leading organizations in this country are united in their desire to make integration work.

In addition, I would hope that such a conference would lead to the sponsoring of continuing local efforts. Each participating organization might urge its members to help form local American Citizens Councils throughout the country, North, East, West and South. All Americans of good will should be welcome to participate in this idealistic, non-political effort.

By thus taking the integration problem out of the political arena and placing it in the hands of the people themselves, we would render a great service to the nation and every American citizen.

I would much appreciate your thoughts on this subject, particularly whether you would care to help us formulate such a program and whether you would be willing to lend your considerable prestige to the job of getting such a project launched. I believe it is important to have a preliminary exchange of views on the matter before we bring it before the public.

Sincerely yours,

Jim.

James B. Carey
President

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bp

Reborn

THE HOLY LAND AND THE CONTEMPORARY NEAR EAST

EISENHOWER DOCTRINE DISCUSSION CONTINUES

also

ANALYSIS OF JORDAN WATER CONTROVERSY

Nov. 25, 1957

Editor: KARL BAEHR Managing Editor: HUGO JAECKEL Editorial Advisors: HOWARD M. LE SOURD ALONZO G. MORON EARL HOLLIER TOMLIN PIERRE VAN PAASEN CARL HERMANN VOSS Contributing Editors: JAMES LUTHER ADAMS EMORY S. BUCKE KARL M. CHWOROWSKY BARTLEY C. CRUM CLIFFORD DANCER MRS. WALTER FERGUSON BARBARA FOSTER JOHN GUTKNECHT RALPH HARLOW DAVID R. HUNTER SAMUEL GUY INMAN SPENCER D. IRWIN RALPH McGILL ARTHUR W. MOULTON EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER JAMES G. PATTON GLENN R. PHILLIPS THOMAS CLARK POLLOCK MRS. MARTHA SHARP CHARLES J. TURCK HENRY N. WIEMAN

Comment

We are glad to make this space available to two communications recently forwarded to us. The first is by Dean Herbert Stroup of Brooklyn College, N. Y., who last summer made his second tour of the Middle East. Dean Stroup notes what appears to be the emergence of a new phenomenon in the area.

MIDDLE EAST FATIGUE

Americans who live in the Middle East include many selfless individuals — missionaries, doctors, educators, technicians and others serving in both private and governmental agencies. The writer, as a two-time guest of the area, is glad to acknowledge his admiration for them and much of their work. At the same time, as observer, he must note that a rather singular occupational hazard confronts these estimable persons. This can be described as "Middle East fatigue."

It is a condition apparently brought on by overexposure to conflict-situations, for its chief manifestation is a kind of dazed helplessness before the contending aspirations of the peoples of the Middle East. Many resident aliens — and particularly the prestigeful Americans — feel caught between opposing lines of fire that are everywhere and always reforming: Palestine, Cyprus, Baghdad, Jordan, Suez, Sinai, Oman, and now Syria. These names have all become synonymous with conflict. On top of this, there is a continual buzzing of internal tensions, religious, social, economic, that do not make our front pages. Americans who work in the Middle East have a certain right to their state of shock.

Unfortunately, some United States representatives in the area also exhibit symptoms of Middle East fatigue. Our sympathy goes out here, too, and especially since Washington has provided such unstable guidance. But this is not an adequate excuse for poor interpretation from the field.

These symptoms are revealed, for instance, when one asks what the U.S. proposes to do about such-and-such a national leader whose policies are disruptive to his neighbors and harmful to us. The reply often takes the form of a lecture, the gist of which is that these leaders are "merely products of their environment" or "a result of historical conditions." They are under "the influence of geographic and climatic factors" and of their "social milieux." In short, one is given to understand that the wrong question has been asked. One has apparently failed to see the larger issues.

Curiously enough, recognizable in this outlook is a fatalism which comes rather close to the claim of traditional Marxist theory: to wit, that social movements within history are accountable to certain inevitable and dialectically operating economic factors. Material conditions make the heroes — if, under the circumstances, they can still be called that — not the other way around, as Carlyle maintained. As we know, Carlyle thought that men of great strength of personality could (and did) modify historical conditions.

This dilemma has, of course, long since been resolved by modern social science. We are now sensibly informed that there is no single or simple cause of historical "happenings." We can assume only that strong men and economic conditions appear to be in interaction. Sidney Hook, for example, has given this thesis an interesting presentation in *The Hero in History*.

From all this, there is a relevant conclusion. And this is, that President Nasser — on whose behalf the rationalization is most frequently made — *is* responsible for his government's policies even as he himself leads a conscious and deliberative life. He is not able to regulate every aspect of Egyptian life but he is more than a prismatic body reflecting that life. Furthermore, the power he enjoys as dictator gives him great possibilities for good. Nationalism can be directed into positive as well as negative channels, as the growth of Turkey testifies.

At any rate, it can be as little gain for our policy as it is for our understanding to treat Middle Eastern rulers as puppets in a show put on by history. Accountability must be accorded to individuals as well as to conditions.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE
65 East 55th Street, New York 22, N.Y.
publishes bimonthly
Land Reborn
Volume VIII, No. III November 25, 1957

ON THE COVER:
Yacht Model from tomb, Thebes, ca. 2000 B.C.
Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Another sympton of this fatigue syndrome arises in connection with the Arab-Israeli dispute. The State Department's refusal to "take sides" is being stretched beyond reason. Its unwillingness to assign responsibility for aggression, acts of discrimination, or other violations of international law shows in fact a growing failure of the will or capacity to make the necessary judgments.

Privately, representatives of the Department explain that the United States was once pro-Israel (when that state was founded) and then it tried to be pro-Arab (after the Republican victory in 1952), but that "a plague on both your houses" sums up the present official attitude pretty well. In short, what we have now is a policy of impartial antipathy to the peoples of the Middle East.

Needless to say, such explosions of pique are human reactions and one can appreciate the stresses which have produced them. Do they, however, constitute a proper foundation for the policy of the United States Government?

Every judicial decision is made upon the assumption that whatever the difficulties in the way of deciding between two parties in dispute, it is possible and desirable for a decision to be made, and that justice consists not in evading social responsibility but in its fulfillment. The whole process of law depends upon the ability of intelligent and good men to draw pertinent distinctions between right and wrong.

In broad foreign policy areas, the United States has sought to base its views and actions upon moral principles involving these distinctions. This has been true with respect to incidents involving both friends (Suez) and enemies (Hungary, Korea). In Arab-Israeli affairs, however, our moral edge appears to have been blunted. Democratic Israel gets less support than autocratic Saudi Arabia. Arms are flown to Jordan for its support against internal and external Arab enemies, but a clear assurance of the right to existence for Israel is withheld.

We must be careful lest this Middle East fatigue, with its symptoms of intellectual and moral weakness, become still another of "the problems of the Middle East." For, if it should, how would we then be able to resolve it?

REGARDING ARAB REFUGEES

In mid-October a letter came to us from the Voluntary Agencies Section of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Beirut requesting support for a special campaign it is now making. The relevant portions of that letter follow:

"One of the problems that has concerned the United Nations Relief and Works Agency is that of clothes so badly needed by its 900,000 Palestinian refugees. Only on one occasion has the Agency had funds to implement such a program . . . then only to the extent of providing clothes for children from 2 to 16 years of age. Certain Voluntary Agencies and other donors have contributed their help in the past, but this has not been sufficient and the present stringent financial situation of the Agency, as explained by the Director, Mr. Henry Labouisse, to Members of the General Assembly of the United Nations of October 4th, 1957, have prompted me to bring this pressing matter to your attention.

"I am taking the liberty of suggesting for your consideration at this time the possibility of a special campaign to encourage donations of cloth. Donations of whole cloth are a more economical means of assisting refugees since very little wastage results from unused materials. They save a considerable amount of the ocean freight that is paid for second-hand clothing which always includes, as you are well aware, some articles of apparel that cannot be used by our refugees. Finally, the happy psychological effect on each fortunate individual who can as a result wear clothes made of new materials cut to his country's traditional style is important.

"It may be that some . . . will wish to donate bales of cloth, while others will give funds for its purchase. I suggest in the latter case that the monies be turned over to the Agency which can purchase yarn locally for weaving on some of the 2,000 looms now idle in Gaza. This will help the refugees in that it eliminates the cost of ocean freight, it will furnish the means of a small income for many refugees, but more important it will give them at long last the opportunity of work."

Offers to aid in this campaign should be directed to the UNRWA office, United Nations, New York.

The Doctrine: Questions and Answers

With Chester Bowles, John C. Campbell, George Fielding Eliot and Frederick L. Schuman.

This "questionnaire" was prepared — and filled out — before the Syrian crisis. But the latter has exposed rather than created the problems facing United States policy to the Middle East. Hence the value of the answers presented below, which not only attack these basic problems but offer what continue to be the major alternative approaches for resolving them. We remind readers that the first part of this discussion appeared in the preceding Land Reborn *and that the contributors were each asked to answer any five of the seven questions submitted.*

5. The volitional character of the President's statement has been repeatedly stressed to the governments of the Middle East. No one *has* to join up. At the President's request, ex-Congressman James P. Richards last Spring undertook to make this clear and explain other aspects of the new program in a two-month tour of the Middle East. The Doctrine's Ambassador visited fifteen capitals, from Karachi to Rabat (he bypassed Amman, Damascus and Cairo) and committed $120,000,000, more than half of which went for armaments.

With some notable exceptions, support for the President generally came from conservative governments in the area. The Middle East, however, is the most difficult of all areas to "conserve". All parts of the area face tremendous problems of political and economic change.

Question: How can the contribution which the Eisenhower doctrine makes to order and stability avoid becoming an obstacle to freedom and progress?

Bowles This is the fundamental problem, the tension between our present stop-gap policies and our long-term aims. As Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota concluded after his recent study tour to the Middle East, "our policy has concerned itself too much with kings and oil, too little with people and water."

Until we change our approach, until we raise our sights to the human needs as well as the military necessities, until we break loose from the urgent and consider also the important, we will be left sitting on a powder keg with a few kings and a precarious oil supply.

Campbell Whether programs of military and economic aid tend to strengthen conservative forces or to promote progress is a question the United States faces in many parts of the world. It is not peculiar to the Middle East or to the Eisenhower Doctrine. In the short term there are bound to be occasions where the need for security requires aid to governments which are not so democratic as we, or their peoples, would like them to be. It is always possible that measures for the maintenance of internal security, with the use of American equipment, may be directed against forces of popular opposition as well as against "international communism" or foreign agents. Yet in the long run we have to see stability not as something static but as linked with forces working for freedom and progress, using our aid to encourage the possibilities for political and social reform within a framework which preserves the necessary minimum of public order. The Eisenhower Doctrine is no bar to gradual evolution toward more representative government and to economic progress. On the contrary, it can be used to promote such evolution provided we work out sufficiently wise and far-sighted policies under it. At the moment there is no clear-cut lineup in the Middle East of conservative or authoritarian versus democratic regimes, with the United States supporting the former. Turkey, Lebanon and Israel, which have endorsed the Doctrine, are democracies, varying in the content of freedom in their institutions but still democracies. As for those which have rejected it, Egypt hardly qualifies as a democracy and the Syrian regime defies description.

Eliot This is a loaded question. I do not agree with the assumption that contributions to order and stability are obstacles to freedom and progress.

Schuman See my answer to Question 4 above (*in preceding* Land Reborn — *Editors*). The Eisenhower Doctrine will not contribute to order and stability, but only to disorder and instability. "Freedom" and "progress" in the Middle East will long be difficult to come by. Any contribution which America may be able to make toward these goals can only be made within the context of a wholly different approach.

6. First conceived by the United States, the Baghdad Pact has as its signatories Great Britain, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq — the last four having subsequently adhered to the Eisenhower Doctrine. On June 3rd the United States joined the Pact's Military Committee, having already participated in the work of two other Committees (Economic and Counter-Subversive); it also recently made available some $12,500,000 of Doctrine money for several Baghdad Pact projects.

Despite repeated invitations and pressure from all

members, the U.S. has, nevertheless, refused to become a full signatory — presumably because of widespread opposition to the Pact in the area. This stems from supporters of Arab unity and neutralists and from deep-rooted national jealousies and rivalries.

Question: Would you say that the Eisenhower Doctrine now renders inevitable the transference of this hostile complex to the United States, and that we might as well formally join the Pact?

Bowles (*did not answer this question — Editors*)

Campbell (*did not answer this question — Editors*)

Eliot No. Diplomacy, fortunately, is not an extinct art, nor one in which the U.S. has proven as ham-handed as is often asserted.

Schuman The Baghdad Pact, in my judgment, should not be "joined" by the USA but should be dissolved in favor of new security arrangements in the Middle East to which the USA, the USSR, Britain, France, Israel, and all the Arab States should be parties.

7. *Question*: However involved the process, is the Doctrine capable of evolution into an instrument for an eventual comprehensive U.S.-Soviet settlement, one which also assures the security and welfare of the peoples of the Middle East — assuming this to be the desired goal?

Bowles If the Eisenhower Doctrine is used for its bargaining power with the Arab states, to convince them to come to terms with and accept Israel, and for bargaining with the Soviet Union, to bring about its acceptance for an overall program for peace in the region, then it may in retrospect have served a purpose.

The most immediate danger is the present stepping up of the Middle Eastern arms race, with some of the Arab states arming against others, and all arming against Israel, and Israel arming in defense. A moratorium on all arms shipments into the region by either the West or the Communist world would be a long step in the right direction. (Turkey would be exempted because it is a member of NATO and tied into the problem of the Balkans.) It is just possible that a self-enforcing agreement of this kind could be worked out between the Soviet Union and the West, underwritten by the United Nations. We ought to try.

Along with this would have to go a dramatic long range program for economic development of the region, a Middle East Development Corporation into which could go not only some of the revenues and royalties from oil but some of the money which is now going into arms aid and arms purchases.

We would also have to make clearer than we have at present our firm commitment to the existence of democratic Israel. We must guarantee to Israel continued freedom of the sea in the Gulf of Akaba. We must do our utmost through diplomatic channels to persuade the Asia "neutrals" — Indonesia, India and Ceylon, as well as Pakistan — to demonstrate their faith in Israel's future by establishing embassies in Tel Aviv.

Not only must we support Israel in its legitimate

MOBIL OIL POSTER IN CAIRO WITH 3-RING SYMBOL OF EGYPT'S REVOLUTION: "LABOR, UNITY AND DISCIPLINE." John Roy Carlson.

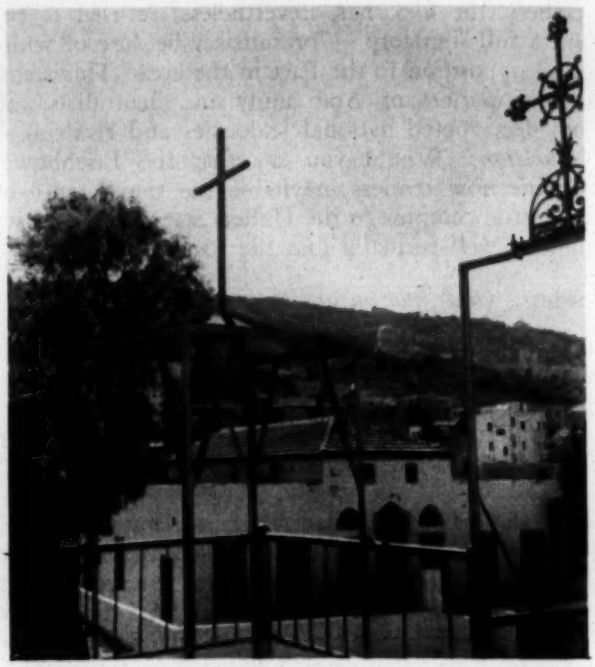
claims and go all-out in aiding the Arab refugees to find decent homes and hopeful futures, but we must not forget those other Arab nations that give promise of democratic growth. Tunisia, for instance, is one Arab country that has shown tolerance of all races and minorities and is working democratically toward a better life for all its people. Yet Tunisia has received only a meager $3,000,000 in aid from us, presumably because it is not faced with an immediate threat of Communism.

Similarly, Algeria is an important part of the Middle Eastern puzzle. If France fails to grant the Algerian people independence, their struggle will give new fuel to inflamed Egyptian and Arab nationalism and the cause of moderation and peace throughout the region will be in even greater danger.

On the other hand, a self-governing Algeria, linked with a free Tunisia and Morocco, working in partnership with France, would make possible a moderate North African counterbalance to Arab extremism. Let us hope there is still time and room for a rational settlement.

Campbell The Eisenhower Doctrine is not an instrument for a negotiated settlement with the USSR, except insofar as it may help to persuade the Soviet Union to give up or at least soft-pedal its push into the Middle Eastern area and its attempts to establish a position there inimical to U.S. and Western security. If there is to be a "comprehensive" settlement, it cannot (from our standpoint) be one which gives the USSR a special sphere of influence; it must be one that allows all the Middle Eastern nations the opportunity to develop free of the weight of Soviet pressure, threats or actual control. While there may be some possibility of agreements with the USSR on individual questions such as limiting the supply of arms to a given area, there is no basis for a comprehensive settlement as long as Soviet aims and policies remain what they are. They seek no settlement; they seek not the security and welfare of the peoples of the area but disturbance and tension (though without wanting war). If the Doctrine shows them the limits they cannot pass, it may have a salutary effect. But anyone would be rash to predict for it any decisive role either in promoting or in blocking a comprehensive U.S.-U.S.S.R. settlement.

Eliot I do not expect to see an "eventual comprehensive U.S. — Soviet settlement,' the expectation of which is, in my opinion, one of the more dangerous chimeras of our times. I do expect to see gradual shifts in Soviet policy, accompanied by internal changes, which may result in "relaxation of tensions", and may be accompanied by various U.S. — Soviet agreements on specific subjects. The desired U.S. goal in the Middle East, as far as this goal concerns the USSR, is simply the exclusion of Soviet influence from the area, or its reduction to negligible proportions. The Eisenhower Doctrine, with suitable implementation, seems a practical move in this direction.



VIEW OF MT. CARMEL FROM ARMENIAN CHURCH IN HAIFA.
John Roy Carlson.

Schuman As long ago as January, 1956 (with nobody listening), Jacob Javits proposed that Washington and Moscow should cease their competition for Arab favor and offer, jointly, to construct the High Aswan Dam. Washington's refusal to negotiate with Moscow on the Soviet "six-point program" of February 11, 1957, for peace in the Levant (including pacific settlement of all issues, non-intervention and "respect for the sovereignty and independence" of all States, neutralization, "joint refusal to supply arms," and "assistance in economic development") will again, I believe, prove self-defeating. The security, welfare, and progress of Israel and of all of the Arab States can only be jeopardized by continued efforts by Washington and Moscow to use these communities as pawns in the game of power and can only be promoted by negotiated East-West accords. Policymakers in Moscow are willing to negotiate. Policymakers in Washington, thus far, have been so hypnotized by the sterile formulas of a tragically bankrupt past as to refuse to negotiate. Which side in the long run will gain most from such an attitude and who will lose most (including all the peoples of the Middle East) are questions which answer themselves for all familiar with the record. Here, as elsewhere, America is challenged to a resumption of President Eisenhower's efforts of 1953-55 to end the "Cold War." Only through renewed dedication to such efforts, as I see the issues, can any rational hope be entertained for the adequate protection of American and Western "national interests" in the Middle East, for the furthering of peace, and for the promotion of the health, wealth, and happiness of all the Levantine lands reborn.

And then Syria

By Hugo Jaeckel

Over-exposure, on the other hand, is sometimes fatal. On September 7th, a month after the Soviet Union's offer of economic aid to Syria, Secretary Dulles came out of a White House conference with a statement on Syria. Its major emphases were the following: that there was "deep concern" in the Middle East at the "apparently growing Soviet domination of Syria;" that the President had "affirmed his intention to carry out [the Eisenhower Doctrine]" and finally, that the President had "expressed the hope . . . that the people of Syria would act to allay the anxiety caused by recent events." That same day, while the Sixth Fleet was dispatched to the Eastern Mediterranean, arms were airlifted to Syria's Arab neighbors. Two days later the Jordanian Foreign Minister was quoted as saying: "Jordan has no intention of interfering in Syria despite the unfortunate impression created by the arrival of U.S. arms in Jordan." Almost simultaneously — and unanimously — the other Arab states declared that "no Arab nation would fight another Arab nation." On September 10th, at his regular Tuesday press conference, Secretary Dulles said: "There has been as yet no determination that Syria is dominated by international communism within the meaning of the [Eisenhower Doctrine]." In response to a question, Mr. Dulles implied that the Syrian situation would work out peacefully by itself. When asked to explain why he thought so, he answered, "You might say it is largely an act of faith."

For a period of time as yet difficult to estimate, the Middle East will confront the United States with the special burden of those four days in September. In the writer's opinion, some aspects of that burden are:

(1) The first aspect — and one that overshadows the rest — is the evidence given to all Middle Eastern governments, friendly and unfriendly, of the failure of the United States to fulfill a proclaimed intention. The U.S. will now be faced with the difficult — and expensive — problem of reassuring the former and neutralizing the latter. Fundamental to that failure was an overestimation of the political uses of military power. Implied is a radical review of future military and economic assistance programs for the area.

Mr. Jaeckel is managing editor of Land Reborn.

(2) The governments of Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and, to a lesser degree, Lebanon, in the test between adhesion to Washington policies and to their internal stability, not illogically chose the latter. The doctrine, while helpful as a means of securing military hardware, did not immunize the soldiers that used it against the spread of Arab nationalism. These governments, each of whom had — in varying degrees — initially spurred the U.S. on to take strong action against Syria were themselves badly shaken up in the ensuing outburst.

(3) The policies of the Soviet Union have been dramatically linked to Arab aspirations. The almost fastidious detachment of the Kremlin in supporting what Philby has called "the Arab obsession with independence and neutrality" suggested the benevolence of an anonymous donor, content to let his good works speak for him. Its underlying intent, if not the effect, was lost on a pride fed by memories of Western colonialism.

(4) As regards internal conditions in Syria, the possibility of improvement by pressure from political parties friendly to the Eisenhower Doctrine (i.e., the Populists) has been compromised, while the neutralist Ba'ath Socialists, who hold less than one-sixth of the seats in the Syrian Parliament, have increased their leverage on national affairs. The centrist partners of the coalition bloc ruling Syria know that in an election the Ba'ath Party would add greatly to its Parliamentary strength. In that event, Akram Hourani, Ba'athist leader who was voted Speaker of Parliament after the events of September, may become Prime Minister. The party's already rapid growth in the area as a whole has been further accelerated. Now the likely alternative to Hourani is a military dictatorship under General Bizri. Consequently, the "traditional instability of Syrian politics" should not be a source of confidence for the future.

(5) Aggravated still further are the internal rivalries of the Middle East, including those between the Arabs and Israelis. Jordan has said that U.S. arms would be used "against Israel or any other country that attacks us." The other Arab states have said pretty much the same. Inevitably, tensions between the two sides will involve the U.S. in helping to settle them. Yet Secretary Dulles on July 16th had announced that this country was not going to take such "a prominent role" in Arab-Israeli affairs.

(6) Secretary Dulles referred the Syrian crisis to the United Nations General Assembly at its opening session on September 19th. Charging that the Soviet Union was in "violation of our United Nations 'essentials for peace' resolution," he declared that the Assembly should "consider" and "discuss" the Middle East situation. As a result, United States Middle East policy, which had received its baptism six months previously in the form of a unilateral statement, now sought anchorage in multilateral arrangements. This was just as well, but the route to the UN had not been the most direct one available.

Arab stamp themes

By William Persen

Mr. Persen, formerly Assistant Professor of History at the American University in Beirut (1953-55), is a collector of Middle East stamps.

Even a quick glance at the postage stamps of the eastern Arabic speaking states shows the diversity in content, design, printing quality, and postal honesty. At the one extreme, there are the usually well-designed and well-printed Egyptian issues with frequent strongly propagandistic overtones; at the other, the poorly printed issues of Saudi Arabia with only occasional direct propagandistic content.

Syria has more and more followed Egypt's lead in the propaganda field, but since 1953 it has printed its issues on the inadequate Damascus printing presses with a resulting very low quality of design. Lebanon's stamps are usually of a higher printing standard but are generally directed toward the touristic advantages of the Lebanese countryside. Iraq and Jordan, with their issues produced in England, have the best printing, but both have largely avoided pan-Arab themes. Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, and most recently Qatar, the British protected Sheikhdoms on the Persian Gulf Coast, use British stamps picturing the Queen of England with overprints of their names and Indian currency values. The commemorative issues of these states are the same as those of Great Britain (even to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth!).

Egypt and Lebanon are the only two Arab states that design and print a stamp that can vie with the many beauties released every year elsewhere in the world. The reason is that no other Arab state has that basic necessity, a modern printing press.

From the point of view of honesty and efficiency in the release of postage stamps, there is also very wide variance. Iraq and the Sudan rank with the most honest and efficient in the world. Their stamps are printed in large numbers, sold over the counter of all their post offices to all comers. There are no limited issues leading to speculator control — and sometimes to speculator collusion with postal officials.

Egypt now comes close to the Sudanese and Iraqi ethical level and efficiency. The revolution in 1952, however, initially caused much confusion in the post office. When Farouk was ousted, the revolutionary government decreed that all stamps carrying his portrait (and practically all Egyptian stamps did) were invalid unless overprinted with three bars covering the former monarch's face. The post office ordered all its stock of stamps so overprinted and informed the public that anyone holding Farouk stamps could turn them in and receive the equivalent in barred stamps. So far so good. Unfortunately, in the haste to get the overprints to the postal windows, no records were made of how many stamps were overprinted or of what values and types. The result was that various unsavory characters overprinted a few of the Farouk issues on their own.

The most flagrant examples of chicanery come from the two former French mandates, Syria and Lebanon, with Syria by far the worst offender. Both countries produce very limited issues. More serious, Syria issues a few thousand imperforate varieties of each stamp that it releases. These are neither sold nor used for postal purposes. They are given to government officials, postal employees (justified as a bonus), and friends. Because of their extreme rarity, usually limited to a total of 1500, speculators rapidly pick up the great majority for resale at exorbitant prices. In the New York market, these imperforate issues retail at 50 or more times their face value.

The utilization of postage stamps for the purposes of propagandising Arab nationalism is, except for Egypt, comparatively limited. Egypt, long before the military coup of 1952, realized the value of postage stamps in spreading mass support of Arab unity and opposition to colonialism. In 1936 Egypt released its first politically propagandistic issue, a three-value set commemorating the end of the 1922 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the more equal one of 1936. Next year another three-value set marked the Montreux Conference, at which the European powers agreed to end their extraterritorial rights in Egypt.

It was only after the second world war, however, that the theme of Arab unity appeared. In 1945 came a stamp noting the organization of the Arab League. In 1946 appeared issues marking the visit of Ibn Saud, the withdrawal of British troops from Cairo, and the first Arab League Congress.

Since then, almost every year has seen one or more stamps commemorating either further accessions to Egyptian sovereignty or intra-Arab cooperation. Some of the recent examples are the two stamps noting last year's seizure of the management of the Suez Canal from the Suez Canal Company, two

(to be concluded on back cover)

Stamps pictured here are identified in the text.

By Harry W. Bashore

Of Laws and the Jordan

An analysis of the criteria used by the Johnston Plan in dividing the Jordan River waters between the Arab states and Israel.

Mr. Bashore, a former Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, has served as a consultant for the World Bank and Israel on water problems.

If and when adopted, the Johnston Plan for the Jordan River should yield a perhaps unexpected dividend to the world community in general. This is its contribution to a very junior branch of international law, irrigation river law.

At the moment, with the Johnston Plan in a state of suspended negotiation, this contribution may seem academic. But it is not insignificant, even when contrasted with the dramatic gains to be won from satisfying the water needs of the Jordan River peoples. In recent years there has been an enormous growth in economic problems between countries. A corresponding effort by the international community is required to formulate the procedures and principles for resolving these problems equitably. The Johnston Plan represents such an effort in the case of the development of international rivers.

In this, traditional forms of international law have not proved of much help. International irrigation river law, which has to do with the rights of states to the use of a river's waters for agricultural purposes, is largely a legal offshoot of twentieth century technology. It consequently lacks much of the formative experience that has built up reasonably coherent bodies of principles in long-established areas of inter-State relations. There are no rulings, for example, by international courts, as no cases have been brought up before them by litigant states (save in one not wholly relevant dispute). Treaties have been comparatively few and scholarship has been scarce. Nor are the numerous precedents with respect to navigation rivers particularly helpful, for the difference between use of a river for navigation and use for irrigation is substantial. Navigation consumes no water; irrigation implies an exhaustive consumption.

Somewhat more relevant are the implications to be derived from the hydroelectric use of an international river. This has an effect similar to irrigation in that it often imposes a radical diversion in the natural flow of a river (i.e., through channeling the flow into reservoirs). But once used to generate electricity the water may be returned to the river in its entirety at a downstream point and so the comparison is not an exact one.

For the Jordan River, the issue centrally in dispute is, of course, the division of waters for purposes of irrigation. The Jordan is unnavigable for most of its 200 mile course and the apportionment of electric energy units, while important, will be relatively simple to settle once a resolution of the irrigation issue is brought about. If the latter has so far been blocked by the Arab-Israel dispute, it is also true that even without this factor a harmonious division would not have proved easy. This is so for a complex of reasons.

The four states that have a claim to these waters — Israel, Hashemite Jordan, Syria and Lebanon — are all newly-independent states self-conscious about their sovereign rights and generally hesitant to accept solutions which entail restrictions on their freedom of action. Another and more significant complication arises from climatic and topographic factors. The region is arid and any substantial increase in agricultural development within the Kingdom of Jordan or Israel is almost wholly dependent on use

SOME ASPECTS OF THE JOHNSTON PLAN

The objective of the Johnston Plan is to conserve large volumes of flood water in the wet season for regular release in the dry months of the year. (*see map opposite following page*) This requires the construction of a large storage dam on the upper Yarmuk and other dams and canals for diversionary and irrigation purposes. But the plan's major feature is its reliance on Lake Tiberias as a natural reservoir for storing flood waters of both the Jordan and the Yarmuk. Israel would agree to make storage available in the lake for some 300 million cubic meters of Yarmuk flood water which could not be accommodated in the Maqarin Reservoir. This water would be "banked" in the lake and released on a prearranged schedule for Jordan's use in the growing season.

In all, some 261,700 acres could be irrigated under the plan. Nearly 200,000 people in the Jordanian sector alone would thereby gain a permanent livelihood. It is estimated that the value of the crops in the lower valley would be raised from about $5 million to $45 million a year.

To put the plan into operation will cost some $200 million over a period of ten years. A large portion of this cost can be met from a development and resettlement fund to which the U.S. has pledged substantial funds.

The project which Israel is now finishing at Lake Hula does not represent a diversion of the Jordan River waters. The work consists of reclaiming 15,000 acres of farmland by draining the Hula and the marshlands surrounding it. At the same time the Israelis are moving steadily ahead on the system of canals and tunnels that will some day carry water southward to the upper Negev desert.

of the Jordan Basin waters — a fact which makes the question "who gets how much?" of more than ordinary interest, to say the least. Then there are population problems: over-population in some areas, under-population in others, nomadism, refugees. Finally, there is little capital available to the governments of the states concerned, none to waste, and every national project must assure maximum benefit to its sponsor.

Apparent are not only the gravity of the various problems faced by the peoples of the Jordan River Basin but also the necessary relationship of regional conditions to irrigation river law, since this must consider geographic, economic, agricultural, demographic and other factors. Also, like international law generally, at best solutions can only represent a compromise between the realities of power politics and the aspirations of peaceful nations.

One illustration, based on the geographic location of these four states, makes this last clear. Lebanon and Syria, in which the Jordan River has its source, are in a position to divert most of the river's waters before they reach Israel. Syria and Hashemite Jordan can dam up the Yarmuk (the Jordan River's most important tributary). Israel, into which the Jordan River enters and eventually comes to rest (in the Dead Sea) can curtail the river's flow into the Kingdom of Jordan and is also in a position to tap the combined Yarmuk-Jordan flow. International anarchy and economic disaster would result if any of these states took advantage of their geographic possibilities.

Fortunately, international law need not be wholly helpless before the approach of catastrophe. The principle is generally accepted that claims to rivers are contingent on territorial proximity to the river. This means that under international law any state the territory of which a river bounds, or crosses, or has its source within, or empties finally into, has a legitimate concern in that river. International law, moreover, recognizes the inherent unity of a river system and seeks to find means to satisfy the needs of the basin as a whole. This in effect, is the fundamental principle guiding the formulation of the Johnston Plan.

WHO GETS WHAT — AND WHY

The Johnston Plan is only in part a misnomer. It was originally drawn up by the Boston engineering firm of Charles T. Main, Inc., in consultation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and at the initiative of UNRWA. But due to the interest of the Administration in a constructive step forward in the Middle East, Mr. Eric Johnston was appointed by the President in October, 1953, to press for Arab-Israeli acceptance of the Main proposals. After four trips to the area, in which Mr. Johnston exacted concessions considered significant by each side, these initial proposals were sufficiently modified to deserve the name which they now bear.

As it now stands, the plan calls for the construction of several dams for hydroelectric as well as irrigation purposes. It also contemplates setting up agencies for supervising the water system and compliance of the parties. According to informed comment, division of the waters of both the Jordan and its tributaries is presently fixed as follows: 35,000,000 cubic meters for Lebanon; 132,000,000 for Syria; 400,000,000 for Israel; 477,000,000 for Hashemite Jordan.* On this basis the Arab states would together receive approximately 61%, and Israel approximately 39%, of the total waters available.

Lebanon is to receive the least water because, perhaps alone among all Middle Eastern states, it already has more water than it can use. Estimates as to how much Lebanon can *not* use range from 20 to 60 per cent of the Litani alone. There are several other important streams in the country and these presumably would add still further to the surplus. Israel had originally proposed integration of the Litani within an overall scheme, but Lebanon, supported by the other Arab states, insisted that the Litani, not being an international river, must remain solely for national use (or disuse).

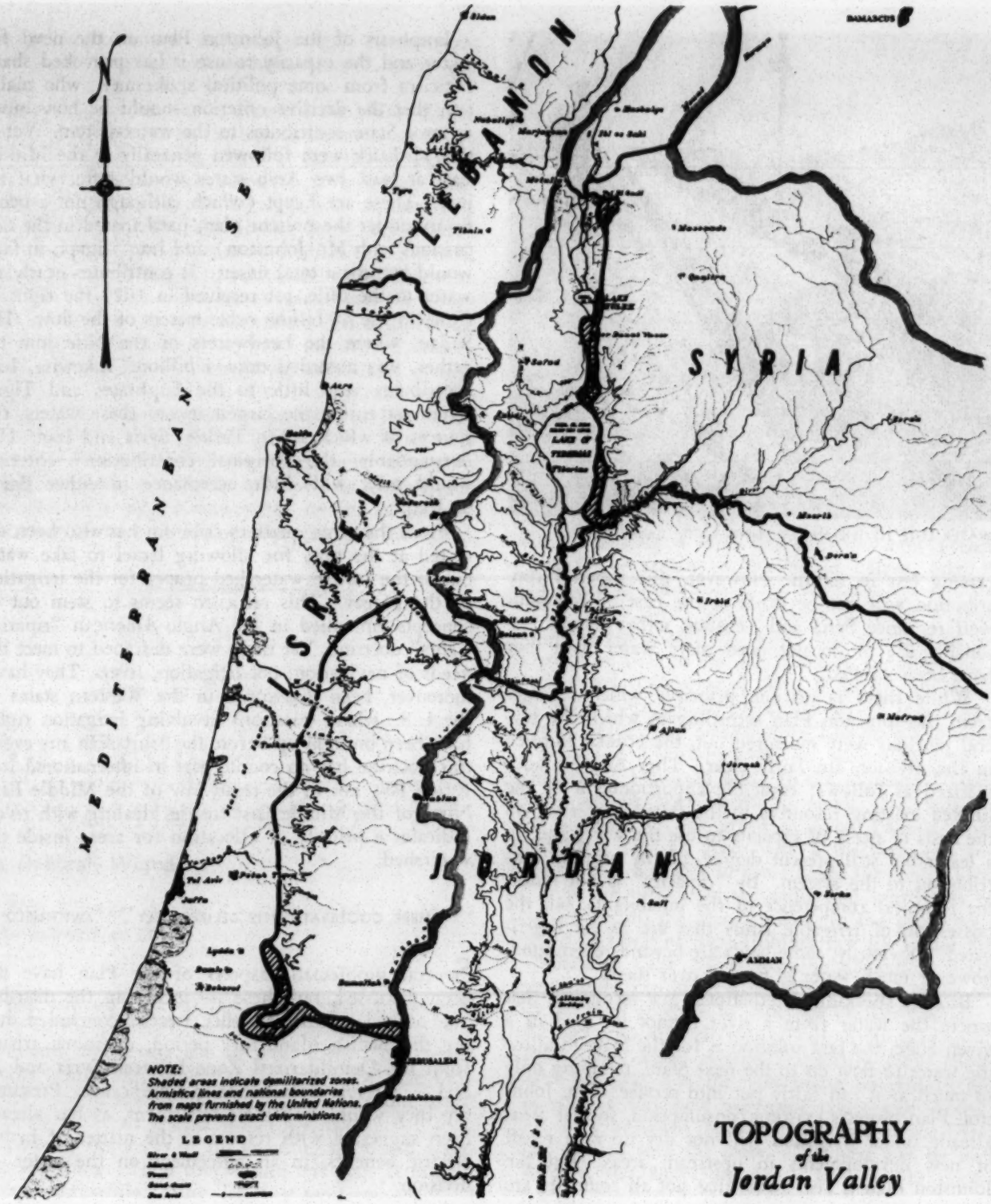
Next is Syria, which intends to commit a major part of its share to irrigate the Buteiha, an area immediately northeast of the Sea of Galilee. There are serious water-shortages elsewhere in Syria, but it would be economically prohibitive to channel the Yarmuk-Jordan flow to these more distants points. (Syria, like Lebanon, stands to gain important hydroelectric benefits as well.)

The excess of water allotted to Israel, which contributes some 23% of the Jordan River Basin's total flow, may be ascribed to the fact that Israel has both great need and opportunity (in terms of irrigable land). Among other projects, Israel would be enabled to implement reclamation programs in the Negev, to which the water will be brought by an elaborate system of canals and pumps.

Finally, the largest share of the waters would flow on to the Kingdom of Jordan, which also has great water needs. The government in Amman has ambitious plans for using the water in the lower Jordan Valley, and especially on the eastern bank of the Jordan depression. If realized they should help considerably in providing the inhabitants of this semi-desert land, including the Palestinian refugees, with a modest agricultural base.

The Johnston Plan involves, therefore, a redistribution of the wealth of the Jordan River Basin. The right of each of the nations on an international river system to a portion of the water has been respected. Some, it is true, will contribute more than others, re-

** Although Mr Johnston has not issued any official announcements concerning changes in the original Main plan, the figures cited above have been widely quoted, most recently in a report by Dana Adams Schmidt, The New York Times, July 3rd, 1957, and may be considered reliable. For a discussion of international law aspects of Middle East river disputes in general, see also the excellent article by Dr. Abraham M. Hirsch, "From The Indus to the Jordan" in the Political Science Quarterly, Vol. LXXI, No. 2, June 1956 — Editors.*



Historically, the Jordan Valley was a rich grain producing area, with an intricate system of dams, canals and reservoirs which sustained a population said to be over 1,500,000. It was the granary of the Holy Land. The Greeks founded the flourishing League of Ten Cities along the river's banks which, later still, were to provide Rome with a considerable portion of her wheat supply. The centuries of chaos following on the dissolution of the Roman Empire culminated in the Mongol invasion of the 13th century. Meanwhile, the canals became choked with silt; the dams broke down and the reservoirs dried up. Nomads moved across the area, cutting down the forests for fuel while herds of goats attacked the vegetation which preserved the soil. In this way, what had once been a granary became in modern times a scene of desolation. A 1949 UN report describes the land as one of "poverty and hunger with barely enough food to keep life in the people, a land where vast areas are desert."

WATER LINE TO THE NEGEV BEING LAID. United Nations.

ceiving less in return. However, this superior contribution will not be made at the cost of economic welfare, since Syria and Lebanon either cannot reasonably use or do not need more water than they have been allotted.

While there is no one principle which emerges from the Johnston Plan according to which the several portions were measured out, the criteria implied in the division are fairly clear. They may be summarized as follows: equitable apportionment of the limited existing resources to the states concerned on the basis of need, of capacity to use the water and, to a lesser but still present degree, of the original contribution to the system. By "capacity" is not meant the technical competence of the inhabitants, but the possession of irrigable lands that are as yet unirrigated. Obviously, some lands are beyond redemption, however much water is poured over them.

Broadly speaking, international law recognizes that where the water from a river cannot be used in a given State, the best solution is for the State to allow the water to flow on to the next State, retaining only so much as it can fairly put into service. The Johnston Plan protects existing consumption, so that areas already under irrigation will not dry up as a result of new developments in upstream areas. But the Johnston Plan is also aware that not all countries are on the same level of progress and is mindful of the interests of the recently established but growing user. Thus, the benefits Syria and Lebanon will receive under the plan are considered equitable rewards for the utilization of water coming from their territories. Or, stated negatively, they promise sufficient protection against any incentive in these countries to cut off the flow of water. At the same time, the fact that Hashemite Jordan has fewer domestic water resources than Israel has been equally recognized.

Emphasis of the Johnston Plan on the need for water and the capacity to use it has provoked sharp criticism from some political spokesmen, who maintain that the decisive criterion should be how much water a State contributes to the water-system. Yet if this yardstick were followed generally in the Middle East at least two Arab states would suffer vital injury. These are Egypt (which, although not a beneficiary under the present plan, participated in the discussions with Mr. Johnston) and Iraq. Egypt, in fact, would become a total desert. It contributes nearly no water to the Nile, yet received in 1929 the right by treaty to use 48 billion cubic meters of the flow. The Sudan, where the headwaters of the Nile join together, was accorded only 4 billion. Likewise, Iraq contributes very little to the Euphrates and Tigris rivers yet enjoys the largest use of these waters, the sources of which are in Turkey, Syria and Iran. Understandably, the "original contribution" criterion would meet with little acceptance in either Egypt or Iraq.

From the same quarters criticism has also been directed at the plan for allowing Israel to take water out of the Jordan watershed proper for the irrigation of the Negev. This criticism seems to stem out of concepts embodied in the Anglo-American "riparian rights" doctrine. Yet these were designed to meet the needs of navigation, not irrigation, rivers. They have, moreover, been disavowed in the Western states of the U.S., where questions involving irrigation rights have been brought up before the courts. In any event, this doctrine has no counterpart in international irrigation law, nor in the treaty-law of the Middle East. None of the Middle East treaties dealing with rivers indicates a priority of allocation for areas inside the watershed.

"WHERE COOPERATION IS DELIBERATELY . . . WITHHELD"

Several problematic aspects of the Plan have not been discussed, but these — including the distribution of hydroelectric benefits, treaties concluded during the British Mandatory period, questions arising from the Demilitarized Zone between Syria and Israel — are relatively minor in significance. Presumably they would find their settlement, as has already been suggested with respect to the matter of hydroelectric benefits, in an agreement on the water — division.

When — if ever — will this agreement be reached? In September of 1955 Mr. Johnston was notified that, from the technical standpoint, his plan was acceptable to all four states concerned. The Arab states' representatives concurrently requested additional time to enable their governments to study the political implications of the plan. Subsequent newspaper reports indicate this study has not had very encouraging results. The Arab states have not officially refused their cooperation, but political opposition, particularly in

the Syrian Parliament, has been strong. At any rate, two years have passed without answer from the Arabs.

Israel has, in the main, accepted the plan. Under international law, if Syria remains obdurate, recourse may be offered the Israelis for the satisfaction of their water needs. The principle is suggested that, where cooperation is deliberately and unreasonably withheld, the initially developing State may proceed with its use of the river, on condition that this will not impair the benefits to which the other States are entitled. One may hope, nevertheless, that the Kingdom of Jordan, prompted by a no less urgent need for water, will convince the more moderate Lebanese of the desirability of cooperating with Israel in support of the Johnston Plan. In the long run, benefits derived from this cooperation between at least three of the four peoples of the Jordan River Basin may go beyond enjoyment of the water itself. These include not only a possible reduction in Arab-Israeli tensions but a contribution to the solving of international irrigation problems in other parts of the world.

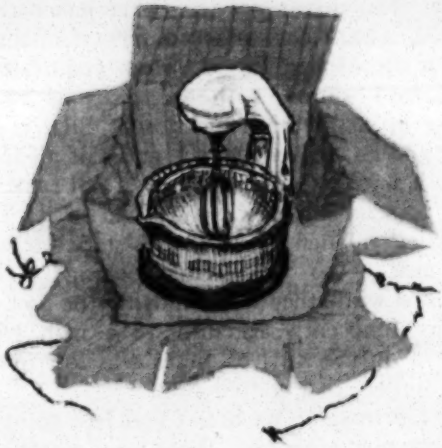
For Reilly— the Life of Job

By Deborah Wigoder

Mrs. Wigoder was an American of Irish parentage who married an Israeli.

I had enough material for a book about my experience in the post office with gift parcels — before I educated my family *not* to send them. The postal clerks behind the counter got to know me very well. They used to spend hours of my time arguing about how to use some gadget which my mother had sent, apparently oblivious of my standing there and wanting the thing. Then they would tell me, "It doesn't seem worthwhile. Why did they send you that?" I used to keep quiet because if they couldn't catch on to it, I got it for less. If they liked it or would have wanted it for themselves, the duty was higher.

It seems as though even secular life here — in matters ranging from Foreign Office affairs to Public Relations — springs from the Jew's unconscious conditioning by the Talmud. Some of the post office men are surely ex-Talmudic scholars — God help me when the beater for the mixmaster comes. I can hear them: "Hum, one beater. How do you know it



will fit? Better bring down the machine. Who needs a mixer in Israel? My wife doesn't use one . . . too many electric short cuts. My grandmother made a cake by beating it with her hand — best French almond cake maker in the world. Here, take it. Half a pound duty . . ."

THE MAN WHO WAS KILLED in Even Yehuda (between Haifa and Tel Aviv) was working in the citrus grove next to the one in which Geoffrey and I are partners. (*Geoffrey is Mrs. Wigoder's husband. All these extracts date from the period inmediately preceding the Sinai campaign — Editors.*) The night it happened, Geoffrey woke up screaming from a bad dream. I quieted him. In the morning I asked him what he was dreaming about. He said, "I was working in our grove in Even Yehuda when suddenly I saw an Arab with a machine gun and before I had a chance to run I heard the shot." Later at 7AM we turned on the radio and heard that on the day before the men working in the grove were shot at and one of their children saw his father die.

Shimshon (age 5) is learning something about people and their differences. When I went to the old city of Acre recently to visit my Quaker friends, I took him with me. He played with Arab children all day, learned some Arabic (especially some choice swear words). On the way home he said to me, "Mother, I see there are some really nice Arabs". Last week he asked me why there were Arabs living here. I told him the story. The next day he said, "Mother, the Arabs are living in Israel to protect us from the bad Arabs in Egypt."

Sometimes the national unity interferes with one's privacy — of which there is little in Israel — but it tells the story of the country from the Army down to the smallest child. I love the police here. When a car is stopped and an officer of the law comes to speak to the driver, he begins his warning or scolding with "Shalom". (I think of the New York police!) I've been in a sherut (taxi) when a driver was stopped and after a prolonged discussion it turned out both the policeman and the driver had

a friend or relative in common, or they both came from the same part of Rumania, I forget what it was exactly. The driver got the ticket just the same . . .

I WAS ARRANGING FOR our Food of the Nations party at the Mogen David Adom (equivalent to the Red Cross) station, with the backs of 50 chickens looking up at me and 20 kilos of Eilat red sea fish needing to be cleaned. In the midst of all the koshering with a volunteer gang of 10, a call came from the police to send all the help we had to Ramat Rachel (Jerusalem). Then the casualities started to arrive and I felt sick — so "intellectual-looking". They were shot down while they were studying the past of Israel, standing innocently listening to a man whose last comment on the hills of Judea was lost in the shuttle of bullets that gutted him.

You can imagine we didn't feel like going on with the party that night, but there were members of the Diplomatic Corps from the Jordanian side. We didn't want them to go back and tell the Jordanians that they had succeeded in spoiling a party whose purpose, among other things, was to brighten up the night life of Jerusalem! General Burns came and said to me, "I shouldn't be here, but you're doing a good job and I wanted to come in consideration of this, at least for a little while." The party suffered financially from the mood of depression and people went home early because some bright person passed around the word that "Tonight, we will get it". We were about a mile from Ramat Rachel. We didn't get it that night, but the next night *they* got it — at Husan, where another police station went. I said to Geoffrey, "What will we do when we run out of Jordan Police Stations to blow up?" Statistics have it that we've only four more to go . . .

PEOPLE SAY TO ME, "You're doing so much for the country". I'm doing nothing for the country. I hate that attitude. I'm living here because I want to and I'm digging my own roots the same as the pioneers of the West did — not for the U.S., but for themselves and their children. When I hear Shimshon relate the Bible to his daily life and feel so close to the Biblical characters, that's enough for me. He's getting the kind of education and life no other country could offer to a Jewish boy, although there are some surprises. When the news commentator announced that at such a time in the Knesset Ben Gurion would speak, Shimshon asked, "Mother, after Ben Gurion, will God then speak?" He gets mixed up between Beth Knesset (synagogue) and the Knesset (parliament).

I must tell you that sometimes when I look back I think how foolish I was believing I could just wake up one morning, dip in the Mikvah (ritual bath) and come out a Jew! Could I really have been so presumptuous as to think I had the intangible something, apart from all my studies, which makes it possible to be a Jew in the fullest sense of the word and world? Never mind that I have never known anti-semitism, have I got the faith which has made it possible for Jews to accept the fate of the chosen — not in the sense of preferred, but to carry out a symbolic way of life: to be the light in the darkness, the drop of water in the desert?

That's why I disagree with mass immigration and the glib talk about getting geople here — having, in my own case, rejected the "life of Reilly" for the life of Job. If I went to America now, I wouldn't coax people to come — I'm for Israel's cultivating newcomers out of conviction. Never mind a *home* for the Jews. Who can be sold that in America when he's got a perfectly nice home already? But the adventure, maybe that will do it! I know it's a subject which burns the hearts of many of the leaders of Israel . . .

Last night, for instance, at the Summer Study Institute for hundreds of young people from about 11 countries, someone needed to say to them, "Thanks for coming. Thanks for the act of faith, for coming in spite of what your parents thought to the contrary. You're good to look at in the streets of Jerusalem's prophets. Come back and God bless you!"

Book Notes

ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST by Harry B. Ellis, The Ronald Press Company, New York, 1957, $4.00. Mr. Ellis more than meets the formal qualifications of authorship on Arab-Israeli problems. For three years, as Middle East correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor,* he roamed over the Arab levant and peninsula. The end of his travels, in 1956, brought him to Israel for an extended visit. Then, upon his return to America, he took nine months off to complete his research.

A number of Middle East observers have spent far more time on this course without coming so close to par. Mr. Ellis handles the Arab-Israeli dispute with both objectivity and warmth — a combination that is as rare as it is necessary.

Each chapter heading in this book has provided disputants on either side with ideas for whole volumes. Topics include: the history of Palestine from Biblical times, Zionism, Arab nationalism, the British mandate, the contemporary Arab-Israeli hostility and, finally, the placement of this last in the over-all Middle East setting.

The problem (as in "the area") is viewed for what it is: a human tragedy of intermingled right and wrong. In one chapter, for instance, one is taken first to a Jordanian village then to an Israeli one, the two communities separated by a line drawn with only military logic. It is a tribute to the author, both as writer and observer, that this familiar confrontation should in his hands become so profoundly moving. One is also glad to note that the final chapter pro-

vides no meticulously drawn blueprint for resolving the dispute.

THE SEVEN CAVES by Carleton S. Coon, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1957, $5.75. "Much that I will say in these pages will be controversial" is a fragment that catches and disturbs the bleary eye of the Middle East reviewer in one of the opening pages of Dr. Coon's latest work. The reviewer, however, is conditioned to quite different controversies and the slipping of his reflexes into neutral is almost audible when he realizes that the author, a physical anthropologist, is referring to a "troublesome Neanderthal problem." This pleasant bit of trouble is a question, roughly, as to how Neanderthal man reached Europe and the Middle East in the Ice Age. Seventeen years of digging out caves in Tangier, Iran, Afghanistan and Syria brought to the surface hundreds of thousands of bones (animal and human), flints and potsherds — and some interesting speculation — but not the answer. For this, what is needed apparently is "one complete or nearly complete honest-to-God skull of an Ice Age fossil man." Dr. Coon, failing in this quest, now surrenders it to others (except in his dreams). Prospective seekers should be warned that they may make him unhappy unless they locate the skull in (a) a cave, (b) a cave in the Hazer Jerif Valley (Iran), in Kara Kama (Afghanistan), or near the Heifer's Outwash (Syria). Dr. Coon is not only instructive but generally entertaining, for his description of contemporary Middle Eastern life that swarmed around him and his caves.

BRIDGEHEAD, THE DRAMA OF ISRAEL by Waldo Frank, George Braziller, Inc., New York, 1957, $3.75. This is vastly more than just another book about modern Israel. Indeed the author places Israel and the Jewish people in the context of the encounter with God — with the Covenant. Frank, a man of great and recognized literary talents, has both fears and hopes for Israel. Like Dr. Hugo Bergman and Martin Buber, both of the Hebrew University, he sees Israel as much more than just another nation. Indeed if it becomes a "normal" nation, "it must betray its essence and will soon vanish." Modern states rely too much on "weaker, shallower weapons: dollars, diplomacy, arms." And this is the great danger facing Israel. Frank, of course, also believes a heavy responsibility for peace in the Middle East rests upon Christianity and Islam, both of which have a deep kinship with Judaism and could not have existed apart from it. In fact, the interest of these two descendant religions in their own survival, the author suggests, is one reason why Israel is reestablished.

VOICE OF ISRAEL by Abba Eban, Horizon Press, New York, 1957, $3.95. It is a rare thing when the aspirations of a nation may be heard in the voice of one of its ambassadors. If, in this case, Mr. Eban's eloquence is powerful enough to carry through the usual diplomatic sound-barrier, it must be noted that he has had a strong start in the very nature of Israel's problems and achievements. These have not been lacking in dramatic uniqueness. A winning combination, this collection of speeches made by Ambassador Eban before United Nations organs and private gatherings over the past eight years.

RUSSIA SINCE 1917 by Frederick L. Schuman, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1957, $6.50. In his censure of the Eisenhower Doctrine, recorded in both this and the previous *Land Reborn,* Professor Schuman gives ample evidence of his distrust of military alliances as a means of combatting the Communist challenge. But a refusal to wield a particular weapon does not necessarily mean a failure to recognize the enemy. Here in the larger context of his newest book on the Soviet Union Professor Schuman makes clear that international Communism does pose a challenge to the U.S. and what he believes this to be. He sees it in the Soviet achievement in creating an economy of relative abundance out of initial conditions of mass poverty. This, according to the author, is the basic strength of the Kremlin in its struggle with the Free World. ("precisely here . . . rather than in threats of conspiracy, subversion, sedition, or military aggression"). Operation bootstrap produced the world's second most powerful industrial machine in forty years. Ergo its international appeal, "since most of mankind is still desperately poor and clamoring for freedom from poverty, at whatever the cost in other freedoms . . ." Those already attuned to the same clamor from the peoples of the Middle East will find this thesis interesting, as they will the historical review of Soviet domestic and international politics with which *Russia Since 1917* mainly concerns itself.

THOUGHTS FOR TIMES LIKE THESE by S. Ralph Harlow, Philosophical Library, New York, 1957, $3.50. Dr. Harlow, Emeritus Professor of Religion and Biblical Literature of Smith College and one of the prophetic spirits of our day, measures modern social and religious problems against the yardstick of the Judeo-Christian ethic. The experiences of forty years of active teaching and social pioneering has gone into this inspiring and vital book. Many subjects are treated: the race problem, marriage, modern Israel, and even fasting. In the West we rarely fast but often pass up "the bread of life." This is not a criticism that can be made of *Thoughts for Times Like These.* Distilled here is the spiritual nourishment of a rich and full life of service.

Help a friend to a small corner on the Near East:

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Land Reborn welcomes communications from readers. All are subject, however, to condensation.

I was interested in your symposium on the Eisenhower Doctrine in the August 25th issue of *Land Reborn*. The answers of Campbell, Eliot and Schuman to Question #4 were printed, but not Chester Bowles' reply. Opposite his name was printed: "(Omitted — Editors)." May I ask why this answer was omitted, and what Mr. Bowles said in reply to this question?

Norman D. Palmer
Professor of Political Science
University of Pennsylvania

Our use of the word "omitted" was perhaps unfortunate. Each contributor was asked to answer any five of the seven questions presented to him. Question #4 was one of the two questions Mr. Bowles did not answer — Editors.

The August 25th issue of *Land Reborn* is an outstanding one, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you . . .

Norman Acton, Exec. Dir.
U.S. Committee for UNICEF
New York, N. Y.

. . . I agree with Mr. Bowles in his evaluation of the Middle East problem as "predominantly political, economic and ideological" rather than military, but isn't that the nature of *our* problem, too, here in the United States? By this I mean that our recent failures to develop the proper solutions in foreign affairs — and not only for the Middle East — may be attributed to underlying domestic attitudes that can also be summed up as political, economic and ideological. Too much blame can thus be laid at the door of the State Department. How much money, for instance, would Congress appropriate for a development and technical assistance program that was not justified as a direct defense against the Communist military threat? How much leeway, again would Congress grant to the elaboration of an ideological or political program that went beyond the simplism of "Soviet Union bad, U.S. good"?

Dick Wilson
Norwalk, Conn.

I am interested in the Palestine question and find the contents in your magazine interesting and informative.

Major Herbert Payton
Lansing, Michigan

ARAB STAMP THEMES . . . *(cont. from page 8)*

stamps commemorating the defense of Port Said from the Anglo-French forces, and a special stamp marking the reoccupation of the Gaza strip. The latter, released last Spring, has the inscription "Part of the Arab Nation" in English and "Ghaza 'arabiya" in Arabic and a map of the Strip. This stamp is the first on which the phrase "Arab nation" appears. It is one of the few instances, too, of an Arab reference to Palestine problems. The best-known: a commemorative issue of May 1948 featuring an inset of Farouk over a column of Egyptian troops entering Gaza.

Syria and Lebanon have noted inter-Arab conferences which met in Damascus or Beirut, e.g. the Arab Archeological and Engineering Conventions in 1947 and the Arab Medical and Lawyers' Conferences in 1944 and 1946. Syria also maintains its claim to Turkish Iskanderun through its postal releases. Whenever a map of Syria appears, it invariably includes the Iskanderun area.

Saudi Arabia issues (at various times since 1945) have honored the visits of other Arab rulers: Farouk, Chamoun of Lebanon, Tallal and Hussein of Jordan. And the same for such non-Arab leaders as Zahir Shah of Afghanistan and Ghulam Mohammad of Pakistan.

Jordan has limited its commemorative issues to such things as openings of Parliament, independence, the acquisition of Eastern Palestine and Hussein's accession to the throne and his marriage. Until recently, Iraq had been even more parsimonious. The end of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty rated an issue in 1955 and the Arab Engineers Conference in Baghdad was noted in 1956. Otherwise, the events commemorated have been the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, which every country in the world commemorated, the accession of Feisal II and the Iraqi development program.

One occasion — the Arab Postal Union founding in early 1955 — has been the subject of a great many issues by the Arab nations. In fact, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia more or less simultaneously released stamps of similar design noting its opening. Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Syria have issued other sets concerning this single example of real cooperation among the Arab states.

As Arab nationalism grows in intensity, it will probably become a much more frequent motif of Arabic stamps. At present, however, one is more struck by its rarity. Indeed, the most recent example seems to be rather a subtle critique of the manner in which certain Arab leaders utilize Arab nationalism for their own ends. Last November, as English, French and Israeli armies were invading Egypt, President Chamoun called a meeting of Arab heads of state in Beirut to develop a united attitude toward the three power action. All major Arab states were represented by their Presidents or Kings, except Egypt; Nasser named the Egyptian ambassador to Beirut as the Egyptian delegate. Last spring, Lebanon released a horribly designed and printed set to commemorate this meeting. The set pictures each of the heads of state except the Egyptian President. Instead, one finds the latter's ambassador. An indirect postal slap at Nasser and at Arab nationalism?

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Personal

December 9, 1957

Mr. Irving M. Engel, President
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Engel:

Thank you so much for the advance copy of The People Take the Lead. It is a very valuable pamphlet and I would appreciate additional copies.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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November 21, 1957

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

With this advance copy of The People Take the Lead, I would like, once again, to extend to you our deepest thanks. We know that your words will help win universal recognition of America's continuing progress in civil rights.

Should you care to have us send you additional complimentary copies, we will be happy to do so.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Irving M. Engel

Irving M. Engel

IME:em

148-5-57-25M

January 30, 1958

Mrs. Jessie D. Ames
The Wren's Nest
Tyron, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

It was a delightful surprise to receive a note from you. Yes we are still attempting to carry on the work of bringing the woman leadership together in the South, to serve the new problems as they arise.

It is a somewhat rather different plan from the old. From the denominational headquarters come the names of the women to be called. This include women of all the main protestant denominations, Negro and white, also they come from three Jewish women organizations and the Catholic Rural Committee Cooperates of the South. You can see, the leaders change from year to year, but these women have the same courage and the same eagerness to face the problems of these days.

The Southern Regional Council does work in other phases at the grass roots. We work with several state organizations under Mr. Fred Routh and Dr. C. H. Parrish. Dr. Parrish just works part time. He is a teacher at the University of Louisville, the first Negro ever put on the staff. The work does very well in all the states, except right now in Mississippi. This comes from lack of stamina and leadership. The Council is progressing very well under the leadership of Mr. Harold Fleming. He is beginning to be recognized over the nation, and we here at home think he was just made for the director's place.

The Woman's Division certainly surprised me, as never in their history have they ever made an award to anyone. The particular occasion was the tenth anniversary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

(continued)

I think about you and Lulu and Mary a great deal. Just where is Lulu? I heard that Mary is married and lives in Texas.

I saw the Stokelys at a meeting at Arden House, Harriman, New York. They told me what a delightful time they had interviewing you.

Josephine Wilkins is still very active in many things. Mrs. Heyman is head of our U. N. chapter. I do not see Rebecca Gershon often and I suppose you know Mrs. Underwood died last year. I believe that is about all the news I have to give you about the old crowd.

With the best of wishes to you always, I remain

Sincerely,

DT:lec

Dorothy Tilly

(Signed in Mrs. Tilly's absence)

Personal

February 10, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sifton
Walker Building
734 - 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

I will be in Washington Thursday afternoon of this week and will call you. I hope I may see you.

Hurriedly,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

February 11, 1958

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ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Miss Stevens advises that the person responsible for the little wooded crosses and the communion service at Cleveland was Mrs. C. C. Long, Literature Headquarters, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio.

Sincerely,

Charlotte R. French
Office Secretary

Pennie

February 10, 1958

Miss Charlotte R. French
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss French:

Thank you so much for the information about the little crosses. You are always more than good to me and through the years have rendered many favors for me. Please know that I appreciate them and love you all the more.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

February 6, 1958

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110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of February 4 has come in Miss Stevens' absence. As she will not return until the end of next week, I thought I would write you my findings regarding the little wooden crosses.

I called several people in the building, who would know about the use of the crosses, and finally found that they were used in Cleveland in 1950. It is felt that the local committee there probably secured them. One of the members of the Committee on Arrangements at that time was Mrs. John Seward. The address then was 10803 Orville Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Perhaps she may be able to furnish you with information about securing the wooden crosses.

I made inquiry of the Methodist Publishing Company, but they did not have any suggestions.

With every good wish, always -

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte R. French
Office Secretary

Personal

February 11, 1958

Miss Catherine Stoney
125 Christopher Street, Apt. 4J
New York, New York

Dear Catherine:

I will be in New York Friday and will stay over Friday night at the Prince George Hotel. I will leave Saturday morning on the Southerner. I would like to get in touch with you.

I was in New York some weeks ago and called Georgia's home trying to get in touch with you. I received no answer to the phone call.

Hoping I can see you, I remain

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

(Signed in the absence of Mrs. Tilly)

Personal

February 12, 1958

Mrs. C. C. Long
Literature Headquarters
7820 Reading Road
Cincinnati 37, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Long:

At our Assembly in Columbus, Ohio (I believe it was) we were given little crosses as we arose from the communion table. I am wondering if you could tell me where I could get little crosses like those used then. I need about one hundred for our Day Apart at my church. I would appreciate this information very much.

With the best of wishes to you and thanks for all the favors rendered for me, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Signed in Mrs. Tilly's absence)

Pecans

February 21, 1958

Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a check for three dollars, for which please send five pounds of shelled pecans to:

Mrs. Henry Putzel, Jr.
3703 Thirty-Third Place, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

I hope the extra fifty cents will cover postage.

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Encl.

Personal

February 21, 1958

Mr. P. D. East
The Petal Paper
Petal, Mississippi

Dear Mr. East:

My absence from the city for the past few days prevented me from reading your Tuskegee Race Relations Sunday Address and returning it to you. I read it with a great deal of interest, so did the others in the office.

I can certainly forgive you for calling me "wicked" and accept your Address as a "peace offering."

Enclosed you will find my check for three dollars for the renewal of the Petal Paper.

Deeply appreciative of your daring battle against the forces of the Citizens Council, the Ku Klux Klan, etc., I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls.

Mrs Tilly

February 25, 1958

American Christian Palestine Committee
65 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

ATTN: Mr. Baer

Dear Mr. Baer:

Enclosed please find "A Prayer for Israel," by Mrs. M. E. Tilly. This is being sent in fulfillment of a request made upon her.

If Mrs. Tilly can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to call upon her.

Sincerely,

Mildred Flowers
Office Secretary

MF
Enclosure - 1

A PRAYER FOR ISRAEL

By

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Eternal God, most High, most Holy!
The same yesterday, today and forever!
"Thine is the greatness, and the power
and the glory, and the victory and the majesty!"
Thy promises are eternal and never failing!

We give thanks that, as in the past, Thou did lead
Thy children out of bondage to the Promise Land,
Thou has again redeemed Thy promise and brought
Israel's wandering, persecuted, homesick children
to the haven of their home land.

We give thanks that in their darkest hours,
Their dreams never faded, their hope never waned
and their faith never flickered in the god of
their fathers.

We give thanks for the vision and courage of its
statesmen of this today - so great - it could
only come from a Higher source.

Ten years have they builded and made a nation in the
desert - Surely, O God, Thou has been with them.

With Thy love and tender compassion, deal gently
with this new nation, we pray.

Thou who holds the earth and the sea in the hollow
of Thy hands, water the earth that it may
yield a bounteous harvest that the growing
population may be fed.

O, God of wisdom, impart Thy wisdom and understanding
to the leaders of Israel that in Thy way and
Thy will reconciliation may be made with their
neighbor.

O God of Love, speak peace to Jew and Arab alike,
that they may live as kindred people should.

"Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever: the
scepter of Thy kingdom is a scepter of
righteousness."

Amen.

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April 2, 1958

Mr. George Field
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

You have my agreement, thank you for your good work.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

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December 2, 1958

Wright Studio
5333 Ohmer Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Need order filled sooner. Wire collect if may expect it this week.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

April 8, 1958

Dr. & Mrs. Ellis Finger
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear friends:

Martha Burt wrote me of the tragedy that has taken Mrs. Ratliff from us. I do not know when I have ever grieved so over the loss of one outside of my family. Her going is a great loss to her family, I know. How she loved all of you! Always when we were together she would let us know in many ways how proud she was of Ellis and Mamie and the little boys. And she loved her sons and when the little girl came to one of them she wrote me a note that at last she had a granddaughter.

My heart goes out to all of you in sympathy. There is a deep heartache in many a person because she is with us no more. How the Negroes of Mississippi will miss her! She has been their spokesman many a time.

Those of us who worked closely with her will miss the support she gave us as she took stands against the mores of our section. We need her so. I have always treasured the fact that I was the one who proposed her for the presidency of our Southeastern Jurisdiction W.S.C.S.

The Methodist church has suffered a great loss. It needs people like Mrs. Ratliff, who never wavered in her conviction of right. No Bishop could shake her. She kept smiling, answered with soft tones but firm words.

It is hard to face her not being with us. She is so needed. Her Mississippi needs her.

(continued)

Surely our answer must be that each of us who leaned on her, must become props ourselves and determine more strongly that justice and right shall prevail.

There was grief and consternation in our office when we read Mrs. Burt's letter. The Southern Regional Council will miss her, too.

God bless all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 16, 1958

Mr. Phil Hammer
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Phil:

I understand your full schedule and I do not mean to add to your burdens, but the boy is anxious to see you. Why not put it on a business basis as you do other people, and let him pay for the services of your firm.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 18, 1958

House of Marlu
1120 Milner Crescent
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover, I am returning to you the stainless steel cutlery which you sent to me.

While it is all you claim it to be, I do not need it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Eaton's
Manifold Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
HERBERT T. JENKINS, CHIEF
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 21, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 18th.

I have forwarded your letter on to Lt. I. A. Thomas of 'the Vice Squad with instructions to spend as much time as is necessary to arrest the perpetrators and eliminate the complaint you reported.

With deepest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

H T Jenkins
Chief of Police

HTJ:GP
c. c.
Lt. I. A. Thomas

ATLANTA THE DOGWOOD CITY

April 18, 1958

Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins
Chief of Police
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Some days ago a Negro woman on the evening shift at the Scripto Plant on Boulevard, came to me and said that every night there are white men in cars attempting to pick up the women. She also stated that her husband and the husbands of other women feel it necessary to come for them at 11:00, the end of their shift--to protect them.

I know you do not want such a thing as this in Atlanta. I appreciate, very much, the services the police force renders Atlanta.

I am in a circle at Haygood Memorial Methodist Church with your sister, Mrs. Dobbs and have had delightful fellowship with her in the church.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 22, 1958

Reverend Norton R. Campbell
107 Yancey Drive
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Mr. Tilly and I both wish to thank you for the courtesies you showed to us and also for the privilege of being with your group Monday evening. It was a most heartening experience. It gives me joy to see our younger preachers so unafraid to face social issues--your Dr. Cook of Zion Church is a great soul.

The group so freely asking questions was evidence of the confidence they have in each other.

I am enclosing a copy of the analysis of the Civil Rights legislation passed last year by Congress. It is regrettable that the Civil Rights Commission was authorized for only two years, beginning last September and its chairman has just now been confirmed by Congress. Thus it has but little more than a year to function.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

April 30, 1958

Bishop W. R. Wilkes
643 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Bishop Wilkes:

Some days ago, one of the Hampton women, a member of our Methodist Church came to me with this story; there is an A. M. E. Church in Hampton that is almost falling down. It is unused and the doors are gone. Children play in the building and there is danger that the belfry may fall on them. It has become an eyesore to the little town.

There has been threats by people of ill will to burn it or tear it down. The woman that came to me is afraid if this threat is carried out, it might be the beginning of some serious things. She feels that the A. M. E. Church, itself, should tear the building down and certainly no ill responsible people.

I promised to call this to your attention. The contact person in Hampton is Mr. A. N. Mitcham at the Post Office.

With the best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 15, 1958

Dr. Charles F. Boss, Jr.
World Peace Commission
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dr. Boss:

Could you give me the information as to how many times our government has sent military forces into Latin America? I had those figures up to a few years ago but I have lost them. I would certainly thank you for this information.

I do not like war generals for presidents.

With best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

May 28, 1958

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
W. N. C. A.
415 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mrs. Bromley:

I regret that I was out of the city when your letter and telegram came. I sincerely hope Dr. Bennett accepts. For years I have studied and used his books on social action.

I know Mr. O'Gara only as editor of Commonweal, but this is enough to know, to feel he will be a splendid addition to the Board. I know something of your last two listed alternates and Rev. Edward O. Miller must be fine if Pat says so. So I would say ask Dr. Miller first, if Dr. Bennett refuses. I wired you I agreed to a smaller Board unless we could secure strong people.

Wishing you success in this most important undertaking, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy R. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DRT:lec

June 16, 1958

Honorable Antonio Fernos-Isern
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fernos-Isern:

Next week at Berea, Kentucky, I will be teaching a course on "North American Neighbors" to a leadership group of Negro and white women from several states of the Union.

Of course Puerto Rico is in this North American Neighborhood, and we are very interested in "Operation Boot Strap." We have a great deal of material dealing with history, religion, etc., also your speech recorded in the Congressional Record and the article you had inserted in it by Constance Brown.

But we would greatly appreciate a message from you. If you are busy, just send greetings or any material you feel we need. It will mean very much to the women. I know it is asking much from a busy Congressman.

Please address:

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Lincoln Leadership School
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

(continued)

It will be held for me, if it reaches the college before I get there.

I am daring to make this request because of my great interest in all that effects Puerto Rico, and I believe this will stimulate the interest of the women.

Sincerely thanking you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

June 16, 1958

Honorable E. L. Bartlett
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

Next week, June 23-27, I will be in Berea, Kentucky teaching a course on "North American Neighbors" to a church leadership group of white and Negro women from several States.

We will be very much concerned about Alaska and her plea for Statehood. I have the Congressional Records of the debate in the House. The women in class will write their Senators. Now here are our requests:

1. As we'll be away from daily papers, please mail me if the bill passes the Senate.

2. We would like some message from you to the class or any material you may have on Alaska.

This is asking much of a Congressman, but it is a way to stimulate interest and make lasting friends for Alaska.

Please send to this address:
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Lincoln Leadership School
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

(continued)

If you want to know who I am, ask Brooks Hayes of Arkansas. We have been friends for years.

Hoping this will not try your patience, I remain

Yours sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

July 31, 1958

Mr. Claudell Barrett, II
P. O. Box 76
Social Circle, Georgia

Dear Mr. Barrett:

The delay in answering your letter has not been because of indifference but because I have spent some time trying to find a school for you. Everywhere, I am faced with the problem of your low grades. Unfortunately for you, scholarships are only awarded to those who have high grades.

I talked to one of the professors at Morehouse and he and others with whom I talked have suggested that you work a year, save all you can and start again. We find many people who go to school one year and work the next and usually in the last two years are able to find help.

Please know that I am concerned and regret that I can find no way to help you right now. Keep your ambition up for an education and I am sure you will find a way. The way always opens for one who keeps on trying.

You have my best wishes.

Sincerely,

/c

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

P.O. Box 74
Social Circle, Ga.
July 16, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Dilly
1013 Highland Ave N.E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs Dilly:

Mrs. Emma Maskdower has told me about how nice you are about helping colored people go to school. I need help and I am begging you, please help me. My name is Claudel Barrett, I am 19 years old, born in Walton County, Social Circle, Georgia. I have finished the Social Circle Colored High School and have

spent one semester in Morris Brown College. I was unable to complete the year because I didn't have the money. I must admit that my grades were very poor but that was because I had to stay up late and try to study after coming home from work. I'm sure I could have made better grades if I had a chance but going to school at 7:30 in the morning and getting home from work at 3 o'clock in the night was real hard. I am working now at a poultry plant but the work isn't regular and I haven't had a chance to make much money.

I have just enough to buy a few Clothes. I would be willing to work on the Campus if I could. So, Mrs. Tilly I am begging you for a scholarship to any negro college you can, Please. my parents are poor and they are not able to send me. So I am calling upon you for help, Mrs. Tilly I am a Christian, a member of Cargile Chapel A.M.E Church. Both my parents and I are known by all the white people here. Mrs. Tilly I want an education more than anything else in this world but I'm not able. you can get my high school records at any

time you want them.

I would be glad to come to Atlanta for an interview at any time convenient to you. If you tell me the time and place I'll be there. I am enclosing a photo for identification. Mrs Tilly understand that I am willing to go to any college you can get me in. I am depending upon you so please let me hear from you immediately. Mrs. Mackdowes can recommend me. Thank you so much in advance.

Very sincerely yours,
Claudel Barrett

Mrs J. D. Erskine
Huntsville Road
Danville - Ky
Pres. U. C. W. of Ky

Huntsville Rd

July 31, 1958

Honorable Antonio Fernos-Isern
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fernos-Isern:

This is a belated thanks of the women of the school at Berea, Kentucky, but we do want you to know that we very much appreciated the material you sent to us from Puerto Rico. The leaflet is the best material we had on your Commonwealth. The book of games we used also.

Altogether it was a delightful study, due in part to the help you gave to us.

Please accept our thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lcc

July 31, 1958

Honorable E. L. Bartlett
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

This is a belated thanks for your help in the workshop we had in Berea, Kentucky. Our women were delighted that they had direct information from you about the Alaskan Statehood. Our regret was action was not taken by congress before our school was over.

I have met some of the women in other conferences and they are very happy, as all of us should be that Alaska is now an official State.

Please accept out thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

July 31, 1958

Time Inc.
540 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

On June 14, I sent you a check for $13.50 for the book "The Religions of The World." You cashed the check June 26, through Hamilton National Bank, why the delay I do not know. To date, I have never received the book.

Please look into this matter and let me have the book for we need it in the Church School of Mission this summer.

I would appreciate your immediate attention to this.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

July 31, 1958

Honorable John A. Burns
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

The protestant women of this community will study North American Neighbors and of course Hawaii is included in the study. The next class I have will be August 18-22. We would very much like some factual material from you on Hawaii and also a copy of the bill before congress granting Statehood to Hawaii.

You may be assured that I am interested that Hawaii, like Alaska, will become a more definite part of our nation.

Any material you send us will be greatly appreciated.

With the best of wishes for the success of the Statehood bill and thanks to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

August 29, 1958

Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Sirs:

I was one of those who taught in the Lincoln Leadership School of Christian Service, and I had ordered a book to be sent to me at Berea from Life Magazine. The book was "The Religions of the World." It did not come while I was there.

I have received a letter from Life Magazine dated August 22, stating that it was mailed to the college. If it came after I left, I would appreciate it if you would see if you could find it. In the meantime Life Magazine has shipped me another copy, and I am to send one back, if the one came to Berea can be found.

I regret to cause you this trouble but the book is very valuable. I am enclosing a stamp, so please let me know if it is at Berea College.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

Personal

November 14, 1958

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tennessee

Dear Ruth:

The Emory meeting last Wednesday was really more than nice. We spent several hours trying to think through things and I am sure the Board will receive a letter in the next few days from Ada Fort.

I hope you are going to find a way to be with us on December 12, ~~so~~ let me know as soon as possible, for at present I am counting on you either for a Christmas story of Christmas meditation. As I told you, we will begin at 10:00 that Friday morning and will close after lunch.

If you come in town that night before, I will make your reservation at the Briarcliff Hotel for it is near, and our Woman's society will be your host.

It will be more than wonderful if you can find a way to come.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Pen

November 18, 1958

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston, Georgia

Dear Penelope:

You'll see I've soft pedaled the school question but if you feel you can, give this quote from James Mackay in Monday's Atlanta Constitution.

I suggest you might get your preacher to have read responsively the 13th Chapter of 1st Corithians. It is in the Hymn book - 1st reading - 19th Sunday, p. 584, or if there are no Hymn books you read it or get him to as his New Testament scripture lesson.

Love,

Dorothy

P. S. I'M sorry this is late - but just couldn't help it.

DRT

/lec

Building Bridges of Understanding

I would like to talk to you today on the subject of Bridge Building. You know something of what it means to span the gorges or to build across roaring rivers of water. It requires a master mind, who measures the depth and the dangers, who knows the need of material, who has a dream of what he is doing -- and sees the finished span before he ever begins.

The world is in need of bridge builders today, to use this same skill in yet another way. The widest distances in the world today are not over oceans and continents, or over rivers and mountain passes but between the races of men.

Dr. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, in a recent address, said his son came back from over-seas at the end of World War II, and seriously said to him, "I think all the bridges of the old world have been destroyed." Dr. Dahlberg reminded his audience that before World War I, travel was free but now it requires a visa to cross every boundary.

The women of the Woman's Society of Christian Service who have studied North American Neighbors are very conscious that the greatest distance in the world today is that 40 mile stretch of water that separate the United States, Alaska and Russia. Most any day you see on TV, our alert men, listening for radar and suddenly they lift the wings of the airplane and fly to the very very dead line between Russia and our country. The same thing must happen on the other side of the miles of the sea. Until that forty miles of water can be bridged with friendly hands on both sides, the world is not safe.

There is one way. Paul writes it all in his great love poem, the 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians. In writing a review of James Dabbs' "Southern Heritage," Mr. Ralph McGill said the book should be placed in every hand, like the Gideon Bibles in hotel rooms. If Paul's poem could be read by all those in high places of government authority each day, our piles of missles

would disappear and our atomic energy could be put to the real service of humanity, irrigating the deserts, melting the ice capes of the world. Thus making room for the human family and providing for the well being.

Let us think of bridge builders. The Master paved the way when he conversed with a woman at the well of the hated Samaratan people and made her the first city missionary and made the hero of his greatest story a city of Samaria.

We are living in the present time and the days are well filled with those who build with understanding across the differences of men. Let's see a few of them:

Sunday, November 16th edition of Atlanta Journal-Constitution carried an AP story of today's bridge builders. The article was headed "Know One Another," Living Experiment Heals World Wounds." It is a story of an organization called "Experiment in International Living," founded by Donald Watt, personnel director of Syracuse University at the time, after he attended several international conferences that failed "because the members met only in formal sessions." Mr. Watt says he realized "International understanding is best achieved in the family unit."

So, the Experiment has sent 8,000 young Americans into foreign homes and settled 2,000 youngsters from other lands in American homes.

The result over 26 years has been a mounting tide of friendliness between guests and hosts — with a few minor upsets.

A Washington mother played hostess to a Russian boy. When he left, she put her aching head in her hands and announced:

"I now pray every night for John Foster Dulles."

In Brattleboro, Vt., another hostess took a different view of her temporary foster children from the Soviet Union.

"Granting a few difficulties anyone would have going into a strange home and a strange country, they were marvelous guests," she said.

There was the young Yugoslav who waxed overly enthusiastic about American apple pie and spent the afternoon with a severe stomach ache.

And there was the graduate student from Warsaw, Poland, who earned his masters' degree with a treatise on Eugene O'Neill and who learned English first hand when he visited families in Norwich, Vt., and Hanover, N. H.

The experiment, with headquarters here, estimates it has touched more than 70,000 lives all over the world.

Participants pay their own expenses and a fee that keeps the Experiment going. About 10 per cent of each year's exchanges receive scholarship aid. The Experiment has funds through alumni gifts and foundation grants.

These young people and their hosts are building enduring bridges of friendship and unstanding. Here, let us hope they'll bridge that 40 miles of water between the United States and Russia.

Chandu Ray himself is Bishop of Anglican Church of West Pakistan, former area secretary for India, Pakistan and Ceylon, the United Bible Society of the world. He had the assignment of leading the worship service for the Assembly of United Church Women in America meeting in Denver this October,- bridge builder across the divisions of faiths and peace messenger across the continents.

Harry S. Truman, now a past president of our country is an interesting personality. Did you ever think of him as a bridge builder? Well he is. You could say the relationship of our country and Mexico has always been good. We had too many wars and skirmishes. When Truman's presidential plane, the Sacred Cow landed at Mexico airport at 10:00 a.m. on March 3, 1947, it marked the first time that a president of the United States had officially visited the

Mexican capitol. The primary purpose of the visit was to strengthen friendship - and it did.

Mexico City rolled out its red carpet of welcome. The most significant and important episode was the laying of a wreath on the statue of the Ninos Heroes. The Ninos were the heroes in the Mexican-American War, who were trapped in a crucial battle for Mexico City. Rather than being taken prisoners they wrapped themselves in the Mexican Flag and jumped to their death. The simple and sincere tribute which President Truman paid to them and their cause removed any lingering doubt of United States "non-intervention."

On April 29, Mr. Truman sent the "Sacred Cow" to Mexico to bring President Aleman and his party for a visit to our country - the first time a Mexican President had ever visited the United States and Washington put on gala attire to receive him. His picture adorned the lamppost and his speech was broadcasted in 25 languages. He spoke to a joint session of congress. After honors in Washington, he continued a triumphant march to New York, where Columbia University conferred on him an honorary degree.

On September 1950 the countries exchanged captured flags - in each capitol city a full military ceremony was staged. Today our relationship with Mexico is more friendly than even with Canada and far more friendly than with any other nation. You remember, don't you, the spectacle of Vice-President Nixon's visit to Latin America still rankles.

In Washington, the Post gave a nice story of Puerto Rico, headed "Puerto Rico Does Itself Proud." This little island held out a friendly hand to this ambassador of ours of the Republican party and the friendliness was really due to acts of Harry Truman when he was president. You remember the attempted assassination of him by some Puerto Ricans, then the trial and their sentence. Do you remember, also Mr. Truman pardoned them. It was President Truman who on August 5, 1947 signed an act giving Puerto Rico the right to chose its

Chief executive by popular vote and in 1952 President Truman signed a congressional resolution elevating the island to the status of Commonwealth associated with the United States. Harry S. Truman, a builder of bridges of understanding over National and international chasms!. We hail him!

Coming to our home ground over and over again people are saying "the lines of communication between the races are broken down." It is like saying "London bridges are falling down," when long since they have fallen or have never been. Communion between the races has never been and now we [redacted] angry [redacted].

Our doctrine in our State Constitutions of "equal but [redacted]te" education for our children - was separate all right from the beginning but equal never was.

There were bridge builders who told this story over and over again and the people heeded here and there - two "saints of the cloth," Dr. Ashly Jones a Baptist Divine and our own Dr. R. L. Russell - both men old in wisdom and in years - and there comes to mind the last verse of the poem "The Bridge Builder."

"Why build you the bridge at eventide?
The builder lifted his old grey head,
Good friend, in the paths I have come, he said
There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
The chasm that has been naught to me
To that fair haired youth may a pit fall be
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.

In our conference there are many ministers whose lives were touched by Dr. Russell and they are builders of the Way today.

God is throwing a challenge, greater than ever before us. He is daring us, coaxing us, to make our South the proving ground of democracy, the proving ground of Chrisitanity! We are faced with a decision that will affect our children for generations to come - private schools with education for few or integrated schools. Again, I say read and reread the Love Poem written to the quarreling Corithians - read it over and over again, and ~~think~~ think of Christ Himself.

"If You were here today--
Wearing humanity's flesh, and walking its way
As once You trod Judea's stony path,
What would You do?
In each young, ardent restless soul
Halted on some Damascus road
By your compelling voice
In every quiet, steadfast soul committed,
To Your ideal of love and sacrifice
In countless longing, upward reaching heart.
In doubting disciples, questioning, half awake
In world wide millions torn by blast of war
Then-if You must use us today,
These minds of ours, these voices
Hands, feet, eyes that you have touched
You inescapable Immanuel!
What shall we do?

The answer of Master Builder of the race, "Little children love one another." And there abideth faith, hope and love, but the greatest of these is love. Who will bridge the chasm? Who will heal the breaches?

Esleeck
Glearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

I can speak for no one but myself, as a parent of two of the million students in the public schools of Georgia. I can speak only as one mindful of the hopes and fears of the 30,000 teachers who strive daily to pass the light of truth on to the boys and girls of Georgia. I can speak only as one of the millions of beneficiaries of our public schools, both as a student and as a parent. I can speak only as one of the hundreds of thousands of parents who simply cannot afford to pay the cost of an accredited private school education -- even assuming such facilities were available.

Extra Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Pw

November 21, 1958

Dr. Ralph Harlow
89 Bridge Street
North Hampton, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Harlow:

How did you happen to remember me through all these years? Your note of congratulations, enclosing your poem, which I have used many times, was a most pleasant surprise. I received it the week I was teaching, each night a group of women from five rural churches about twenty-five miles from Atlanta. I read the poem to them. They asked for copies and it was mimeographed and given to them. I hope I wasn't infringing on copyrights. We also sang your hymn, "O young and fearless prophet."

I will appreciate receiving your book. I wish the full story could be told of the brave "little" women of this section, who even against the will of their husbands, are taking stands that both Christianity and law are involved in obedience to the Supreme Court School Decision, and until every person in our nation is a full citizen--our country cannot be a true democracy or a Christian nation. The story cannot be told for the sake of the very women who are doing these things.

Many of us are stirred by the mighty challenge and opportunity God is hurling at our section to become the proving ground of Christianity and democracy.

I want you to know I often cry out the words of your hymn, "O young and fearless prophet, How much we need Thy presence here."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

Directof of Women's Work

Per

November 21, 1958

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
349 W. Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Annie Tait:

I am always surprised that one as busy as you are, find time to do so many gracious things.

Your letter of congratulations was most appreciated. I have some pangs of conscience about the citation. When we see our Southern States so rampant now over the school decision, you wonder if anyone, preacher or layman, deserves any recognition for any efforts made to teach brotherhood.

I am so glad you will still be at the Ponce de Leon office. To lose Dr. Calhoun and then you would have been a very heavy loss to me. It has been a joy to me to have worked through the years with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

Per

November 21, 1958

Dr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Box 1176
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

What a pleasant surprise it was to receive your letter of congratulations. For you, so busy and away from Atlanta, even to notice the Denven action and then take time to write the gracious note to me was a thrill to me, and really a "shove" to push on.

For the United Church Women of the United States to pay heed to what we are trying to do in our troubled area touched me deeply. As much as I appreciated it, your note means even more to me.

I cherish the memory of those conferences I had with you in your office when I needed support and courage.

We had our Workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned October 16-17. One hundred fifty-nine women came from eleven states and did hard thinking and came out with an action program of S. O. S. (Save Our Schools) The Atlanta women immediately began work. There is quite a stir in our city as we face the closing of schools in September. Our Mayor is spear-heading a movement of "local option." There is never a dull moment in these days!

It is truly great "to be alive in such an age." Really it is thrilling to be in the midst and have a little part in God's remaking of His world.

We miss you, but take heart in the thought that you may be able to do greater work for the church away from

(continued)

tension areas.

Please accept my thanks for all your kindnesses to me and most of all for the great work you are doing.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 15, 1959

Rabbi William B. Silverman
The Temple
5015 Harding Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Rabbi Silverman:

I will be in Nashville on the morning of June 30th and would like so much to see you. I promise not to take too much of your time.

Since you do not know me, I am happy to tell you that Rabbi Rothschild of this city is my friend.

Hoping I may see you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Co-operating with THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
and the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, PRESIDENT
BISHOP F. GERALD ENSLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. LLOYD A. GUSTAFSON, RECORDING SECY.
REV. IRVIN S. MOTZ, TREASURER

REV DANIEL E. TAYLOR
GENERAL SECRETARY
CHICAGO OFFICE

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK BOSS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR UNITED NATIONS
AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
[illegible] 34TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 2-8636
CABLE ADDRESS: WORLD PAX

June 17, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Wormen's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You are an angel. I hope that you will not have wings for many years yet and I think the angels we most need are needed on earth, so stay with us as long as you can and I thank you very much for your letter concerning our Seminar.

Thanks and best wishes to you forever,

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Boss

Charles F. Boss

CFB:k

Dear Mrs. Tilly July 14, 1959

I have just received your letter which was forwarded to me here at Lake Junaluska where I am spending the summer.

It pleased me very much that you want to use the quotation from my husband's book, "The Basic Beliefs of Jesus" and I gladly give my permission.

There is so much racial prejudice in this beloved country of ours that there is great need for much to be written and spoken to break down that prejudice and I think the women have a big

part in doing that.
I want to thank you
for the tribute you paid
to my husband –
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely
Lucy C. Kern

Mrs. Paul B. Kern

July 17, 1959

Miss Dorothy McConnell
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dorothy McConnell:

First of all, you know I cannot write. Secondly, I did too much research and gathered up so many facts, it was more than difficult to cut and cut the article to 1500 words. Thirdly, if you use what I have written you may have to rename it as it may be too nearly alike Dr. Smith's book "People, Land, and Churches."

I certainly have enjoyed finding facts made by interviews, a trek through Alabama, and Georgia where there is a trail of warehouses (the largest buildings in the little towns) now empty, standing as symbols of a past cotton economy. Those staring windows got me.

To keep my heart from running away with my head, if I have any head, I made contacts with all denominational boards, and about 1/2 of the 48 state Agricultural Commissioners of the nation. By the way, the one from Mississippi blames all troubles on consolidated schools, says within the last ten years school districts were reduced from 4,211 to 151, and "nice school buildings are empty."

I found out a lots of things that made me disgusted with the Federal program. The little farmer is a victim of it while farm corporations and syndicates are getting rich with government subsidies.

There is a wonderful story of the work being done by the South Carolina Conference of the Central Jurisdiction to keep communities intact that ought to be told. Incidentally, South Carolina loses no representative in Congress because of loss of population in rural counties.

I am so full of all of this I am ready to preach sermons if I had any audience.

I certainly regret that you and I did not have a jaunt over the rural south. Let's do it soon.

Here's hoping that I have written something you can use.

Love and thanks,

From another,

Encl.

Dorothy

July 24, 1959

Miss Dorothy A. Nyland
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Dorothy:

How could you do it? Don't you know the Methodists need you? I feel like all of the young people have become orphans and I am sure they do too.

I appreciate your invitation to drop in on you and you may be sure that if I ever come to Cleveland, Ohio, I will be right on your door steps.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

After September 8, 1959 I will be leaving the "big city" to go to "the best location in the nation"

Cleveland, Ohio!

I'm to be the Secretary of Promotion of the Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, with headquarters at 2969 West 25th Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio. We are "one in Christ" and I will have the opportunity to become a part of the United Church of Christ.

I'll be living with mother in the home where I was born. The latch string is out. We live near Lake Erie and the new seaway. Do drop in at 1456 West 81st Street, Cleveland 2, Ohio.

Keep up the good work! As ever,

Dorothy Nyland

Dorothy A. Nyland

July 24, 1959

Mrs. J. D. Bragg
432 W. 61st Street
Kansas City 13, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Bragg:

My! What your note did do to boost my spirits! For you to take time to write me a note is just like you, who while doing big things here and there over the world, always some way find time to do some gracious thing that keeps hope and courage in the smallest of us.

There are many times I have needed you as I did in the early years of our work to pour my heart out to you over the frustrations that come. I do not mind any more the ugly calls or slights. I do not believe it is because my heart has become harden but I have come to understand better and sympathize with those who are so afraid of the social change there is upon us.

I prize the note from you and will always keep it.

With love and thanks to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

July 24, 1959

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Olive:

I am sure you know that you are constantly in my thoughts even if I don't put the thoughts on paper. I have the little mustard seed on my watch. You may be interested to know that John Constable was the one who put it on for me.

Yes, Dorothy does mean "Gift of God." When I was a little girl, everytime I did not do what an older brother wanted me to, he would chide me with my name. So it was really nice to get your letter saying something sweet about the name.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a section I had on 2nd Isaiah for a group in my church. I am glad you are enjoying the study of Isaiah. The Isaiahs certainly do speak a message for these troublesome times.

I would appreciate it if you would give me Mrs. Kerns' address since she is leaving Montgomery for Auburn. I most certainly do want her to be at the workshop on November 5 and 6, and I want to send her a special invitation.

I hope you are being with the grand children this summer.

With best wishes to you and Mr. Andrews.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 27, 1959

Dear Dorothy,

"Gift of God". I didn't know the name had this meaning until I read it in "Isaiah Speaks." It certainly is appropriate for you are truly His gift to many of us. And may God continue to bless and use you for a long, long time -

What a thrill I'm getting out of the study of Isaiah from the books you send - Right now I'm studying alone but hope to have a group study soon - It is so up-to-date!

Have a good summer - take it easy these hot days - and come to see us again in the fall -

My Conference at Hueman was wonderful, as always -

Love,

Olive

July 24, 1959

The Rev. Norman Gore, Rector
Episcopal Church of the Epiphany
2089 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gore:

Your letter inviting me to a dinner on May 25, has been on my desk for two months, because I really expected to come to see you and tell you why I missed the wonderful occasion of being at your church and hearing Mr. Baehr. At that time I was very ill and not even well enough to write a letter, but you may be sure that I am more than interested in the American Christian Palestine Committee, and regret so much that I did not hear Mr. Baehr. Next time he comes please let me know again.

Assuring you I did appreciate the invitation, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

July 24, 1959

Mr. Norman Gore
Executive Director
American Christian Palestine Committee
2089 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gore:

I am delighted to find that we now have a chapter of the American Christian Palestine Committee. You will certainly have my cooperation and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

ACPC

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

2089 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E. Atlanta 7, Ga. DRake 3-8338

Officers of the Atlanta Chapter

Dean Alfred Hardman
Chairman

Dr. Paul L. Garber
Vice Chairman

Dr. Oscar S. Adams
Treasurer

Louis T. Wells
Recording Secretary

Dr. Norman Gore
Executive Director

July 3, 1959

Dear Friend :

From the printed stationery you will see that your executive committee has set up its office and is ready to carry on an active program. The success of our work will depend on the degree of your loyalty and interest in the activities of the Atlanta Chapter. Our program is mainly educational. We will mail you literature, sponsor lectures and seminars, and from time to time organize social gatherings. As our first mailing, we are enclosing two items which we know will be of special interest to you.

We invite your opinions and suggestions relating to our work so that we might share our knowledge of the problems and needs of the Middle East and serve as ambassadors of good will to the community in which we live.

Yours sincerely,

Norman Gore

Norman Gore
Executive Director

NG:w

Enclosures

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

2089 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

THE REV. NORMAN GORE
Rector

DRAKE 3-8338

May 11, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Rev. Karl Baehr, Executive Director of the American Christian Palestine Committee, will visit Atlanta, and we take pleasure in inviting you to be our guest at a dinner for him at the Church of the Epiphany on Monday, May 25th, at 7:00 P.M.

Mr. Baehr, a Near East expert and member of the Speakers Research Committee of the United Nations, is a forceful, eloquent speaker. You will not want to miss his authoritative interpretation of the issues that confront us in that vital and turbulent area of the world.

The Church is located on Ponce de Leon Avenue at East Lake Road, and the entrance to the parking lot is from East Lake Road.

We enclose a post card for your convenience and ours, and we look forward to your presence with us.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Gore

Norman Gore, Rector
Church of the Epiphany

Sadie T. M. Alexander
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.
RITTENHOUSE 6-9960

November 4, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I do thank you for sending the material by air mail special delivery. I have forwarded the same to New York. It will arrive in sufficient time, as the deadline is November 15, 1959. I cannot believe that the committee will fail to select you for the award.

I was in Washington at the ADA Board Meeting, at which time I saw Dorothy Kenyon. I told Dorothy that I was going to send in your name. Dorothy was so excited that she stated she would tell the New York office that it was coming. It should have arrived by this time. Therefore, we will now sit and wait on the Lord.

It was most kind of you to suggest that you were sorry you did not think of sending my name. When I read the article in Collier's entitled 'Mrs. Tilley's Crusade,' I became embarrassed at the thought that my name would be submitted, rather than your name. It is given to few of us to have had the wisdom, imagination and will to serve as have you.

As always,

Very sincerely yours,

Sadie

Sadie T. M. Alexander

October 29, 1959

Air Mail Special

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander
Attorney
40 South Nineteenth Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Your letter followed me about a while and finally reached me at a time when many things were happening. My secretary was out because of a death in her family and this was followed by the death of Mr. Tilly's sister, hence the delay in my reply to you.

I do appreciate your efforts in my behalf but I think you are the one that should get the honor. I have started many things and shoved them on other people to carry them through. There are many people working here in the South that deserve honors. There are many things that have happened by groups working together: the unhooding of the Klans of the South wasn't an easy job, but it came to be; getting a rural hospital was another adventure that has come to pass; working in Washington to save the Farm Security Administration and out of it coming the Home Farm Loan Administration; the days spent in Detroit listening to the hearings on the difficulty between the auto workers and General Motors; being called to go to Israel with a group of five men came in a long distance call one December 26; a telephone call to serve on President Truman's Civil Rights Commission, etc., gives us some idea of how I happened to be involved in things. So I can't say I deserve any credit.

I am enclosing a sheet of the Fellowship of the Concerned and also some pages from an old copy of Collier's Weekly.

It may be entirely too late now for you to carry out your good intentions, but please know I do appreciate it and with with all my heart that I had thought of recommending you for it.

With love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/led

Sadie T. M. Alexander
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.
RITTENHOUSE 6-9960

October 14, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I would like to recommend you for the 1960 Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award. However, I find that I do not have sufficient detailed information to fill out the nomination form. Will you please send me a resume of your activities.

You probably know the nominations must be received on or before November 15, 1959. I hope this will give you ample time to supply me with the highlights, ~~how~~ of your long and your active participation in promoting civil liberties.

With warmest personal regards, I am as always

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
1013 Highland View
Atlanta 16, Georgia

April 20, 1960

Mrs. L. L. Jackson
1413 Cleburne Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

I am really thrilled that you are President of United Church Women of Alabama. You have a proven courage for the job. congratulations to the Alabama women.

Are you going to Minneapolis? If so, I'll see you there.

Love,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/mf

Mrs. Moreland G. Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama

May 2, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for the book by Mr. Dabbs. I remember well the wonderful address he made to the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta a year or so ago. His distinguished manner and gentle, Christian philosophy made a profound impression on me.

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed having you all to myself for a little while. Though I've been with you a number of times, it has always been in a crowd. My only regret was that Moreland was called away and could not share in your visit as much as he would have liked.

Our daughter, Anna Jane, is in Harris Hall at Emory. Please, however, don't push yourself to get in touch with her. You have such a busy life, and a sick husband besides. Anna has made a lot of friends and is not lonesome in Atlanta, though I know she would enjoy meeting you and learning something about the S.R.C. She came home last weekend and was telling me about her political science teacher who is very liberal. He is a graduate student named Thompson, and he discusses civil rights very freely in class. I have wondered if he knows about your work. It would probably interest him. His course has been particularly fine for her, as his understanding of the south and knowledge of government have given her an intelligent basis for facing the issues that concern us all.

I'm looking forward to being with you again.
With best wishes,

Always,

Marjorie Smith

February 24, 1961

Mrs. Robert W. Brooks
1204 Fairmont Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Brooks:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 10, to Mrs. Tilly. She has asked me to write you a few lines.

Mrs. Tilly, as you know, is out of the office attending meetings, etc. a great deal and is doing well. However, Mr. Tilly is still ill. There are days when he feels very well and others when he isn't too well and has to stay in bed. Even though, he remains in high spirit.

We are pleased that you enjoyed the Fellowship of the Concerned and appreciate your kind comments.

I am sure Mrs. Tilly would want me to thank you for writing her such a lovely and warm letter.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

1204 Fairmont Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
February 10, 1961

Mrs. M.F. Tilly
68 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs Tilly,

I have thought of you so many times since I attended the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, in Atlanta in November. I enjoyed the meeting very much, and wrote a short report of the meeting for my local church paper. I wanted the people of my church to know the deep concern that so many Southern white women have for better human relations. It was so good of you to invite me for the second time, and I am deeply grateful.

I was sorry to learn that you had not been so well, and I was pained to learn that your husband was so gravely ill at the time. However, It was a great inspiration to me to see how bravely you carried on the Workshop, when your heart was with him on his bed of illness. I would like to know how you are this time, and also whether or not your husband's condition has improved.

If it is convenient for your secretary to send me word of how things are with you, I would be very grateful.

I send you my best wishes for a good year--not only in your personal life, but in your work for the cause of human justice, which is so much a part of your life.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth D. Brooks
Mrs. Robert W.

YWCA

National Student Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N.Y.

March 13, 1961

Southern Region
Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2372

Chairman
CONNIE L. MILLIKEN
Union Theological Seminary

Vice Chairmen
MARGEE GRIMES
Wilson College
JANE MEREDITH
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
BEVERLY SAVAGE
Farmington State Teachers College

Chairman Administrative Committee
MRS. WILLIAM GENNÉ

Executive
MRS. MARGARET EDMUNSON NORTON

Associate in Administration
ODILE SWEENEY

Associates
JEAN M. WHITTET
Program Development
RUTH SHINN
Personnel and Training
ANNIE-KATE GILBERT
National Support

Consultant in Human Relations
CELESTINE L. SMITH, ED. D.

Administrative Assistant
HELEN BAIRD

President, National Board
LILACE REID BARNES

General Secretary
EDITH M. LERRIGO

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I should like to invite you to be my guest at an informal reception to be held in the Conference Room of our suite on Wednesday, March twenty-second, from four to five o'clock, to meet my new colleague, Miss Jimmie Woodward.

Jimmie, who has returned recently from two and a half years of work with the Y.W.C.A. of Malaya, now shares with me the co-executive responsibility for the work of the National Student YWCA in the Southern Region.

Please let me know if you can be with us on next Wednesday afternoon.

Cordially yours,

Rosetta E. Gardner

Rosetta E. Gardner
National Student Secretary
Southern Region

called 3-15-61
re: letter

YWCA

April 5, 1961

Mr. Ernie Hynds
City Editor
Athens Banner-Herald
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hynds:

Enclosed you will find $1.00 for which please send me copies of January 8th and 9th editions of the Athens Banner-Herald.

I have a complete file of the paper through the crisis days of the University, except January 8th and 9th. It all records a glorious story of a Southern city.

I sincerely hope these copies are available and if the charges are more than $1.00, let me know.

Sincerely

Mrs. Harold Hirsch

MET/lep
Encl.

April 11, 1961

Mrs. Ruth Brooks
1204 Fairmont Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Brooks:

I am writing a letter to you and to Mrs. Oliver because I know you know Washington and possibly can answer this call.

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council is moving to Washington to head the Potomac Institute and his secretary, Mrs. Mildred Flowers, is coming with him. She is looking for an apartment and I feel that you could help her. She will be moving there on or about June 15, and will need an unfurnished, two-bedroom apartment. She has written to some real estate agencies requesting the following information:

1. Are utilities included in the rental price?

2. What is the rent per month on a two-bedroom unit?

3. Are stove and refrigidaire included?

4. Is public transportation easily reached?

5. What is the approximate distance to downtown Washington and to my place of employment (The Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th St.,N.W.)?

6. Are elementary and high schools nearby?

7. How soon would the apartment have to be rented in order that it be held for June 15th occupancy?

8. Are there racial restrictions on occupancy? I am a Negro.

I would appreciate anything you could do to help her. She is a wonderful person and we will really miss her very much here.

I know you would like knowing her.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

April 11, 1961

Mrs. Ethel Oliver
5302 Colorado Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Oliver:

I am writing a letter to you and to Mrs. Brooks because I know you know Washington and possibly can answer this call.

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council is moving to Washington to head the Potomac Institute and his secretary, Mrs. Mildred Flowers, is coming with him. She is looking for an apartment and I feel that you could help her. She will be moving there on or about June 15, and will need an unfurnished, two-bedroom apartment. She has written to some real estate agencies requesting the following information:

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8. Are there racial restrictions on occupancy? I am a Negro.

I would appreciate anything you could do to help her. She is a wonderful person and we will really miss her very much here.

I know you would like knowing her.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs.M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

People, Ghost Towns and Churches

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

The social revolution of rural America now upon us, touches every person in this nation and reaches out to the peoples of other countries, for it affects the very bread that is needed. This is evidenced by the number of farm bills introduced into Congress, the meeting of the wheat growing nations concerned about what the United States would do with its surpluses, the grave concern of the National Council of Churches and all denominational bodies over the plight of the farmers, the rural church and community.

The headlines in daily papers and weekly magazines, the titles of numerous pamphlets tell a story in themselves: "Look Out for Bigger Farm Surpluses Coming. Corn, Corn and More Corn," "The Wheat and Egg Folly," "American Farm Paradox, The Poverty of Abundance," "Big Operators Hit Soil Bank," "The Big Boys Make a Neat Nest Egg, Predicting Frozen Egg Movement," "And Finally the Farmer," "Dixie's Dilemma-Southerners Abandoning Farm Homes and Villages To Make Northward Trek," "Georgia To Tackle The Exodus of Youth," "Down on the Farm, The Plight of Agricultural Labor," and so on.

The problems of agriculture are complex and full of paradoxes. Our nation is dotted with great warehouses where the government stores up its bought-up surpluses of wheat and corn and lines its caves with eggs and butter and all the while there are hungry people the world over.

We know how to produce the abundance but have never learned "How to pass the platter of plenty to all of our people."*

President Eisenhower declared to the nation that the multi-billion dollar farm surpluses benefits go chiefly to only 10% of the farmers.

The soil bank and acreage quotas reduce production, but the extension service teaches the farmer to produce more on less acres. Again the more yield the farmer

*From "People, Land and Churches," used by permission from the author, Dr. Rockwell C. Smith and the Friendship Press.

gets from his harvest, the less he earns from his labor and capital.

The changes that have come affect the South more largely than any other section. There is a fabulous story of the economic emancipation of the South, that reads like an Arabian Night tale. In 1860, 47% of its wealth was its slaves. In 1865 it lost almost 50% of its wealth and there was practically no industries in the section to supply income. Today the industrial output of the south runs into billions of dollars. Paradoxically, there are blighted areas with ghost towns and counties that have lost so greatly in population that they, too, are in danger of becoming ghosts of the past. There are about 1,000 counties in the nation that are in need of rehabilitation and the largest per cent of these are in the South. In some of these the only employed people, outside of farming, are in the court house and the court house people tell us no one ever comes to the county seat now, which used to be a county and community center, except those who come to serve on juries and to pay taxes.

The Sunday edition, July 12, of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution carried pictures of the little town of Newborn, Ga. The titles under the pictures were: "Newborn's Depot Is Filled With Hay, Weeds Grow In Front and Over Tracks"; "25-Foot Tree Inside--Grows in Abandon Store"; "Newborn Has Eight Store Buildings, Seven of Them Stand Vacant--Newborn Town's Situation Illustrates Plight of State's Small Counties." The pictures of Newborn, Ga. are the pictures of many a town in the South.

The ghost towns have come to be because of many things. The small farmer, suffering always from low income and not able to compete with corporate farm organizations, is lured to an industrial plant where wage and hour laws assure him of a far better income. He spends his money where it is earned for there he finds a better trading center. And the little stores back home have too few customers and at last become vacant. The farmer puts his farm into the soil bank program and adds $13.50 per acre to his pocket book and again he helps the

ghost to stalk through his town for he needs to purchase no seed, no fertilizer, no farm machinery; and he has nothing to sell. And so, the fertilizer, feed and implement dealers, the ginners and warehouse men, and rural banks close house and leave.

State officials are frankly alarmed about the trend that points to poverty-ridden "ghost counties." Georgia Tech and state experts are planning workshops in the "scared counties."

Between 1954 and 1958, the number of self employed farmers decreased by 700,000. Most of them were younger farmers under the age of 45, says Hon. Richard Russell. The age of the farmer is alarmingly upward. This is serious. There must be young recruits to take up the task of growing food.

A study, made by the senior classes of five high schools in the rural county of Van Buren, Arkansas, covering the period 1952-56 revealed that out of the 482 graduates of this period 243 had left Arkansas.

Here and there workshops are being held on "How can rural counties keep their job-hungry young people from leaving home in search of greener economic pastures." Population losses in the South are partly due to the exodus of the youth.

It is estimated after the census taking of 1960, Arkansas will lose 2 representatives in Congress, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina one less each. The loses are in rural counties that diminish the number of Congressional districts.

There also is the sad plight of the displaced farm laborer. In 1937, the days of the Depression, under the title of "You Have Seen Their Faces," Erskine Caldwell and Margaret Bourke White gave us a book of portraits of the depressed of the depressed. Today, we are again "seeing their faces." Bishop J. W. E. Bowen of the Atlantic Coast area of the Central Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church, says the Negro farm hand, not needed any longer on the farm, is on "the way, to the first wayside station in the small nearby town, but finding

no work, he goes on to the larger town and then to the city" but finds no job for his untrained mind and unskilled hands.

The Bishop says that from his office window, he looks out upon the building of the Great Expressway (Atlanta) lined on the side are Negro men, just standing and watching, hopelessly standing and watching. Not so long ago they would have had a job, wheel-barrowing the piled up dirt for the expressway but now one man directs a crane and a shovel--and the man is never a Negro man.

Their Mecca is Chicago, but worried city officials of that city are warning these prospective newcomers "they won't find a golden door."

We have seen the faces of white families on our highway too. The husband with all their worldly goods in his arms, his wife with the baby in her arms, and little children plodding along from "below Macon on the way to Atlanta," sleeping on the grass by the highway. We saw the family on Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, with rain pouring on them. The husband with their possessions all tied together with strings, the bare-footed wife carrying the hungry whimpering baby. They had trekked from Alabama on the way to Spartanburg where someone had told them there was a place they could "make a crop." What crop can be made from middle June to frost! And -- these stories are multiplied.

There is no official estimate of the number displaced by a piece of farm machinery but there is an unofficial estimate -- 4 million farm laborers are out of work, including the number of migrants who are apart of the unneeded help.

What of the church in these situations? It has never had an adequate program to meet the needs of the migrant. The white laborer on southern farms has been by-passed and never even seen by the church. The Negro has an untrained preacher in a church with no connection to any denominational body. The National Council of Churches is urging a ministry that will reach all people.

When whole farms are put into the soil bank program a community is lost. The conservation program of the soil bank is making the countryside beautifully

green with its planting of pine trees and grasses. Dotted here and there are the school houses but they are empty and the churches are there but you cannot say, "Here is the church and here is the steeple, open the door and here are the people" for the people are not there.

The Conferences of the Atlanta Episcopal area have been authorized to set up a commission to make a comprehensive study regarding population trends and sociological development as they relate to the church.

The churches of the South Carolina Conference of the Central Jurisdiction have done a splendid job in keeping communities intact. They have worked in cooperation with the county farm agent and Clemson College.

Studies have shown the leadership of the nation in Church, State and Business has come from men with rural backgrounds. Can the leadership for tomorrow be developed in congested areas of cities and amid the clanking of machinery of industrial plants?

It could be expected that shepherds watching their sheep on the hillsides could hear an angel chorus for their ears were attuned to listening. The priests in Bethlehem did not hear the message of "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

Letters to:

Honorable S. Ernest Vandiver, President of the Senate, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable Marvin Griffin, Governor of Georgia, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable Marvin E. Moate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Georgia

Honorable Charles Brown, Senator, State Capital, Atlanta, Georgia

Honorable James A. Mackey, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable W. Hugh McWhorter, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable Guy W. Rutland, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable Wilson Brooks, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable Ralph McClelland, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Honorable M. M. Smith, House of Representatives, State Capital, Atlanta, Ga.

Bills:

H.B. No. 110 - To amend an act providing for Compulsory School Attendance.

S.B. No. 209 - An act to provide that all human blood used or proposed to be use for blood transfusion, shall be labeled in accordance to the race of the donor.

H.B. No. 718 - To effect a complete revision of the laws of this state relating to the qualification and registration of voters.

Rae and Joseph Fiszman
2080 N. Decatur Rd., N.E., #5
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Hello!

My name is Gale Theresa Fiszman and when I arrived it was Saturday, 11:20 p.m., May 12th. I knew that forty minutes later it would be Mother's Day and I wanted to give my Mommy a nice present -- myself, all six and a half pounds, eighteen inches of me. Daddy was all excited about it and very nervous too.

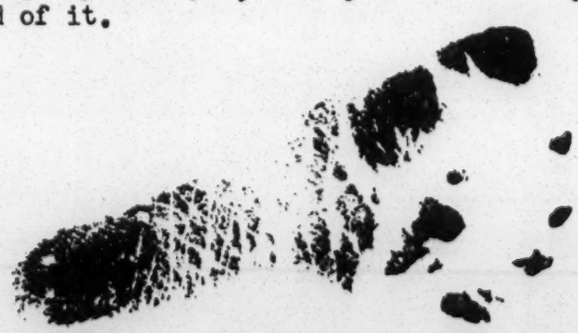
Mommy and Daddy tell me they like you and that you are their friends, and I hope you will accept me as a friend too. I'm really a very good and considerate little girl and people who see me say I am very pretty. Mommy says I didn't give her a bit of trouble while she was waiting for me -- and as for my Daddy, I never even kicked him once. Some people think I have my Daddy's ears and others think I have my Mommy's lips. But these are only guesses 'cause the ears and lips are all my very own.

The doctor said that I would come about May 5th which was alright with me. But I knew that Daddy had his thesis to finish and deliver to the Graduate School of Emory University by May 18th and he wasn't ready yet. It was a big thesis. The professors gave Daddy permission to write it for publication and a publisher in New York said he is interested in reading the manuscript (that's a pretty big word for a little girl like me). So I decided not to come for a while so everything could be finished and then my Mommy and Daddy could give me all their love and attention. By May 12th, though, I couldn't wait any longer. Daddy wrote down the last item for the bibliography (another one!) just as Mommy was at the door with her suitcase, all ready to come and meet me at the hospital. And Daddy made the deadline! I don't know exactly what that is, but it's some kind of thing they're very fussy about at universities I guess. Some professors think I should have been named Thesis but I like Gale Theresa better. Don't you?

The second day I was home the telephone rang and it was Washington calling. They wanted to know how soon in June Daddy could go there so he can guide some foreign visitors around the country of which I am a new citizen. Mommy says that all the good things are happening since I came. Daddy will work for the government in the summer and Mommy and I will wait for his lovin' letters here in Atlanta. Before he goes to Washington, though, Daddy has to attend graduation ceremonies on June 8th. I'm hopin' they'll take me too. Mommy is very proud of me and Daddy and she's going to hang Daddy's degree over my crib.

In September we're going to move to Michigan State University at East Lansing which has an excellent Ph.D. program in Political Science. That's some more grown-up talk I don't understand but the folks seem to think it's pretty good. Daddy will teach there half of the time and study for Ph.D. Mommy will take care of me and Daddy 'cause he, just like me, would be lost without her.

Please write to us and we'll write back. This past year was so hectic and busy that lots of unanswered letters piled up but Mommy and Daddy hope you understand and will forgive them. It's late now and after I've had my supper I always feel sort of drowsy. Since I'm too little to sign my name yet, I'll just set down my footprint. It's all my own and I'm real proud of it.



Return
Kit & FOC
on this sport
MC

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Congratulations on the wonderful article in Collier's. That magazine has definitely gone up in my opinion. We all know how much you deserved something like this, but it's so gratifying to at last see it in print. I know

that must have been a wonderful Christmas present.

I didn't realize, however, Mrs. Tilly, that you didn't have a secretary. I would be so glad and honored to do some work for you sometime. Many of us, I think, say and believe in these things for which you strive but we so seldom

do anything about it. I could do typing + mimeographing — on Saturdays or at night. Please ask me. I could come by your home ~~and~~ or by your office after hours and I have Saturdays off.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

Marilen (Wuchers)

(My home phone is: C. 1090)

1310 Cotton St
Menlo Park Cal.
Jan 13 –

Dear Mrs Lily: – Martha and we appreciated so much hearing from you. It meant a great effort for you to write your C. notes and letters and you were most kind to write us such gracious letters! We have been thinking of you much these days as we continue to read of the continued tension in Fla! If only there were more people like Mrs T.!

Just this eve. Henry and I have read the Feb. program (yours!) It is all so fine. – I was so much impressed and H.S. just burst out here where I'm visiting in the "Dummy" and said "Well all the women get this?" He seemed like to hear Mrs Devereux speak on this subj. at the Feb. luncheon meeting (all the circles) It is Martha's meeting (Chr. Soc. Rel.) and she has asked Mrs D. to speak – M. is getting her your prog. material and I know she will be so pleased to see it. Of course she will be fine!

Our minister has just completed a series of sermons on "The Beatitudes" – after one of his sermons, which was especially fine I asked him as we were leaving, what did he so

glad to discuss some questions with him but that they would be appreciated after the New Year – Both your Ministers are so very busy, that I decided to write a little letter to them listing some of the areas in which I hoped that we might "follow-through". the fine sermons and be do-ers and not hear-ers only!

Heading the list was 1. the Jail situation in Santa Clara Co – It has been bad for 20 yrs and every now then there is much publicity & a flurry and urging done! The "Friends" sponsored an Institute on Jail Conditions in Dec. H. & I went one one night & heard Austin McCormick – He said "We have all criticized the Concentration Camps in Germany – How many Germans knew about them? How many of you have visited the jail here – unspeakable conditions! (I had gone there (looked in the tanks) & talked to the Deputy S – also had driven thru the farm area of the Co – migrant camps etc. One day soon after, I took a stack of magazines to the Sheriff's office – S. Wilson – Talked to the Sec. No religious services ever held! No visits ever made by Priest, Rabbi or Minister.

no program for rehabilitation — most of the prisoners (Mexicans whose only crime is having overstayed their time!) can not read or write. Under (1) Condit Adult Educ. Classes be held for these boys — teach to read & write! The system of keeping some of the prisoners one year & nothing to do seems appalling! 2. Na the Work Camps (Alviso) situation see clipping from Sunnyvale paper. By the way — We have had the worst storm, wind and rain in fifty years! My letter was written Sat before the storm! Conditions are always bad out there! I listed 6 problems — too much for one church and suggested "Would it be possible to have a "Fellowship of the Concerned" from all the P.C. churches? Our asst. pastor is Pres. of the P.A. Ministers' Alliance — I have been told that they have a very limited program. (Thanksgiving services etc) They are sponsoring a Forum (Pro & Con) U.N.? which is very fine! Our community is

much aroused over W. M. T. – A group of mothers ("Martha, one of them) sponsored a meeting Fri. morning at Com. Theater on W. M. T. – Almost daily there are letters in "Forum" against W. M. T.!

I mentioned to Mrs D. that it would be fine if we could have a "Fellowship of the Concerned" out here & told her about your organization throughout the South. We would not want to infringe on your organization – Could any group use the name "The Fellowship of the Concerned?"

Austin McCormack survey the penal farms in Tx. several yrs ago – That is where I first knew of him – He paid high tribute to the 60,000 Meth. women in Tx (at his San Jose address) who got in and render the antiquated system they & forced the Gov. & the legislature to do something! He is Prof. of Criminology at U. of Cal. (Berkeley) and as you know – the nation's leading authority on Prisons.

Martha and me feel that it was a high position you took in your own home and church!

Lovingly,

Nelle M. Anderson.

35
7/250
21

40
40

FROM — Dorothy Tilly

Enclosed you will find a copy of the questions I promised to mimeograph for us.

I know that you may have seen a story in the Constitution this morning on the meeting of Atlanta teachers yesterday afternoon. One of the teachers talked to me last night and here are some of the side lines not fully reported in the paper.

When Mrs. Floyd made her speech, she was given quite an ovation. The teachers rose (except for the few "agins", sitting together) and applauded for sometime. They gave her an immense basket of flowers, Labor sent her red roses.

She called for a report of the nominating committee, then asked for nominations from the floor and as it had been agreed there were none. She called for secret vote. There were present almost the full 1500 teachers. When the votes were counted Mr. Roger Berthick received 638 votes - the rest of the ballots except for a few scattered votes were blank. More than half of those present just did not vote

Mrs. Floyd read to the group a communication from the Fulton County delegation of the Legislature, addressed to ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE ATALANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION. If you read the Constitution of today you saw this quote from the communication-

> "The members of the delegation would like to make it plain to the school employees that they understood postively that a one-step($10) salary increase would be given to all employees of the school system out of the one and one-half mill increase in taxes"

Mr. Ed Adams, one of the teachers present, made a motion urging the newly elected president to work for the increase the teachers had been promised to become effective as early as possible. There were only two dissenting votes.

Mr. Jarvis Barnes , School Board statistician, tried to explain why the teachers did not receive any benefit from the increased taxes.

I was at Cook school just a few moments this morning to take her the mimeographing I promised her - she, Mrs. Floyd, looks so much relaxed since this is over. She told me that beginning at ten o'clock and lasting until two (or until she took the receiver off of the hook) - her phone continually rang and when someone of the family answered they would receive an ugly laugh . This kept up awhile Friday night until again the family was forced to take the receiver off again.

Let's keep on working - but just pray also . We ought not to have such things happening to our schools

A GOOD CHRISTMAS STORY

Right here in Georgia we must admit that Christmas in some places has been commercialized by a Santa Claus Parade but a story from a middle Georgia county of Upson gives us another picture. The Chamber of Commerce of that county has a new director and he organized the county in a beautiful Christmas Float Parade in which every school and every Church of both races participated except one Baptist Church which refused to enter it because of the Negroes but this Church was quickly condemned by the other Baptist Churches and they filled in. To these Churches and schools were given certain lines of the scripture to build their floats on. It was said the most beautiful ones were by Negro churches. To one of them was given the verse "Now shepherds were abiding in the fields keeping watch over their flocks." This float represented the hills of Bethlehem with the shepherds and on the float was a little Negro boy with his arm around a little lamb. The lamb cuddled close to the boy and the boy cuddled the lamb. Another float was an angel scene and this comes to me from one of the white spectators. The angels were beautiful and these two floats did something to all of the watchers as they traveled to all the communities throughout the county. I wish there might have been a movie made of this that it might be presented on every screen in our south. It did much to the people of that county as it could do to every place in the south and surely any community could present to the people that all are one in sharing God's love which sent a babe into the world to show us how to live every step of the way from the craddle to the grave.

Ala

December 1, 1954
Rm 208, Moore Bldg.
Court St.
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter of yesterday which I have just received. I know Mrs. Thomas very well although she did not know I was in this new work. I have just written her on this matter and am planning to include Tuscaloosa and Mrs. Thomas on a trip through West Ala. next week.

I hope to investigate the possibility of trying to utilize this crisis situation to form a basis for the formation of an interracial group to discuss common problems out of which might come a self survey.

It's so good to hear that you are planning a trip to Ala. in January and I will do everything possible to make it a successful venture. I'll be looking foreward to hearing more from you.

Cordially yours,
Bob Hughes

Jun. M-F.T.

NEWSPAPER EXCERPTS

To Young Lego.

From THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS - 12/17/54

Methodist Group Urges Calmness in Racial Issues

Alabama Methodists were called upon to oppose abolition of the Central Jurisdiction of the church "within the framework of the Methodist Church" by officials of the North Alabama Conference today.

A statement signed by Dr. Dill; Clarence M. Pinson, Birmingham district lay leader; Frank Dominick, associate lay leader; J.Ed O'Toole, associate lay leader; Dr. W.M. Harris Jr., associate lay leader; and Newman M. Yeilding, associate lay leader, said church officials were pledged to retain the present jurisdictional set up.

THEIR STATEMENT follows: "An unofficial meeting of Methodist preachers and laymen was held in one of our Methodist churches Dec. 14, for the purpose of making plans and setting up an organization to defeat any effort to abolish the Central Jurisdiction at the 1956 meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church and to inform Methodist people of this danger.

"The impression has been left, from reports of the meeting, that officials of the Methodist Church were reluctant to state their position on the matter of Central Jurisdiction or were either in sympathy with such a plan.

"This statement sets forth our position:

"We in the North Alabama Conference are thoroughly committed to the retention of the Central Jurisdiction, and all the other jurisdictions as they are now. We believe that the vast majority of our people, preachers and laymen alike, are agreed on this.

"It is our conviction that the doing away with the Central Jurisdiction would do irrefutable harm to the Methodist Church in the South.

"The former Methodist Episcopal Church, South, agreed to become a part of the United Methodist Church on the basis of placing all the Negroes in a separate jurisdiction. This part of the plan of union makes possible the Methodist Church. There could be no Methodist Church without it.

"No move has been made in any General Conference since unification to abolish the Central Jurisdiction. We know of no plan to alter or change the structure of our church at the next General Conference. We believe the other sections of the church will keep faith with us in the plan of union.

"We will vigorously oppose any attempt to change the jurisdictional system.

"We know that other matters can be, and at times have been, introduced into this whole question of segregation to the great hurt of the church. We insist in dealing with it on the highest Christian level.

"We do not question the sincerity of any group, and we accord to every man the rights to his opinions and convictions. But we will have no part in any movement that will encourage racial prejudice and hatred, and that will add to the tension that already exists.

"We would deeply regret the introduction of secular politics into the issue. We see this as a real danger. We know that it is a subject that can be seized upon and used by chronic agitators to stir up dissension and strife. We prefer to act as members of the North Alabama Conference and to remain amenable to that conference instead of acting as members of an unofficial group.

"The place for consideration and of decision in all such matters is in the annual Conference. We propose to work within the framework of the church to preserve the jurisdictions as they are now constituted.

"We believe that in our various church conferences we have adequate and proper channels for making our convictions known and for implementing them with positive action.

"The problems growing out of the Supreme Court decision on segregation in our public schools are of grave concern to all of our people at this time. Our people have the right to expect the church to provide constructive leadership. We believe it is the responsibility of the church to relieve tension rather than add to it.

"Any approach we make should come only after prayerful consideration, sober reflection, and above all, in the spirit of Christ."

From the BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD - 3-5-55

This Morning - column by John Temple Graves

Interviewing me here Thursday about the South, a German woman journalist with a doctor's degree, who had come by way of Washington and New York, seemed pleased with my eager performance until I had to tell her I believed race segregation a police and biological necessity in the South, that labor unions would never in my opinion be as dominant here as elsewhere because times are changing, and that only brainwashing along the way could explain her conviction that Southern wages average no more than about 60 per cent of wages elsewhere.

She turned bored and disgusted then. There was no argument. You could see she just wanted to get away fast, from a barbarian so lost to the future's wave.

It was sad, for she was such a nice person.

* * *

Since the Saturday Evening Post has to please a mass circulation, its printing of that piece about how the South would dearly love integration, convinces Virginia's Alicia Middleton Flynn in a letter to The Charleston News and Courier that the magazine must have found "an increasing demand for that point of view."

The demand didn't have to increase to be big outside the minority South. The sin of the Post was in letting this view be put forward falsely as that of the South itself.

Southerners don't read enough, it seems, to be counted in when magazines with mass circulations cater to their mass.

* * *

Only Ike can prevent return of the Fair Deal, and these are Ike's most dangerous enemies for they attack from the rear.

Granted he doesn't see eye to eye with the South on the race question (who does, outside the South!), and granted he accepts the New Deal as dealt (who in his political sense can do otherwise!), he is nevertheless devoted in basic heart and mind to the magnificent American proposition that liberty and welfare, individualism and welfare, privacy and welfare -- can be had in one package.

This Morning - column by John Temple Graves - 3/1/55

Wondering "what we can do to break the "Great Taboo" against national presentation of the South's attitude on integration, W.C. NeSmith, of Jacksonville, Fla., suggests letter writing by transplanted Northerners who have moved here and realize the situation.

He encloses a honey he as written Drew Pearson, says he understands how I feel "about being damned for your racial views...but you might be surprised to learn how many of us your column is a beacon light."

In that case, Mr. NeSmith, damn the torpedoes!

* * *

Interestingly in protest to President Eisenhower, G.L. Ivey, of Florence, S.C., blames Gunnar Myrdal (Scandinavian sociologist who "solved" the race problem while visiting here one week-end or so and wrote a book all capital-lettered science about it) for the Supreme Court's decision to forget the Constitution and go legislating against the South.

* * *

"A converted Yankee of 25 years standing," Phil Held, of Wellington, Ala., says the Saturday Post article about how "the South will like integration" had "foolish mathematical fallacies." He will agree that the most foolish was supposition that what works in a graduate school with only one or two highly educated Negroes will work in the mass situation of Southern grade schools.

* * *

O.W. Pulse, of Birmingham, with kind words, says "it takes courage nowadays" to speak out against racial integration. Well, not quite that yet if you make your living in the South and are not in politics and looking ahead.

* * *

But the Great Taboo does begin to appear in Southern quarters in the form of social and

and intellectual frown on people vulgar enough to consider the race problem important.

This Morning - column by John Temple Graves - 2/22/55

How little the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seems to believe in the Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation! It is making ready to fight all Federal school help bills that don't specify desegregation -- just as if the decision were a dream.

* * *

Foolishly in the Saturday Evening Post last week a Virginian told the world "Southerners will like integration" -- simply because several Negroes admitted to graduate schools at the University of Virginia are getting along all right and everybody is glad.

Unfairly The Post let the story imply that talk against public school integration in the South is limited to a few prejudiced people.

There's nothing new in what the story told. For years Negroes have been doing all right in Southern graduate schools. But this argues nothing for the totally different proposal that masses of the two races be forced on each other in the public schools.

* * *

The race problem is one of masses in the South. Where only a few Negroes are involved, and these exceptionally educated, there's no trouble. But it isn't sporting of The Post to let a dated story of a gifted few be taken as proving something about an average many.

From THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER - 2/19/55

Editor, The Advertiser:

As a native Macon Countian, I would like to inform your readers that Senator Sam Englehart definitely does not speak the sentiments of the 26,553 Negroes in this county. The 12 families on his plantation may or may not be ready to take an active part in the politics of this state.

To set the record straight, no NAACP group from Macon County has been to see the Governor, as Senator Engelhart stated. It is our firm belief that the Governor and the appointing board will take appropriate action in the case of the Macon County Board of Registrars.

D.L. Beasley, Pres.
Tuskegee Branch, NAACP - Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

From ALABAMA - 3/4/55

The Major Threat

In a speech to the Anniston Kiwanis Club last week, widely-known Attorney Horace C. Wilkinson of Birmingham described the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling as "the principal thing that menaces the American way at this time."

The court's decision in the Kansas school case, he declared, "meshes perfectly with the Negro's objective and the objective of the Reds with respect to our country...It paves the way for whites and blacks, as such, to become non-existent in the United States; unless overruled, it will do more to impair the safety and security of this nation than the destruction of every plane we can put in the skies, and the destruction of every industry capable of turning out munitions of war."

Mr. Wilkinson suggested four courses of action, under present circumstances, for those who are determined that the segregation policy shall be continued.

"First," he asserts, "ignore the decision of the Supreme Court. It is not binding on the people of Alabama. We have never had our day in court . . . .

Clear Copy Union Shop

"Second, Alabama teachers can control the situation. White and black alike, our teachers are satisfied with segregated schools. Parent-Teacher Associations and the AEA should see to it that each teacher exercises his or her Godgiven right to notify the superintendent of education that he or she will not teach in a mixed school . . . No law can be passed requiring teachers to teach in a mixed school. That would be involuntary servitude.

"Third, strip federal courts of the power to mongrelize America . . . . If our senators and congressmen will get behind legislation of that kind and stay behind it, the job can be accomplished.

"Fourth, discontinue national political conventions. They simply allow the politicians to confine the voter to a choice between tweedledum and tweedledee. Let Democratic congressmen and senators nominate the Democratic candidate for President. Let Republican congressmen and senators nominate the Republican candidate. This will make senators and congressmen from each state responsible for nominating a member of the party acceptable to their constituents. It will give the people at home more say-so about the nominees."

Original

Clearcopy Onion Skin

January 19, 1955

Mrs. Frank G. Bell
5333 Fifth Terrace South
Birmingham 6, Alabama

Dear Mary Bell:

I will be in Birmingham on February 10th and will be registered at the Tutwyler Hotel,

Could you come in and have breakfast with me that morning there for I have many things to talk over with you. Please reply before you leave for Charlotte.

With love and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. I will see you in Charlotte.

January 19, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Evins
216 Princeton Avenue
Birmingham 4, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Evins:

I will be in Birmingham Thursday, February 10th, and would like so much to see you at the Tutwyler Hotel sometime in the afternoon.

You and Mrs. Tatum set the time as I wish to see you together.

It will be good to see both of you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 19, 1955

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
700 Terrace Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

I will be in Alabama for some days the week of February 7th on a mission for the Southern Regional Council and find I will arrive in Montgomery at 9:30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th, and will spend the next day and night there.

I would like very much to see you and Dr. McLeod. I will call you from the hotel. I have written to Reverend Bob Hughes.

I will see you in Charlotte but in the meantime let me know if you and Dr. McLeod will find it possible to see me.

With love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 19, 1955

Rev. and Mrs. R.L. Archibald
Route 1
Gadsden, Alabama

Dear Bob and Mary:

Will you be at home on February 9th and would you like a visitor for a few hours?

I will spend several days in Alabama arriving in Birmingham at 8:30 that morning, and could take a 10:45 bus arriving in Gadsden at 12:30 noon. I am very anxious to see you in regard to our interracial work in the state. I would appreciate an early reply as I must make my schedule for the week. I promise not to take little Murray back to Atlanta with me.

With every good wish to Big Bob, Little Bob and Mary.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

METrnf

January 19, 1955

Dr. R. Lambuth Archibald
1804 30th Street
Ensley, Alabama

Dear Dr. Archibald:

I will be in Birmingham on Thursday, February 10th, and would like very much to have a conference with you, if you find it at all possible, that day. I would appreciate it if you would advise me what hour would be best.

I am going to see Bob and Mary the day before. I would greatly appreciate seeing you and hope you will find it possible in your crowded schedule.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
MRS. J. FLETCHER McLEOD
Secretary of Promotion
700 TERRACE AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

January 23, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter was here when we came home, from a week's absense, yesterday. A far as we know now we will both be at home Feb. 11, 12 and 13 and we would be happy to have you stay with us instead of the hotel if you will. At any rate we will be glad to see you whenever you say.

I am glad you will be in Charlotte and that I will get to see you there.

Guess you have seen about the Methodists meeting in B'ham. There were only 7 preachers from this Conference-I was not surprised at any one of them but I was disappointed in Lee Roy Ussery- a layman-, for he ha made such good appeals on Stewardship all over our Conf. He moved here about two years ago from N. Alabama. Stanley Frazer is in hospital and Drs. say he has glocoma. They are to take him to New York to some famous Dr. who has had success treating this.

With love and looking forward to seeing you in Charlotte and later in Montgomery,

Sincerely,

Frances McLeod

Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 29, 1955

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I regret that I cannot be with you on Monday, February 7.

Because of other commitments, I cannot leave here until Wednesday, the ninth.

Hoping you may have a successful Annual Meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Rm. 206, Moore Bldg.
S. Court St.
Montgomery, Ala.
January 28, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I hope you will overlook my handwriting as my secretary has finished her work and left, but I did want to get this letter off to you.

As for persons whom you might talk with individually in addition to your meetings I have the following names:

Gadsden - Mrs. Herbert Stewart, S. Ninth St., Gadsden, Ala. She is N. Ala. Conf. Sec. of Christian Social Relations, but I don't believe she is very much concerned with race relations. She's known me all of my life as I was reared a short distance away. A valuable person if you could influence her.

Tuscaloosa - Mrs. O. D. Thomas whom you know and who is liberal. However, if you could sell her on the S.R.C. (Ala. Council on Human Relations) it would help us in organizing that part of the state. ~~Her~~ The Race Relations Committee of the Tus. Rel. Council with which she works could provide excelent leadership for the district which

we will set up in N.W. Ala. You might say that she is concerned with Tuscaloosa, but has perhaps not seen the value of impressing adjacent areas with their wonderful example.

I do not know of anyone off hand in the Birmingham area.

Here in Montgomery I know of no one personally, but I do know that the United Church Women have made no attempt to carry out the race relations program ~~attempted~~ by the N.C.W. in areas like Tenn. The President is a young Presbyterian lady - Mrs. H.N. Blackwell, 3637 Princeton Rd., Montgomery. The Vice Pres. in charge of programs is Mrs. E. Tipton Carroll, 519 Thorn Place, Montgomery.

As for methodists women here - Mrs. Earl Kreis, 1210 Sayre St., Montgomery (Pres. of young Womens Guild, Dexter Ave. meth. ch.) and Mrs. Ray Hamilton, 3475 Gaston Ave. (teacher of a large womens S.S. class, Dexter Ave. meth. Ch.).

I hope these will serve to broaden your influence while you're in Alabama.

Let me know what else I can do to help.

We'd be happy to have you attend our Ala. Council annual meeting on Feb. 8th here in Montgomery, if you could come over that early. Dr. Mitchell will be a featured speaker and we'd be most happy to have you say a few words about the potentialities of women's work.

I'll be looking foreward to seeing you before long. Incidentally, I'll be at Tuskegee on the same day that you'll speak there. I'll be glad to drive you over.

Cordially yours,

Robert E. Hughes

January 19, 1955

Reverend Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 206, Moore Building
Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Enclosed you will find my suggested schedule for the Alabama trip.

The only change which I can make in it would be to stay over on Monday, the 14th.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Mrs. Earl Andrews. (Presby)
3135 Audubon Rd.
Montgomery

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 - 15th Ave.
B'ham

Mrs. Alfred Hobart
Box 9036
B'ham

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montevallo Terrace
B'ham Ala

Mrs. J. D. Connell
1649 8th Ave.
B'ham

November 30, 1954

Rev. Robert Hughes,
Montgomery, Ala.;-

Dear Mr. Hughes;-

I have received a letter from Mrs. O. D. Thomas, Alabama Methodist Student Movement , University, Ala., in which there is this paragraph.

"We have wished for something right here and I wonder if the Southern Regional Council could help us. I should say that I am employed by the Tuscaloosa Religious Council and one of our most important committees is the Interracial Relations Committee. We are quite distressed right now because a white man raped a fiftten year old Negro girl last summer and signed a statement that he had done it. The trial was held last week and the all white jury brought in a verdict of innocence. All Negroes were struck from the jury list when they admitted, upon questioning, that they were members of the NAACP. Our chairman has a committee to see if anything further can be done."

I have written to her that you State Director of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council. I am sure you will want to get in touch with Mrs. Thomas.

I hope you are entirely over the virus that struck you here in Atlanta.

I am coming to Alabama right after the New Year and of course will come to Montgomery to see you. I will write you further before the dates are made. I will need your help in planning the trip.

The best of Christmas wishes to you and Mrs. Hughes.

Sunday, February 6

Alabama Bus Montgomery/Feb 6-1955
Arrive at Chehaw - 8:30 a.m.
Tuskegee

Wednesday, February 9

Leave Atlanta - 8:40 a.m. via Eastern
Arrive Birmingham - 8:11 CST
Leave Birmingham - 10:45 a.m. Greyhound Bus
Arrive Gadsden - 12:30 p.m.
Afternoon in Gadsden
Leave Gadsden - 7:20 p.m.
Arrivis Birmingham - 9:15 p.m.
Overnight in Birmingham

Thursday, February 10

Birmingham all day
Overnight in Birmingham

Friday, February 11

Leave Birmingham - 8:45 a.m.
Arrive Tuscaloosa - 10:35 a.m.
Leave Tuscaloosa - 6:50 p.m.
Arrive Montgomery - 9:30 p.m.
Overnight in Montgomery

Saturday, February 12

Montgomery all day
Overnight in Montgomery

Sunday, February 13

Leave Montgomery - 7:40 a.m.
Arrive at Chehaw - 8:30 a.m.
Tuskegee

January 29, 1955

Mrs. O. D. Thomas
Box 2523
University, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I will be in Birmingham on February 10 and would like to see you on the 11th.

I wish it were possible to have a little group together to discuss the serious tensions in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon.

With every good wish to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

The Alabama Methodist Student Movement
Mrs. O. D. Thomas, State Director
Box 2523, University, Alabama

November 28, 1954

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia:

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Last summer I was in charge of the Literature Room for our Jurisdiction School of Missions at the Lake and sold a number of your pamphlets on the school and the segregation problem. Dan Whitsett of Sylacauga is leading an interest group for us at our State Student Conference in February and when I asked him about using your pamphlet he asked that I send him one and I guess I was so busy selling them that I failed to buy one for myself. Anyway, will you please mail him a copy to let him see if it will fit into his plans for the conference. If it will then we can order enough for the group to use.

We have wished for something right here and I wonder if the Southern Regional Council could help us. I should say that I am employed by the Tuscaloosa Religious Council and one of our most important committees is the Inter-Racial Relations Committee. We are quite distrssed right now because a white man raped a fifteen year old Negro girl last summer and signed a statement that he had done it. The trial was held week before last and the all white jury brought in a verdict of innocence. All Negroes were struck from the jury list when they admitted, upon questioning, that they were members of the NAACP! Our chairman has a committe to see if anything further can be done.

Thanks for what you are doing.

Very sincerely,
Clytie Mae Thomas
Mrs. O. D. Thomas

Rev Robt Hughes
Room 206
Moore Bldg
Court & Montgomery St
Ala

February 8, 1955

Mr. Vander Veer McClellan
Editor of Editorial Page
Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. McClellan:

I will be in Birmingham on Thursday, February 10th, and I would like so much to have a conference w with you sometime during the day, preferably the morning.

I will be registered at the Tutwyler Hotel if you wish to communicate with me there.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rmf

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF ALABAMA

As Acting Chairman of Christian Social Relations for the United Church Women of Alabama, it has been my privilege to attend two meetings held in Atlanta, Ga., in recent months relative to the Supreme Court Decision concerning racial segregation in public schools. The first of these meetings was called by Mrs. Leon W. Ellis, Chairman of the Christian Social Relations Committee of the General Department of United Church Women, and Miss Esther Stamats, the national director of this area of our work. This meeting was attended by a representative of each State Council of United Church Women in the states most drastically affected by the decision, including all Southern and border states.

The second meeting, called by the Southern Regional Council, somewhat larger in scope, was interracial and included denominational leaders responsible for Christian Social Relations as well as state representatives of United Church Women. Out of these two meetings and from my reading, meditation and personal experience, I bring the following suggestions as to things we need to remember with regard to this pertinent question.

1. The Supreme Court decision was not aimed solely at the South. It affects the entire country - wherever racial segregation exists in public schools, whether it be directed against Orientals, Latin Americans, American Indians, Negroes or any other racial group.

2. The Supreme Court decision pertains to public schools, and is one step in the process of safeguarding the rights of all citizens to participate equally in the educational facilities provided by public funds for public use.

3. The South has met other Supreme Court decisions which cut across long-established traditions without the dire results predicted: abolition of the white primary, desegregation in the armed forces, in public transportation across state lines, in Veterans Administration hospitals, in civil service jobs (notably Postal employees). Without any pressure from Federal courts the South has lifted its own bans and made progress in desegregation by employing Negro policemen in certain cities, by electing one or more Negro members of city councils and of school boards in some instances. Southern labor unions are not segregated. Library associations, social welfare associations, state medical associations have made progress in desegregation with no pressure from the Supreme Court, the most rapid strides having been made by nurses' associations which - as of January 1955 - have admitted Negro nurses to membership in every Southern state with the exception of Georgia.

In the field of higher education, in a number of instances state universities have opened their doors to admit Negroes - some voluntarily, some as the result of Supreme Court rulings.

All of this has taken place without violence, without "untoward incidents." With good sense and good will and with God's help we can also achieve this greater task set before us.

4. The Christian white people of the South should get down on their knees and thank God that the Negro men and women who had brought their cases before the courts of our land for decision have not resorted to anarchy, violence, and revolutionary methods of subterfuge and subversion. They have been orderly and decent and have used the due processes of law to obtain what they conceive to be the rights guaranteed to them by our Constitution.

5. The Supreme Court Decision is not something forced upon us by an outside agency. We are the United States. The decision is therefore ours. In a sense the Supreme Court is our collective conscience. We may not always like what it says, especially when its edicts cause us to get out of our ruts and move over so that someone else can move ahead; but we respect the authority of our conscience and obey its orders because we know that only by so doing can we maintain the precious freedoms inherent in our beloved democracy.

6. The world has its eyes upon us. We are recommending democracy as opposed to communism; freedom as opposed to tyranny; godliness as opposed to godlessness; life and liberty as opposed to slavery and death. The communists are saying that communism is for all men, while democracy is for white men only. Will we by our actions prove that this is true?

7. The Christian Church has an unprecedented opportunity and an inescapable responsibility to help in the creation of an atmosphere in which growth in human understanding and goodwill can take place, and to lead out in the formation of plans which will make possible orderly and visible progress in human relations.

8. The importance of our stand as Christian women to the Christian missionary enterprise cannot be overestimated. What we say, what we do will affect the spread and power of Christianity now and for years to come. Missionary women who have a large investment of life, prayer, and money in world missions cannot afford to rest on their past achievements. We are caught in the stream of change - whether we like it or not. If we resist it, we may find ourselves staying in one spot, but whirling round and round like a top. If we are willing to move we can add the weight of our lives to help in determining the direction the change will take. Are we moving toward freedom and light, or toward tyranny and darkness, or are we standing still, caught between the two streams of change, whirling aimlessly, like a top?

Respectfully submitted,

Noreen D. Tatum (Mrs. C.E.)

rnf
3/31/55

March 31, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue, S.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Noreen:

Your card has just been received and already the stencil is cut so that your report may be mimeographed.

Are you still thinking of a meeting in Alabama? If so, I can give you the list of the key women of the various denominational groups, who in turn could bring their own key women to your meeting. I know I promised you further financial help. I can still keep that promise. We can make workbooks for you as we still have the stencils and we can furnish you materials for your packets.

I hope you will find it possible to have a meeting either in April or May. As you know, it is almost impossible to have a summer meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Tel NO.
763-36

2422 15th Ave South
Birmingham, Ala.
April 5, 1955

Dearest Mrs. Tilly:

Please send me as soon as you can two things:

First, the list of key women of Alabama who you think should be invited to our meeting

Second, the dates you have free in April and May (allowing time for calling the meeting) when you could come.

I have secured some names, but I would like to check them with the ones you have. Also I would like to have you suggest resource persons whom we could get - free if possible. And would you give me some guidance as to where the meeting might best be held. Montgomery is perhaps a little more in the center of the state than Birmingham, but if our lists reveals that folks would find Birmingham more easily accessible, it might be better to have it here. I would find it a lot easier to get folks to help me find places for out-of-town guests to stay, and to arrange details with regard to place for meeting. I feel sure we could meet in Candler's chapel, here at the Hospital; but facilities for additional meeting rooms are not too good, and the canteen food is not too good. There is as you know no segregation here. Employees eat together in the Centeen - both races sitting together without embarassment, and I believe I could arrange for us to have our luncheons here. We could eat a little before the employees usually eat, or a little after, or we might be able to arrange for a special room. I'm not too sure of that. For our evening meal (when the Canteen is closed) we might be able to meet in one of the churches and have our evening session at the church following a meal together.

We have just finished an Interracial Institute sponsored by the Coordinating Council of Jefferson County. This met at Southern - and was timed so as to include no meals! It was an excellent meeting in some ways, and disappointing in others. But it provides a good background for what I hope we may accomplish as church women.

Thank you a thousand times for offering to help with mimeographing, etc. and give me all the help you can with suggestions for agenda, etc.

Mrs. Myra Jones Bryant,
(was member of Natl Board

With love,

Noreen -

P.S. I haven't spoken to Candler about using the Chapel. (This is a V.A. Hospital you know.) I just thought I would let you know that is a possibility.

April 7, 1955

Dear Moreen;-

Here are the ones from Alabama who attended the Atlanta meeting —

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews, 3135 Audubon Road, Montgomery representing the Presbyterians - very interesta and I'm sure will give you the names of the one from her denomination who should be invited.

Mrs. Herbert Stewart, 159 South 9th St., Gadsden, you know about her —

Mrs. W. C. Carter, Prattville, Ala - representing The WSCS of the Alabama Conference -

The following were invited but could not come -

Mrs. David Staff, 3500 Mountain Park Drive , B'ham
Mrs. Isadore Wientrob was to come with her , do not have her address- They represent the B'Nai Brith-

I did not have anyone from the Temple Sisterhood - You can probably get the list from Mrs. Staff

Mrs. J. D. Conwell, 1649 8th Ave. W , B'ham represents the Christian women - (I'm told she is

Mrs. Alfred Hobart, Box 9036, B'ham 9 - is Unitarian I've met her and she is fine.

The Presbyterians gave me the name Of -
Mrs. W. A. McCutchen, 7716 - 8th Ave., B'ham 6
I think I know her -

Another you would have to invite - in fact two Methodis
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod, 700 Terrace Ave, Montgomery,
Mrs. L. L. Jackson, 1413 Cleburne Ave. B'ham.They are Jurisdiction officers are will be most helpful & coope

I found Mrs. Martin, the President of the Southern Baptist women most cooperative. She wanted Mrs. William McMurry of the Baptist board, 600 N. 20th St of Birmingham to w th us in Feb. but schedules could not be arranged.
You would get cooperation from her - Mrs. McMurray, I mean.

April 7, 1

You can see that I have typed this letter. I can usually do better - but no sleep last night makes me shakyy-

Love -

Will see you Wednesday . Plane reaches B'ham at 8rk about 8;20 your time.

Dorothy Floyd

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 25, 1955

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PLEASE SHIP IMMEDIATELY 100 COPIES OF NOW IS THE TIME BY LILLIAN SMITH.

SHIP TO MRS. C. E. TATUM, 2422 15th Ave., S, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. BILL TO

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 AUBURN AVE., NE, ATLANTA.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Charge to:
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

List for Mrs. Dilly 4/13/55

Mrs. Julian E. Adler
4313 Overlook Road
Birmingham 5, Ala

Mrs. Justine Barker
1316 Alford Avenue
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. D. L. Beasley
Box 232
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. R. D. Bedinger
1424 - 46th Street
Belview Heights
Birmingham 8, Ala.

Mrs. W. F. Benson
Geneva, Alabama

Miss Roberta Butler
230 Felder Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. N. W. Burks
1215 Tuscaloosa St.
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. E. B. Campbell
754 South Jackson Street
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. W. W. Carter
Prattville, Ala.

~~Mrs.~~ Mrs. Samuel Cheatham
305 East Street
Brewton, Ala.

Dr. Helen Corwin
703 Euclid Ave.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Jordan Cowin
15 Alden Lane
Birmingham 9, Ala.

Mrs. Ray J. Couch
613 East Patten Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. R. D. Crockett
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. J. A. Crook
Union Springs, Ala.

Miss Mary C. DeBardeleben
Shorter, Ala.

Miss Bethel Fite
Extension Division
University of Ala.
University, Ala.

Mrs. Mabel Flowers
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Curtis Franklin
Box "B" Veterans Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Mrs. A. M. Freeman
201 Boundary Street
Montevallo, Ala.

Miss Martha J. Gibson
Talladega College
Talladega, Ala.

Mrs. Ignacio L. Guzman
Box 72
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Roger W. Hanson
1601 - 29 Court Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Sally P. Harris
Box 442
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Isaac S. Hathaway
1318 Tuttle Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. V. C. Helms
320 Payne Street
Auburn, Alabama

Mrs. Raymond L. Hoagland
211 Kirkland Street
Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Thomas R. Horne
Box 714
Fairhope, Ala.

Mrs. M. P. Hughes
1016 Forrest Avenue
Gadsden, Ala.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
624 Masonic Building
Birminghay, Ala.

Mrs. James A. Johnson
Box 396
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. R. C. Johnson
509 - 11th Ave., North
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. S. R. Jones
13 Wisteria Avenue
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Anne Kerns
481 Japonica
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Rufus A. Lewis
801 Bolivar Street
Montgomery, Ala.

Miss S. J. McAllister
475 South Jackson
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. A. R. McCray
Box 275
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. C. S. McDowell
Eufaula, Ala.

Mrs. O. L. McDonald
Box 155
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
700 Terrace Avenue
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Powers McLeod
Box 468
Andalusia, Ala

Miss Roberta Morgan
309 North 23rd St.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy
1030 Fourth St., North
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. C. W. Orr
Alabama A & M College
Normal, Ala.

Mrs. J. B. Parham
Eutaw, Alabama

Mrs. J. E. Pierce
284 South Jackson St.
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. Tom S. Pippen, Jr.
505 Windsor Drive
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. A. W. Plump
209 - 10th Court, North
Birmingham 4, Ala.

Mrs. Charles Ratcliffe
13 South Hathaway Road
Spring Hill, Ala.

Mrs. JoAnn Robinson
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Louis Rosenbaum
Schools Theatres
Florence, Ala.

Miss Elise Scheiber
19 High Street
Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Adella R. Shields
Box 297
Tuskegee, Inst., Ala.

Mrs. J. F. Shields
Monroe County Training
School
Beatrice, Ala.

Mrs. A. D. Shores
1630 - 4th Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. Willease Simpson
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. Bessie C. Smith
Route 1, Box 280
East Tallahassee, Ala.

Mrs. J. W. Stanley
1125 - 30th Street, South
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. M. H. Sterne
Route 2, Box 616
Birmingham 5, Ala.

Mrs. Bettie G. Stokes
Box 477
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. N. P. Tillman, Jr.
813 Hillman Drive
Bessemer, Ala.

Mrs. Maree Toland
Box 873
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.
729 So. Jackson St.
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. L. H. Whitted
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Samuel Williams
Southern Normal School
Brewton, Ala.

Mrs. Albert C. Winn
3520 - 15th Street
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

List of Montgomery, Alabama Women

Mrs. R. T. Adair
442 S. Union Street

Mrs. Etta M. Alexander
503 S. Union Street

Mrs. Hattie Alexander
1819 Upper Wetumpka Road

Mrs. F. W. Anderson
632 W. PattonAvenue

Mrs. W. H. Bozeman
1426 Forest Avenue

Mrs. M. F. Burks
1215 Tuscaloosa Street

Miss Mary Cameron
1226 Clay Street

Mrs. E. B. Campbell
754 S. Jackson Street

Mrs. J. E. Caple
3327 E. Tuskegee Circle

Miss Eloise Cromwell
2214 Boultier Street

Mrs. Robert DuBose
851 E. Grove Street

Mrs. Virginia Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Am 5-3157

Mrs.Cora Green
1018 S. Holt Street

Mrs. S. J. Govan
915 Hutchinson Street

Mrs. Mattie Hamilton
1264 Cleveland Avenue

Mrs. Lorene Jones
1054 Ewell Street

Mrs. Elsie R. Johnson
Rt. 2, Box 287

Mrs. Victor Kerns
481 Japonica Street

Mrs. Dorothy M. Lobman
3347 Narrow Lane Road

Mrs. H. A. Martin
1221 Tatum

Mrs. Zada Miles
649 Mill Street

Mrs. John Moffitt
1241 Magnolia Curve

Mrs. Dorothy C. McDonnell
616 Cloverdale Road

Mrs.Susie McDonald
1254 Cleveland Avenue

Mrs. Cora L. McHaney
1507 Tuttle Avenue

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Am 4-2577

Mrs. I. W. Pettus
1245 Cleveland Avenue

Miss Florida L. Reynolds
1510 Sudie Street

Mrs. Virginia Relf
1229 Bragg Street

Mrs. Thomas Robinson
3224 McElvy Street

Mrs. J. L. Sanders
1628 Forest Avenue

Mrs. Moreland Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Am 2-3533

Mrs. Harwell Smith
3309 LeBron Avenue

Mrs. T. R. Thrasher
1574 Gilmer Avenue

Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.
729 S. Jackson St.

Mrs. E. Irene Webb
786 E. Grove St.

Mrs.Charles Weisenburgh
3131 Norman Bridge Road

Miss Jessie R. Broadus
432 S. Hall Street

Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson
1413 Hariett Street

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Rd.

[redacted]

[redacted] MAILING LIST

1. ~~Mrs. Robert D. Elly~~
~~Mrs. Harold W. Spear~~ 1509 - Twenty-ninth Street West, Ensley Highlands, Birmingham.
2. Mrs. Aubrey Dismukes, Prattville, Ala.
3. Mrs. W.C. Carter, Prattville, Ala.
4. Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod, 800 Terrace Ave., Montgomery, Ala.
5. Mrs. Olivia W. Washington, Miles College, Birmingham Ala
6. Mrs. Robert C. Johnson, 509 - 11th Ave North, Birmingham, Ala.
7. Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy, 1030 Fourth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
8. Mrs. John Stanley, 1125 30th St. South, Birmingham, Ala.
9. Mrs. Alfred W. Hobart, 1113 Hermosa Drive, Birmingham, Ala.
10. Mrs. R.T. Adair, 442 South Union Street, Montgomery, Ala.
11. Mrs. Fred C. MaBee, 8528 - 3rd Ave South, Birmingham, Ala.
12. Miss Gwen Adams, Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
13. Mrs. Anne Kerns, 481 Japonica St. Montgomery, Ala.
14. Miss Mary DeBardeleben, Shorter, Ala.
15. Mrs. Bessie Walker, 1511 20th Street, Ensley, Ala.
16. Miss Mary D. Wilkins, 331 E. Oak St., Oxford, Ala.
17. Mrs. Henry W. Little, 1429 Quintard Ave., Anniston Ala.
18. Mrs. Annie Edwards, 6200 Ave C, Fairfield, Ala.
19. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, 624 Masonic Bldg., Birmingham Ala.
20. Mrs. J.C. Wilson, 1504 6th Ave North, Birmingham, Ala.
21. Mrs. J.J. Drew, 1112 North First Street, Birmingham, Ala.
22. Mrs. Pearl McNemar, 1910 12th Ave South, Birmingham, Ala.
23. Mrs. Mamie P. Leggett, Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.
24. Miss Wynola Cheatham, Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.
25. Mrs. C.E. Tatum, 2422 15th Ave South, Birmingham, Ala
26. Mrs. M.B. Gaillard, 601 North First St., Birmingham, Ala
27. Mrs. W.L. Turner, 309 Eighth Ave West, Birmingham, Ala.
28. Mrs. E.B. Goode, 20 South Ballett, Mobile, Ala.

29. Mrs. Charlotte Meacham, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn. visit.

~~30. Dr. Louise Branscomb, 1225 Greensboro Rd Birmingham Ala.~~

~~31. Miss Anne Beddow, 620 South 9th St. Birmingham, Ala.~~

32 Mrs. Elmer C. Johnson, 7745 - First Ave So. Birmingham Ala

~~33. Mrs. L.L. Jackson, 1413 Cleburne Ave. Birmingham Ala~~

~~34. Mrs. E. Donald Early, 2927 South 19th St. Homewood, Birmingham 9 Ala~~

35. Mrs. L.S. Evins, 216 Princeton Ave., Birmingham 11, Ala.

~~36. Mrs. J.I. Blount, 2768 Hanover Circle, Birmingham Ala.~~

37. Miss Roberta Morgan, 309 North 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.

38. Mrs. E.C. Unnewehr, Athens College, Athens Ala. 14

39. Mrs. G.H. Yarbrough, 5313 Ave G, Fairfield, Ala. 15

40. Mrs. Helen Williams, 406 Ninth Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. 15

~~41. Mrs. William McMurry, 600 North 21th St., Birmingham, Ala.~~

~~42. Mrs. Clarendon McClure, P.O Box 156, Mobile, Ala.~~

~~43. Mrs. Nellie C. Davis, 304½ Reynolds Ave., Evergreen Ala.~~

44. Mrs. R.W. Hanson, 1601 29th Court, S., Homewood ~~Birmingham~~ 9 Ala.

45. Rev. Robert Hughes, 206 Moore Building, Court St., Montgomery, Ala.

46. Rev. Allyn Wadleigh, Pilgrim Congregational Church, 1819 8th Ave North, Birmingham

47. Mrs. M.E. Tilly, 63 Auburn Ave N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga

48. ~~Dr.~~ ____ Miller, Southern Baptist Convention, _____ Nashville, Tenn.

Please file

GLEANINGS -- "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED" - ALABAMA CHURCH WOMEN
PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA - May 3, 1955

CHAIRMAN -- Mrs. Candler Tatum

THE CHALLENGES FACED:

I. The Supreme Court Decision on segregated schools - acceptance or evasion
   a. State legislation
   b. Citizens' Councils and like organizations

II. The "Child in the Midst" - the fate and destiny of eleven million school children and those that follow after.

III. Interpretation of the official stand of church bodies to the local member in the local church.

IV. Framework for action

V. Finding the spiritual strength and power to be -
   Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
   Persuasive in conversation
   Patient and understanding with those who do not agree...
   "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord"

RESOURCE PEOPLE:

Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Director, The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
Mrs. Stewart Meacham, Missionary to India
Miss Mary De Bardeleben, deaconness pioneer in inter-racial work
Miss Ruby Hurley, Regional Director N.A.A.C.P.
Rev. Robert Hughes, Executive Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations
Dr. Allyn Wadleigh, pastor, Pilgrim Congregational Church
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Southern Regional Council

In attendance were denomination leaders who had responsibility for work in the broad area of human relations, women recommended by Presidents of Church Women's organizations on a state, conference, synodical, etc. basis, and members of the Executive Board of United Church Women of Alabama - because of their inter-denomination affiliations. Eleven towns were represented.

NOTES FROM DR. MILLER'S DEVOTIONAL MESSAGE

We, of today, have the privilege of service in the time of a Great Awakening. The first account of a Great Awakening on a world scale in reference to people is found in the first chapter of Genesis. In it is a significant statement, "God saw everything He had made and saw that it was good - well-fitted and man was His crowning achievement. When thought that thought "What all He had made was good" - it was a manifestation of peace -- Peace amid toil - peace is not just the absence of war.

In an art gallery, hung two pictures, entitled "PEACE" - One artist painted a pond high upon a mountain, far above the timber line, undisturbed by bird or beast. The placid pond was a mirror, reflecting the sky above, it surface calm - "Peace Undisturbed."

The picture of the second artist, was a cataract, with an old tree leaning perilously over it. In the midst of the splashing roaring torrent of the water, a bird nest swayed on a limb of the tree and mother bird watched over her young. The pond without a ripple - "Stagnation"- The Bird - "Peace Amid Toil."

The 8th Psalm is an exalted interpretation of God with His world - God and man, man and God. The Christian's interest in the Bible is people - One says, the Bible is the story of man's search for God. Another says - it is the story of God's search for man. The two ideas are different. What does the Bible say? God made man for His glory. Man lost his Way and God has been seeking man ever since. The first recorded question is, "Where are thou, Adam?" Adam means man.

A dispute arose in the first family over religion and Cain killed Abel and then came the second question - "Where is thy brother?" God still asks these questions of man. We, His children, who refuse to face up to our relationship with our brother, better look to our relationship with God.

The great Teacher answered the scribes - Your God is one God, your God is Lord, your God is God-man. One God - whole man. One God - one man - one world. Everytime we separate man from God, we desecrate God, we tear Him apart.

Jesus taught and lived the Great Commandments. He must need pass through Samaria. Must is only used four times about Jesus. Even the disciples wanted to build a road around Samaria or travel the roads that by-passed it. The woman of Samaria discovered - One who was interested in her,,who ignored the racial barrier, who taught her the true God and told her there was something she could do. Jesus did not think He had to become a Samaritan nor she a Jew.

Meeting our people at the "Well", we must be willing to ignore that which has been built up between us - if we drink of the "Living Water."

MRS. TATUM -- The human family is a tree, its branches are the nations, the blossoms and fruits are the people. Human beings are alseep and need to be awakened; they are ill and need to be healed; they are like children and need to be trained.

DR. ALLYN WADLEIGH -- reviewed Professor Jay Murphey's article "Can Public Schools be Private" - (See New South attached - for excerpts from the article.

MISS RUBY HURLEY -- As a woman active in the Methodist Church and as one working in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is a pleasure to speak to other women who are concerned with the application of Christian principles in human relations.

In these times it is very important and necessary that women of all races and creeds come together to consider the role that they can play today. The opening of this avenue of communication can help create an understanding which is so necessary if we are to live together as children of one God.

The organization which I represent has been working for forty-six years to make it possible for American citizens who happen to be Negroes to enjoy

the blessings of liberty, and rights and privileges of first-class citizenship.

Contrary to the beliefs of many, we are not more radical than Jesus Christ, on Thomas Jefferson or others who framed the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. We work within the framework of the Constitution, particularly, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We work through the courts, the legislative bodies, and we seek to change ideas and attitudes through the use of educational techniques. We do not expect to legislate prejudice out of the hearts and minds of people, but we do try to keep personal prejudices from becoming operative against our entire group simply because of the accident of our birth.

For example, we have sought through cases to the Supreme Court to make it possible for our people to live where they are able to buy or rent without discrimination. We have tried to make it possible for them to work under conditions which will give them equal pay for equal work and permit them to gain employment when they are qualified, without discrimination, we have sought to make it possible for them to vote under our republican form of government which is supposed to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people; we have sought to open the doors of all tax-supported educational facilities to them so that they can get the proper education to equip them for competition in a highly competitive society.

The NAACP is working for white and colored Americans, for as we try to remove the stigma of "inferiority" from our people, we, alos believe it important to show white Americans the error of their idea of "superiority."

Segregation which has kept us so long aprat has aided the growth of many erroneous ideas, which we call "stereotyped." For instance, many white people believe that all Negroes are lazy, because they have seen Stepin Fechit on TV, and Rochester, and Amos and Andy. The only Negroes that many of them have seen in real life are those who work in their homes or the Negroes who are standing on the street corners. They say the Negro does not want to work, but they do not stop to think that hundred of jobs are closed to Negroes simply because they are not white; they do not know that even today, the Negro is generally the last one hired and the first one fired. They do not understand that our schools provide little incentive for our youngsters to prepare for different kinds of jobs and that the discrimination with which we live daily kills ambition.

Many people in the majority group think that all Negroes like watermelon, and fried chicken. They do not stop to think how many white people like and eat those foods, too.

I have heard many young people say that Negroes would be all right, but "they smell bad." This would be amusing if it were not so sad, and I have had to remind them that all the advertisements for toilet soaps and deodorants show the pictures of white people, so that they must suffer from the problem of body odors, too.

And, so many times, I remember the Dean of Women at one of the large mid-Western Universities who said that she loved to attend the meetings of our college chapter on that campus because there was nothing like the way Negores could sing and dance. She had the idea that so many others have, that all Negroes have rhythm, that we can all sing and dance. I have wished

so many times that I could have had her and other people like her with me on occasion when I could say, "Listen, does that sound like music?", because many other Negroes are just like me, and I can sing only in bad tone and heaven help my partner when I try to dance.

So many prejudices in the minds of white people continue to exist because they just do not know us. We are people like they are. We bleed the same kind of blood when we are cut or stuck. We have different types of blood just as they do. We react to given stimula just as they do. We have the same hopes and ambitions for ourselves and our children. We want to be considered as human beings no different from any other. Just like the little boy, who, upon being asked by the little white boy if he did not wish he were white so he could run the fast moving streamliner they were watching going d down the railroad track, said, "No, I don't wish I was white, I just wish I had a chance," so we in NAACP believe that all colored Americans just want a chance. We want the opportunity to live and develop and do all the other things other people do without discrimination.

After an informal, picnic-style box luncheon, the afternoon session was opened with a devotional led by Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy, and by the reading of the paper, "God vs. Segregation," written by Mrs. William Cottles Sr., of New Orleans. The remainder of the afternoon was given to a period of discussion of ways in which church women may help to ease tensions and create an atmosphere conducive to growth in goodwill between races. Notes on the discussion, taken by Mrs. Robert D. Elly, are as follows:

1. The suggestion was made that church women who are concerned, may wish to identify themselves with various Councils on Human Relations which are being set up throughout the state under the leadership of Rev. Robert Hughes, head of the Alabama Council. Mr. Hughes explained the purpose of these councils - which are interracial - as being to get people together who have similar cultural and educational backgrounds, and who are concerned with problems in the area of human relations. Through carefully set-up committees they work quietly and effectively in problems of mutual interest to both races.

2. It was suggested that Prof. Jay Murphy should if possible be given an opportunity to discuss his plan for a state study group, as explained in his article which was reviewed by the group. (A reprint of the article was made available to all present through the distribution of Southern School News, April 7, 1955.)

3. IT WAS VOTED; That a resolution from this group be sent to Governor Folsom, suggesting that a State Study Group be set up, and that it should be an interracial group such as that suggested by Prof. Murphy. (See copy of letter, page 3)

4. The suggestion was made that all present should work to get various women's groups with which they are affiliated to send similar resolutions to the Governor with regard to the formation of a Study Committee for the State.

5. The suggestion was made that reprints of the Saturday Evening Post article entitled "Southerners will Like Integration," be distributed along with other helpful articles and leaflets.

6. Books suggested for distribution and circulation included: "of One Blood," "Tangled Threads." "Everyone Welcome," "Now is the Time."

7. Encourage TV Stations to use various racial and national groups on programs wherever possible and appropriate.

8. Endorse and recommend films which will help to create better interracial understanding. Sponsor showing some such films produced by religious bodies.

9. Invite members of State Legislature to speak to church groups and have a question and answer period on Integration.

10. Plan for small informal, fireside groups of congenial persons of both races to meet in homes for discussions of matters of mutual concern.

11. Encourage young people to attend interracial camps and church conferences.

12. Bring children and young people together to discuss their ideas on integration, and the problems they will face in unsegregated schools.

13. Organize prayer groups to concentrate on changing attitudes.

14. It would be helpful and in order if we could see that as many church groups as possible have read to them the official pronouncement of their particular Denomination with regard to the Supreme Court Decision. After such a reading, take a secret poll of those present to see how many of them agree with their Church's stand.

15. Encourage exchange programs with other racial groups in community.

16. Encourage joint meetings of women's groups, especially within the same denomination.

17. Encourage PTA group to work together on certain specific problems of mutual concern to both races.

18. See what the possibilities would be for organizing interracial study groups for woman's work in specific areas - such as program building, Bible study, missionary education, etc.

19. Write a letter to the Newspaper in your community to be published in exchange-of-opinion columns (an example of the effectiveness of this was given in reprints of an article written by Miss Mary De Bardeleben for the Montgomery paper, The Examiner, and directed to the attention of the Governor and Governor-Elect.)

Only two matters were voted on during the entire meeting. One--already referred to-- had to do with the sending of a letter to Governer Folsom. In line with this actions, the following letter was sent, signed by twenty-seven of the women present at the afternoon session:

Air Mail

May 4, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue S.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

I hope you feel rested and happy over your meeting. It was a really great experience for all of us. If you feel you can rush us the list of the people in attendance, we will mimeograph the sheets and send them back to you. And when you get your gleanings ready we will do the same thing and put with it some of the promised material. Or if you wish, we'll mail them out directly from this office.

With best wishes to you and congratulations on your meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

P.S. I need the list of people
we may mail them copies.

MET/vc

July 12, 1955.

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue S.
Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Noreen:

I have never received the findings from your meeting, that these may be mimeographed and sent to those in attendance. If you will send them to me even if the notes taken were rough, I am sure we can put them together.

Hurriedly,

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
In charge of
Women's Work

P.S. I need the list of people who attended, that we may mail them copies.

MET/vc

October 6, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

I regret the delay in getting together the Gleanings from your Birmingham meeting.

After you wrote that your notebook was loss, I began to gather material from some of your speakers, cut the stencils, ran them off, and will mail them out to you.

I failed to note our telephone bill in your letter and only now realized that we are due you this amount. Our books are being audited and you will receive a check in the next few days.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

Dearest Mrs. Telly - Since I haven't heard from you in so long I am wondering if you have received the minutes of the May 3rd meeting. If you have and don't have time to mimeograph them and send them out, I can do it on my hectograph. It won't be so clean or pretty that way but it will be readable. If you haven't received the notes, please let me know if you want another copy. Hope you are well. I want to call another meeting this fall - so let me have November dates you can come.

Love Nerean Jatkins

October 18, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422-15th Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

Montgomery and a Negro church would be right for your meeting. It is difficult for a Negro church to serve lunch, however, unless you have box lunches sent in as before--your Montgomery Committee listed is fine. I think it would be just as well for you to ask them. Mrs. McLeod is so dependable and so whole-heartedly back of you. She will give you good service.

I believe the group ought to decide if a permanent organization is wanted. It would be a good thing for it would co-ordinate Jewish and Catholic (if you can get Catholics) and Protestant effort.

I think a second meeting should include a larger group. The names might be given to you by the ones who met in Birmingham. As far as my being with you--any date as it is now, could be between the assembly at Cleveland and Thanksgiving except Tuesday the 17th of November. The first week in December would be hard for me, but I could make it.

Things are certainly hot in Georgia now. I've received a letter from the Klan--and we at the Council have had anonymous calls.

The best of wishes to you.

From,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/vs

Mrs. Candler Tatum,
2422 15th Ave. South,
Birmingham. Ala

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . MRS. M. E. TILLY . . . .

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. . . . MRS. M. E. TILLY . . . .

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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . MRS. M. E. TILLY . . . .

things are certainly hot in Georgia now. I've received a letter from the Klan - and we at the Council have had anonymous calls -
The best of wishes to you -
from -
Dorothy Tilly

Oct. 17, 1955

Dearest Dorothy –

Thank you for the excellent job on our meeting. I certainly appreciate the work you did getting notes etc. from the speakers.

Now – let me get your advice on procedures.

1. The general agreement was we would try to have another meeting this fall. I had thought it would be good to have it in Montgomery this time. What do you think of that?

2. Do you think it would be o.k. for us to meet in a Negro church this time – maybe trying to alternate meetings between Negro + white churches?

persons to be on a nominating committee after we get to the meeting, or do you think such a committee should meet earlier?

I feel certain the women will want to organize permanently, but there are a number of new names to be added who should probably be considered in naming officers, which brings up another matter. 6. Do you think we might branch out to include any women who are interested, or try to keep it a group of carefully selected women as this past group was?

That makes 6 questions. Please answer them all for me - and if you want me to do anything about the

3. Would you think well of asking the following women to serve on a committee to plan the program for next time:

Mrs. J. T. McLeod (our own Frances)
Mrs R T Adair (negro woman)
Mrs Anne Kerns (Jewish)

They all live in Montgomery, and it would seem to me that one of them could serve as chairman for the day.

4. Would you like to ask these women or any other to do this, thus making a more definite relationship between our group and your work?

5. What procedure do you suggest for getting a permanent organization set up? Could you or this committee, or the chairman for the day suggest

next meeting please let me know what dates you have made for Nov. so we can plan to have our meeting when you can come. That is most important. We need you.

Love always

Noreen

Hope you can read this. My typewriter is down stairs in a cold room + I'm writing this by a fire in the living room. Wish you were here with me.

The Fellowship of the Concerned
Church Women of Alabama
Trinity Lutheran Church
Montgomery, Ala
March 7, 1956
Subject - Breaking Down Barriers
Chairmen - Mrs. Earl Andrews
Mrs. R. J Adair
Scribe - Mrs Robert Hughes

Scribe Mrs. Pat Hughes

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Montgomery, Ala.

March 7, 1956

Co. Chairmen Mrs. R. J. Adam

Welcome and opening remarks - - Mrs. Earl Andrews - 2-30 79

The topic for the day was announced as being "Breaking Down Barriers", and a barrier was defined: "any line or boundary, natural or artificial, which serves to separate or limit."

Worship - - The Rev. Robert Graets, Pastor, Trinity Lutheran Church

Scripture read from the second chapter of Ephesians (RSV) shows that we are not the only ones concerned about barriers. So was St. Paul.

There are, have been, and always will be barriers. There are economic barriers, barriers of language, and barriers of professions or occupations. In Paul's time, the barrier he wrote of was that between Jew and Gentile, that "dividing wall of hostility".

Our concern is in what we are going to do with barriers, and the answer lies in the things that Christ has done.

1. Christ has created one new man. The sacrifice on the cross brought peace. We need peace in Montgomery, and Christ is the only one who can bring real peace.

2. We have access in one spirit to the Father. Christ spanned the barrier between sinners and their Creator, so that we all approach one Father in the same spirit.

3. We are all fellow-citizens with the saints. We are to be built by Christ into a Holy Temple, and He will use all of us in the building of that structure.

There are barriers always, but through Jesus Christ we can make these barriers meaningless to us.

Prayer - -

Introduction of Mrs. M. E. Tilley - - The Chairman introduced Mrs. M. E. Tilley from Atlanta, a very special guest. Mrs. Tilley is a former jurisdictional officer in the W.S.C.S. of the Methodist Church, served on the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and is in charge of work with women in the Southern Regional Council.

Showing of Film - - "The Toymaker."

Mr. Ray Swords of the Montgomery County Mental Health Society showed the movie, "The Toymaker." It portrayed two hand puppets who, thinking they were different because one had red spots on his head and the other had red stripes, fussed and fought themselves into a frenzy. They they discovered that the same toymaker made and loved them both and that they hurt themselves when they hurt each other. Then peace prevailed.

Barriers from the adult angle - - Rev. R. D. Crockett, Alabama State Teachers College.

In making suggestions for removing barriers, Dr. Crockett stated that most barriers are built on differences. People who think they are similar tend to draw together and to draw away from those whom they think to be different. These are positive suggestions, to be used by a person or a group, to deal with differences.

1. Get as many unbiased facts as possible about the person or group. When each gets the facts, we find that all have some things in common, and it is with these similarities that we must begin.

2. By an act of imagination, place yourself in the other person's stead.

3. Develop the attitude of tolerance toward differences. We will never get rid of differences, for there will always be those cultural, physical, language barriers. Our founding fathers faced with the problem of religious differences arrived at the principle of freedom of religion. The differences are not destroyed but there is unity in the freedom. People are not so different that they cannot cooperate.

Wherever we live there are levels of community thought and action. Christianity calls on us to identify ourselves with the highest level. We are all identified with groups, "we" and "they", and we think that when the group is threatened, the individual is threatened. Where there is a choice to be made, the Christian must choose the better, the higher. The Christian has a call to serve all, to work with all, to love all.

Loving all sometimes creates problems. How can we love our enemies? Love does not mean "a pleasant feeling" for someone; it means respect for human personality. If we are Christian we have to love in that sense of respect, whether the person is WCC, NAACP, or any other. We all have the same history and the same culture. We must love even if we can't like.

Most of us imagine a lot of things that will never happen. We naturally associate with those with whom we agree, and even when laws are changed there will still be differences. We would not want uniformity.

We can work together, share experiences, put ourselves in others' places, appreciate each other. We can be American and Christian. The love of God comes first.

Barriers from the Adult Angle - - Rev. J. R. Boggs, Pastor Our Holy Redeemer Lutheran Church

Rev. Boggs began by quoting two passages of scripture, "Love thy neighbor as thyself", and "So faith, hope, and love abide, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

Love is the direct opposite of prejudice. Prejudice is the chief barrier among adults; it keeps people from accepting others. What does prejudice mean? What are its dangers? What are its cures?

Prejudice is emotional bias. There are some personal prejudices that are personal and harmless, such as prejudices toward certain foods or toward clothing, but bias against people of different colors is grave.

Laura Hobson's young son defined prejudice as "thinking someone is a stinker before I know anything about him."

Where do prejudices come from?

1. Experiences in life - ideas based on our contacts.

2. News, TV, radio, jokes - stereotypes and preconceived ideas.

We are members of some minority - religions, linguistic, cultural - yet minorities and majorities use others as scapegoats for much of their responsibility. Christians were ~~responsible~~ blamed for burning Nero's Rome; Jews ~~caused~~ were blamed for the Bubonic plague in Europe.

In the 18th century an English pamphlet was circulated against a small group of French Hugenots living there. They were called dirty, irresponsible, and blamed for all the ills of the country. One hundred years later the pamphlets were reprinted and distributed with the word "Jew" substituted for French Hugenots. Today there are some who are willing to stoop to reprinting the same pamphlet with the word "Negro" there.

Prejudice thrives when morality is disregarded. When restraints imposed by Christianity are gone, "dog eat dog" becomes the controling principle. We are a generation taught formal religion, but we have overlooked deeper meanings. We have come to care more about the way

the church looks than the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Church stands to be indicted on this point.

Since prejudice blinds and creates disunity, what is the cure? The cure is not in faith alone nor in eliminating poor economic conditions. We must love each other as brothers and sisters in Christ. As Christian people we must take the forefront, not waving banners, but acting as leavening.

Group discussion - -

From the floor - - Appreciation was expressed for the concept of love given by Dr. Crockett.

From the floor - - How can we extend our feelings of "we?"

Dr. Crockett - - In rearing a child, the mother and father help him to extend his appreciation for others. Contact with members of other groups also helps. All of us can broaden our "we" group, not to the point of becoming one group, but with the idea of "Brothers, to ahead and live."

Dr. Boggs - - Just such experiences as these go a long way toward breaking barriers. It is good ~~and~~ for Christian to come together.

Dr. Crockett - - There are barriers of titles. Many people will call a Negro "Rev.", "Dr.", "Professor", or anything except the simple title of "Mrs." On the other hand, many Negroes are sensitive to the pronunciation of "Negro." ~~you can~~ say Nero and hero but then ~~you do not say Negro~~ why can't we say Negro

From the floor - - We all tend to generalize and to magnify little things, so we need to be very wise in choosing who from other groups will speak to our groups. Impressions are formed on little things.

From the floor - - In reference to the sensitivity to the pronunciation of "Negro", the most liberal student on the University of Alabama campus and the only one who spoke in terms of admitting Miss Lucy to classes immediately consistently said "Nigger." That was the word used by his culture and the word he had been taught. Would we discount his usefulness for the way he pronounces one word?

Mrs. Andrews - - It is ~~certainly~~ true that ~~those~~ of us here in Montgomery have taken increased pride in saying "Negro" recently. We here in Montgomery know how to pronounce Negro for our Negroes are our friends

Mrs. Tilley - - During a recent meeting of the Georgia legislature, ~~Mrs. Tilley~~ was leading a group of women in a study of Dr. Laubach's book, Prayer, the Greatest Force in the World. When we come to the chapter on praying for leaders and officials, ~~we~~ they wondered how ~~in the world we~~ could pray for our leaders when they were sitting in the legislature ~~doing such terrible things to them.~~ But ~~we~~ prayed first for God's love to ~~go through us and they we found~~ flow through them & then found it possible to pray for our leaders.

passing acts to destroy basic freedoms and to defy the Supreme Court decisions

Mrs. Tilley also spoke in tribute of the bus protest, calling it a "great historical drama" and commending the spirit of it.

Mrs. Andrews - - There is a city ordinance against unsegregated meetings, but it does not apply to churches.

From the floor - - It seems particularly fitting that women should come together to discuss problems. Women are a minority group too, and through the ages have received the blame for many of the ills of the world. It is good to come together for constructive purposes.

Rev. Boggs - - We must pray for people so that they will begin to think internationally. All of this affects other sections of the world. Are we actually Christian America? Two days after the boycott began, it was headlines in Pravda. It is not just a local thing! White people are thinking so narrowly as if the boundaries are just in the state when actually it is a much larger thing.

The ministers of this city need your prayers. Many of us are facing situations of difficulty in leading our people.

Mrs. Andrews - - A friend in Germany wrote to ask that I write and explain the things that are happening here in Alabama. How could they be explained? I haven't answered the letter yet.

From the floor - - It would have been possible for Methodist women in Alabama to have had a one-day workshop on World Understanding with Indian, Japanese, and American leaders. But since an inter-racial meeting could not be agreed on, it was decided not to have the workshop.

We must pray for people, for God can change them.

From the floor - - It has been reported that 60% of the white people have stopped riding buses too. Things may be better than we think.

From the floor - - In a city where integration has taken place in the schools, a little white boy and a little Negro boy were inseparable friends. When the mother of the white child questioned him about the color of his Negro friend, he said to her, "I don't know what color Tommy is, Mom, but tomorrow I'll look and see."

If we can get young people freed of prejudice, we will have progress, rapid progress.

From the floor - - In our situation I am reminded of Roosevelt's famous statement about fear, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." We must stop being afraid of each other and begin helping each other.

From the floor - - In Pittsburgh a woman helped to build understanding by hanging in classrooms pictures of Negroes who had helped our country.

Mrs. Andrews - - Attention should be given to some current publications - "What the Negro Wants" by Harry V. Richardson in New South, January, 1956, an article by the Rev. Thomas Thrasher in the current issue of the Reporter, and an article by Wm. Faulkner in the current issue of Life.

Adjournment for lunch - -

Afternoon Session

Opening remarks - - Reading of a definition of love by Mrs. Andrews

Introduction of afternoon panel speakers - Mrs. Adair

Breaking Down Barriers in Adolescents -

Mrs. Wm. I. Reeves - Tuskegee, Alabama, wife of Presbyterian Minister and worker with young people.

Miss Mary Lee - Montgomery, Ala. - worker with young people at Church of the Ascension.

Breaking Down Barriers in Children -

Mrs. James E. Capell - Montgomery, Ala., founder of "Dear Neighbor" clubs, nurse, mother of three children.

Miss Myrtle Williamson - Tuscaloosa, Ala. - Professor of Bible, Stillman Institute.

Breaking Down Barriers in Adolescents -

Miss Lee - - A questionaire containing such questions as, "What do you think is the cause of racial barriers?", "Do you discuss current racial tensions with friends?", "What are some solutions of racial problems?", "Does churches have any part to play?" was presented to adolescents in a Sunday School class, to those in a white neighborhood, and to a group of Negro young people. Answers, of course, were varied, but they revealed that youngsters of both races are thinking and talking about racial problems and that many of them are looking to the church for solutions to these difficulties.

There is a great need in the adolescent mind for a scientific attitude. They want information, the truth, and it is highly important that during this time of searching and insecurity they be equipped at every opportunity for the discovery of truth.

Mrs. Reeves - - A questionaire submitted to white adolescents in Tuskegee yielded only one reply, but it was obviously a carefully prepared one. It contained three questions and these are partial answers:

1. List some racial barriers - prejudice, ignorance, lack of Christian love.

2. What are sources of racial barriers? - taught by parents, learned everyday through associations and experiences, some know and don't want to learn, we Christians have failed some place.

3. What are your suggestions for overcoming barriers?

a. Search soul and mind and find out why one feels the way he does.

b. Read Bible and pray that God will give us guidance.

c. Those who find truth should tell others.

d. Approach those who would teach prejudiced ideas with Christian teaching about the problem.

e. The Christian approach.

How are we going to come to grips with these young people? How are we going to help them? These books provide some of the answers:

Alpenfels, Ethel J.
Sense and Nonsense About Race
Friendship Press, 1946. paper $.25

Havighurst, Robert James
The Developmental Tasks and Education
Longmans, 1952. paper, $1.25

Powdermaker, Hortense
Probing Our Prejudices
Harper, 1944. paper, $.75

Smith, Lillian
Now Is The Time
Viking Press, 1955. paper, $.35
2.00

Wittenburg, Rudolph
On Call for Youth
Association Press, 1955. $3.50

Breaking Down Barriers in Children -

Mrs. Capell - Scientific studies by psychologists enlighten us about prejudice in the small child. Parents of both races can lessen prejudice in their children by praying, studying, providing a loving and understanding home, and providing wholesome recreation.

Mrs. Williams - - Barriers are learned, so children "catch" them from their parents and other older people.

If we believe in love, if we believe in one family in Jesus Christ, we must do something about barriers.

What can we say to mothers and fathers? We must help our children to see people. We must never be any more aware of the color of a person's skin than we are of the color of his eyes or dress.

No mother would dare poison her child, yet some of the attitudes our mothers are teaching their children are deadly.

Little children know no barriers; they "catch" our attitudes. Therefore, they can "catch" the spirit of love from us if we will allow them.

From the floor - - Is there some way in which this group could become a permanent organization?

From the floor - - There is need for such an interfaith, inter-racial group.

Mrs. Andrews - - It seems preferable that we have no formal organization.

From the floor - - Perhaps organization is not what we need, but could we have enough machinery to guarantee another meeting?

From the floor - - The loosest organization is the best, for sometimes formal organization strangles a group.

Mrs. Andrews - - And an organization must be "for" or "against."

From the floor - - There is a need for some group to whom a person can go when difficulties arise, for in Tuscaloosa the officers of the - - - -have been called upon constantly.

From the floor - - Perhaps what we need is a convener, someone to call the group together.

Mrs. Andrews - - Person from each place to accept responsibility as "convener" -

Birmingham - - Mrs. Tatum
Tuskegee - -
Tuscaloosa - -
Montgomery - - Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Adair

Mrs. Andrews - - The time has come now to go home, think through, and decide on next steps.

Introduction of guests by Mrs. Andrews: Mrs. Graets, Rev. Glen Smiley of FOR, Rev. Hughes of Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Benediction: Rev. Hughes

April 27, 1956

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews
3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Ever since I was in Montgomery I have wanted to write to you and tell you what a wonderful meeting you had and how splendid you were through it all. I regret I did not get copies of the speeches. I think I told you I could have copies made for all of you. If that is still possible and you have other notes on the meeting I would be more than glad to have the copies made and use some of them myself in other States. I am enclosing the Gleanings from the workshop.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. ROBERT TRUE
NEWBERN

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. A. D. HOLMAN
CAMDEN

TREASURER
MRS. CARL JONES
1633 33RD ST., W., BIRMINGHAM 8

PARLIAMENTARY REFEREE
MRS. ROBERT C. BROWN
35 WINTHROP AVE., BIRMINGHAM

HISTORIAN
MRS. E. T. ROUSE
1135 MONTAUK AVE., MOBILE

DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE FOR NEGRO WOMEN
MRS. EARL P. ANDREWS
3135 AUDUBON ROAD, MONTGOMERY

CHAIRMAN OF PRESBYTERIAN HOME
MRS. C. E. KIMBROUGH
LINDEN

Women of the Church

Synod of Alabama

Presbyterian Church in the United States

1953-1954

PRESIDENT
MRS. GLEN D. LIDDELL
CAMDEN, ALA.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE
MRS. LLOYD K. BOGGS
1418 ARDSLEY PLACE
BIRMINGHAM 9, ALABAMA

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

SPIRITUAL GROWTH
MRS. W. T. NICHOLS
27 CEDAR HILL, FLORENCE

WORLD MISSIONS
MISS ANNIE G. KING
432 CHURCH ST., SELMA

CHURCH EXTENSION
MRS. SAM BURNEY HAY
STILLMAN COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. J. P. GLASS
ROUTE 3, WETUMPKA

STEWARDSHIP
MRS. J. J. BAIRD
1721 HOLBROOK AVE., BESSEMER

ANNUITIES AND RELIEF
MRS. WILLIAM B. DORTCH
631 REYNOLDS ST., GADSDEN

GENERAL FUND AGENCIES
MRS. W. H. BENNETT
700 EDGEWOOD DRIVE, DOTHAN

Montgomery 6, Alabama
February 15, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Did you get to Montgomery last Saturday? If so I'm sorry to have missed you.

The round-trip plane fare is $24.31 while the train fare is only $7.98 - and a very nice train. I see no reason for you to go to the extra expense. I could get a train that would put me in Atlanta at 1:15 and if I came on the 24th I would only miss very little of the meeting. Or I could come on the 23rd and stay overnight.

I am truly looking forward to the Conference and pray that much that is good and helpful will come of it.

With kindest regards,

Olive Andrews

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 9, 1956

TO THE ALABAMA WOMEN IN THE MONTGOMERY MEETING:

I wish I could express to you the heights I felt you reached in your Workshop, and how much I glory in what you are doing. The memory of it makes a lump come into my throat even yet.

When I walked into the church - the Lutheran Trinity Church - I knew I was seeing a group in God's house, earnestly asking Him to show them the way to build understanding where there had been misunderstanding.

The two presiding officers - Mrs. Andrews, young, courageous, determined, Spirit-filled; Mrs. Adair, losing herself in something bigger than herself, building the program not on the troubles of today, but on community understanding that the troubles of today would not be on the morrow.

Neither presiding officers nor anyone from the audience, though I knew there were some there who suffered, uttered one word of complaint or rehearsed any of the incidents of Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, or anywhere in Alabama.

You women had reached a height unknown to many people - you to yourselves were of little moment. What mattered what came to you as you worked for a better community, a better state, and a better world. I came away with my heart "strangely warmed" and renewed courage to fight for a better way for a better world.

Thank you, everyone.

—Dorothy Tilly

May 22, 1956

Mr. D. P. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Following our conversation yesterday morning this is to let you know the Birmingham meeting of Church Women will be at the Church of the Advent (downtown). The entrance is at 2015 Sixth Avenue North. I hope you will find it entirely possible to be with us. In the meantime, I am sending you under separate cover some Gleanings from the meetings of the Church Women on the question of the Supreme Court decision on schools, that you might be familiar with what they are attempting.

Sincerely hope to see you at Birmingham.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly
Director of WOmen's Work

MET:mef

February 5, 1957

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews
3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

I believe it is time again for us to have an Alabama meeting. I am wondering if it would be possible to work up one with all the help we can give you here in the office, for March 5th -- or had we better have a planning meeting that day for a later meeting?

I could be in Montgomery and of course, would have the money to bring the group of you together who have the responsibility, the conviction, and the concern. And if we have a State meeting at that time, or later, I would have the $200 for you.

I would appreciate your letting me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 5, 1957

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue, S.
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

I believe it is time again for us to have an Alabama meeting. I am wondering if it would be possible to work up one with all the help we can give you here in the office, for March 5th -- or had we better have a planning meeting that day for a later meeting?

I could be in Montgomery and of course, would have the money to bring the group of you together who have the responsibility, the conviction, and the concern. And if we have a State meeting at that time, or later, I would have the $200 for you.

I would appreciate your letting me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 20, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Christian Life & Service Commission
Southern Baptist Convention
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

Please wire me if you could be in Birmingham and speak to the Fellowship of the Concerned of that State on March 5th. They suggest that you use two of the same messages that you gave in Atlanta.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,

MET:fc

March 15, 1957

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422-15th Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen,

I regret that I had to leave before the meeting was over. But because I had been sick, Mr. Tilly insisted that I come home before night.

If your secretary took good notes and if we can get Mrs. Williams' worship service and all of the little slips of paper on which people were to state what they would do when they returned home and also the names and addresses of people attending, we will mimeograph these Gleanings and mail them out to your people.

I hope you had enough money to re-imburse you for postage, mimeographing, extra lunches as well as money for the travel expenses of your people. If you did not, I think I could find some more for you. If you had any left over, you can send it in.

You had a good Workshop and as usual, I came home from Alabama very much encouraged. Please accept my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

May 29, 1958

Mrs. Candler Tatum
1801 - 6th Avenue, N, Room 302
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

Here it is--a dream come true and the check is enclosed for the work of The Fellowship of the Concerned in Alabama.

Love and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

May 29, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

What joy and satisfaction it gives me to enclose this check!

I will reach Tuscaloosa Monday over Southern Airlines, Flight 101, arriving at 8:09 a.m. I will stay with you until Wednesday. I am looking forward with pleasure to the experience.

With love, thanks, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

June 11, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

First of all I want to thank you for the privilege you gave me of looking in on your school, and the delightful experience of knowing Mrs. Hay.

In the rush, you failed to sign the check and I am enclosing it in this note.

We are also sending you, under separate cover, the four copies of South Carolinians Speak.

With the best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

July 30, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

First of all I wish to thank you for the poem you sent me. I shall certainly make good use of it.

I am glad you are making plans for district meetings. Are these the meetings for which you will need the two hundred dollars allotted to Alabama for meetings? What suggestions or help do you need from this office?

It may be possible for me to attend one of the sessions. It is such a joy to me to have you and Noreen in Alabama.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 13, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

I am enclosing the list of Alabama Church Women, which Mrs. Tilly asked me to send to you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Lucl E. Cummings
Secretary to
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

/c
Enclosure

August 14, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

We sent you yesterday the list of Alabama women in the various towns, who in the last two years have attended our workshop or have been invited.

So far I have not had the dates from you. The Florida dates are September 10-11. Of course I will be there these two days.

I hope somewhere in the program for these meetings, you will have a strong minister to increase the courage of the women, give to them the same impelling compulsion that you and Noreen have, a compulsion that knows no barriers from any source.

With the best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METtlcc

August 25, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Please give me the date of your meeting. Would appreciate it by return mail.

I have been away from the office for almost three weeks; two weeks with pneumonia and a week at Emory, hence the delay in writing.

Yes we are quite familiar with the article in the Birmingham paper. We have already demanded a retraction. We have reprints for you of Virginius Dabney's reply. Hodding Carter of Mississippi is also lifting his voice against this libel.

I saw Mrs. Foster in Washington, Friday and she told me she is to be with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

November 12, 1958

Mrs. Candler Tatum
Room 302
1801 - 6th Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

Mrs. Tilly has no open dates until after December 12.

Sincerely,

(Miss) L. E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] [illegible]GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 21, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

The reports of your meeting of the Alabama Fellowship of The Concerned do not include any of the proposed actions that came out of the discussion groups. I hope you have them, if not remember what of them you can, as I must have them Monday morning.

This goes to one of the Foundations which provides money. The report of the speeches is good, but the Foundation pays much more attention to the action. I remember that one was about a letter being sent to Dr. M. L. King in the hospital. Another had to do with the number of Negroes who had been tried for rape and no white man had. You may remember the others but please let me have something.

I tried for two days to reach you by phone, but found out you were out of town and would return Saturday.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Sunday Morning

Dear Mrs. Tilly,
We're leaving in a few minutes for Tuscaloosa to see Myrtle Williamson who is critically ill —

After your letter came yesterday I called the two reporters, (Mrs. Robinson & Mrs. Weisenberg) also called Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Moreland Smith and others and none could think of any definite action that came from our meeting - Ours, of course, is not an action group - as yet - and our main purpose in coming together is to have better understanding and to try to keep the lines of communication open -

This week a small weekly paper has come out with a very detailed, although very garbled report of our September meeting and the telephone harassment has been continual - I have not seen the paper but will send you a copy when I get one -

Sorry I can't be more help - If I had more time I could probably do better -

Sincerely,
Olive Andrews

3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama
November 23, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

After the furor over our September 27 meeting had apparently subsided, the enclosed article came out in a local weekly. We have all been bombarded with more threatening phone calls. This morning, the following came out as a two column, 14-inch ad in the Montgomery Advertiser:

NOTICE!

On November 20, The Montgomery Home News in a Page One story listed the name of a "Mrs. H. L. Foster" as a speaker at a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned at St. Jude Hospital.

This is to notify the general public that the "Mrs. H. L. Foster" mentioned in the news story is <u>not</u> Mrs. H. L. Foster, who is an employe of the City of Montgomery, and is <u>not</u> related in any manner either to her or to her husband who is Heirston L. Foster, an attorney-at-law. Neither Heirston L. Foster, attorney-at-law in Montgomery, nor his wife, Mrs. H. L. Foster, an employe of the City of Montgomery, know the "Mrs. H. L. Foster" mentioned in the article and neither did they have any knowledge of any such meeting until the article appeared in The Montgomery Home News.

Furthermore, both Heirston L. Foster and his wife, Mrs. H. L. Foster, wish to state they do <u>not</u> approve of any such meetings and that they are ardent segregationists believing in every concept of the South.

A request is being served upon the Montgomery Home News to make a correction and clarification of the article in its next issue.

Mrs. H. L. Foster
Employe of the City of Montgomery

H. L. Foster
Attorney-At-Law

Such statements obviously give a distorted idea of our meeting. They put us on the defensive, making it look, even to people who cannot be classed as extremists, as though we are hiding because we are doing something subversive. There is undoubtedly money behind this move. I doubt that the Fosters could have afforded so large an ad. The Montgomery Home News, we understand, distributed from door to door 5000 free copies of this paper.

The situation grows rapidly worse in Montgomery and we are in too vulnerable a position to make a statement ourselves, but I wonder if you would consider the advisability of writing a letter yourself to this paper? I have drafted a rough outline of a suggested letter, leaving blanks where I do not know the details. Would you please consult with the Southern Regional Council people about this? Perhaps Mr. Morris Abram might help with the legal angle. I know that we do not sue, but I thought it might be good if we could frighten them a little.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Marjorie L. Smith

Mrs. Moreland G. Smith

P.S. I just talked with Olive Andrews and her husband. This is more serious than even I had realized. People have come to Earl Andrews and told him that they are deliberately going to ruin his business. He is thinking about advertising in the paper similarly to the ad I quoted above. Olive is extremely depressed.

Suggested letter to Mr. Cleghorn

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

The November 20 issue of your newspaper carried an account of a recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned that was full of inaccuracies. Since neither you nor your anonymous informer bothered to contact me or any of the people named in this article, it is no wonder that your story is distorted. Since it contains as many insinuations of ~~a libelous nature~~, I ~~shall appreciate~~ make you ~~your~~ to printing this correction in full, and giving the paper containing it the same wide circulation given to your November 20th [redacted] "vague" to the Methodist Missionary Society, of which I am a former national president. Nor was I "vague" to President Roosevelt who appointed me on committee. (I do not actually know what you did in these positions or what else could be here mentioned.) Miss Violaine Junod is a well known professor and well enough known lecturer to have been invited to speak at Harvard and be the house guest of Dean Griswold of the Harvard Law School. Paul Crouch has never been an editor of the New South. This magazine is published by the Southern Regional Council, an organization which has never been on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. This meeting and all other meetings of this organization have as their purpose the keeping open of the lines of communication between the races. Only last week, the Southern Baptist Convention went on record as considering this an important need now in the South. No person present at our meeting is in any was ashamed of trying to help achieve this harmony which all of the churches recognize as being so important in these troubled times.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilley

November 25, 1958

Mrs. Candler Tatum
1801 - 6th Avenue, N
Room 302
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

I regret that you were not able to be with us at our workshop, October 16-17. It was good in many ways. We had more people and our leadership was splendid.

Our group leaders were Margaret Bender from our Department of Christian Social Relations in New York, and Dorothy Height of the National Y. W. C. A. You know both of these and know how well they lead group discussion. We also had someone from the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

The gleanings are in the making and we will send you a copy. Under separate cover, we are mailing you one of the packets we had for those present. Mrs. Andrews did write to you about her meeting in Montgomery and she expected you.

I'd like to hear from you as to what you are doing or dan do in the Alabama situation.

With the best of wishes to you and yours, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Montgomery Advertiser

Dec.

Pastors Ask 'Protection' Against Anonymous Calls

Montgomery's ministers have called on the city's law enforcement agencies "to protect local citizens in their pursuit of freedom of discussion in free assembly."

In a joint statement issued Monday by the Montgomery Ministerial Assn., pastors of the capital city churches asked that some steps be taken to protect persons who, they say, have been the object of "anonymous telephone calls and acts of lawlessness."

Their statement, drafted in the form of a resolution, apparently was aimed in part at a story appearing in a recent edition of a Montgomery weekly newspaper.

PHONE CALLS RECEIVED

The story sought to identify persons it said had attended an "integrated" meeting in the city.

Persons identified with the incident later had complained that they received "anonymous" telephone calls warning them to discontinue "such activities."

The association's resolution read:

"We are Christians and Jews. We are clergymen of many denominations.

"As ministers of the God of Love, we wish to express a deep sense of shock and sadness at things happening in our city," it continued.

"We affirm the right of individuals to hold and discuss personal opinions which may differ from opinions held by others without the peril of receiving anonymous and intimidating telephone calls or threats of economic reprisal."

It expressed the views that "threatening action" is "aimed at the entire communty — at the heart of democracy."

It also, they said, is intended "to silence conscience."

The resolution concluded:

Therefore be it resolved that we call on those who, in our city, are charged with maintaining law and peace in community relationships to do all in their power to eliminate the attempts to destroy, harrass, and intimidate the people of our community."

December 2, 1958

Mrs. Moreland G. Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I am grateful to you for sending me the thermo-fax copy of the Montgomery Home News. I really need two original copies if they can be found. I could use them to good advantage for all of us.

The Southern Regional Council has already answered the paper concerning Paul Crouch and insisted that the paper carry the correction. Mr. Crouch has never in anyway been connected with the Southern Regional Council as you pointed out in your letter. I am formulating a letter to the paper which I will send to you and Mrs. Andrews to read before sending it to the paper. I am a little concerned lest it will stir up further trouble and it might be well to let the storm pass over. I will leave this to your judgment.

The article to the paper, as you know, has to be carefully written and written without malice or intolerance, but with a firm request that it be printed in the same column of the paper and distributed as widely as the November 20th issue was distributed.

I think God's hand was in the formulation of that program. The study of the great Biblical heroines surely gives us strength as we face the opposition. I perhaps know more than any one else in the South, the annoyance of anonymous telephone calls and threatening letters and can well understand what you are enduring.

(continued)

I am writing letters to the women of Montgomery who attended, but I do want the list of the women screened carefully lest the letter fall into the hands of one of the traitors we had that day. If planes were flying I would certainly come to Montgomery this week to talk to some of you. I do hope the women will not be intimidated by people as low as the two who took the car numbers and the editor of the paper who published the fabricated story.

Please keep me informed of any thing else that occurs.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Bulk Pack
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

December 3, 1958

Dear Mrs. ( )

I have received a copy of the Montgomery Home News of November 20, and some letters telling me of attempted intimidation of you and the threat of reprisals on your husbands' businesses. I never knew a paper to stoop to any lower practices except the real hate sheets that come through the mails.

Surely God was in the making of the program of that great day we had, when we studied the heroic lives of the Bible women. They showed us how to face this intimidation. There was nothing that happened that day that anyone might not have heard. You cannot help from pitying the editor, our uninvited guest and the two men in the car. They should be added to our prayer list.

This is a hard time for you right now - but you may be sure great good will come out of it all. Reprisals have a way of striking back. I have found it all to be so. The men in the car, the uninvited guest and the editor are too little to intimidate praying women. Don't let them - defeat them. Don't give them that much power over your lives.

I suppose, I have had more unsigned ugly letters and more ugly anonymous telephone calls, and threats of violence, through the years, than anyone else. At first I suffered over them and many times fell in bed and prayed for strength and it always came.

I have found several ways to handle the telephone calls. I have a small record player on the telephone table, with the needle set to b egin playing the Lord's Prayer. It always helps me and it silences the one at the other end of the phone. Repeating the 23rd Psalm is a great message to

(continued)

myself and I hope to the listener. "The Lord is my Shepherd" has new meaning to me everytime.

Another way is to keep asking over and over "Who is speaking," giving him no time to talk. If he gets in a word, you will find he is utterly without imagination - his answer is or has been to me either "Smith" or "Jones" and then ask over and over what Smith - he will finally give you some initials and my answer is "Wait, and I'll look you up in the city directory." This gives me a chance to leave the phone and not come back.

I never answer in the mood he is in. If he will tell, right at first, his name I will talk to him, holding in my hands a Bible, that at all times I may be true to the God I worship. I never just hang up on anyone. They will keep ringing the phone if I do.

I hope you will find ways to bring business to those against whom apprisals may come. Please patronize that restaurant and send others there. Turn insurance, if you can, to the agency listed.

If things become too hard for anyone, let us know, it may be possible for the Southern Regional Council to help.

Do you remember what Mrs. Foster said to us? The things not to do - and those to do.

This is all hard, I know, but if we can stand firm, yet gentle - we will help our South in its need. You are not the sinners, they are those who took license tags, who made misrepresentation of the meeting and the editor.

It was a great meeting, we mustn't forget that and God still keep watch over His own.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

December 3, 1958

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

A death in Mr. Tilly's family kept me from calling you.

Mr. Fleming has written the paper about the New South and demanded a retraction.

My letter to the paper will be sent to you, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Andrews to criticise or add to - only I do not write harsh letters.

The enclosed is what will go to the women - with a leaflet as enclosed

1. If you three women think it is all right and wise

2. If the list sent me by Mrs. Andrews is carefully studied - so if there are no more traitors.

From the newspaper, evidently there was no reporter at the afternoon session.

I have one concern, will my reply to the paper stir up another commotion?

Love always,

Dorothy

P.S. You can submit the enclosed letter to anyone you may wish. Let me hear as quickly as you can.

DRT

3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama
Dec. 5, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you for your letter. I sent you today one original copy of the Nov. 20th Montgomery Home News. Mrs. McLeod has also sent you two copies of that issue and two of the issue of Nov. 27th. If you do not receive them, please let me know and I will try to locate some more. In spite of the wide distribution, with free copies being sent to almost everyone, they are hard for us to obtain.

I have talked with several people about your proposed letter to the Home News. They all seem to feel that the reply of the Southern Regional Council is enough. You can't answer these people, because they can always have the last word in their own paper, and their thinking is so distorted. We are going to try to make certain that the Southern Regional Council letter is published. It should be in the issue out today, which I have not yet seen.

You asked me to keep you informed of incidents that occur. I have tried to keep a written account and think you might perhaps like a little background and a few highlights, though they are not new.

After McCall's published "The South Nobody Tells You", a group was formed in Montgomery called the Baptist Laymen. Mr. William Mahoney wrote about them in his column in the Alabama Journal, praising their objective, which is to ferret out these hidden groups working for integration and drive them from the community. Their center of activity is the Highland Baptist Church, whose pastor, Henry Lyons, is a rabid segregation leader. The spy at our meeting, a Mrs. Ramsay, is a member of his church. The Baptist Laymen have since changed their name to Christian Laymen. They were recently addressed by Judge Walter B. Jones, the judge who fined the NAACP $100,000. How they tie into the Citizen's Council, and why there are these two groups, I do not know. We do know that the Citizen's Council was interested in our meeting. About a week afterward, George Prentice, a reporter for the Montgomery Advertiser, called both me and Mrs. Weisenburgh. He told each of us that the Citizen's Council had designated him to find out about the meeting, and particularly about Miss

Junod. I told him where she could be reached. He called and asked for an interview which she refused on the ground that she intended to publish her research and could not release her findings prior to publication. Mr. Prentice talked again with Mrs. Weisenburgh, and she offered him the notes she had taken of the meeting. He said that he did not think it newsworthy. Mrs. Weisenburgh thinks that the Citizen's Council tried to peddle this story first to the local dailies, but that they were afraid of it. We do not feel that Mr. Cleghorn of the Home News is a person of influence. Until this episode, most of us had not heard of him or of his paper. We think he is a tool of the Citizen's Council, the whole episode is their plot and backed by their money. Thousands of copies of the paper are distributed free each week, and that is expensive for someone!

Another indication of Citizen's Council involvement is that Mrs. L. R. Grimes, wife of one of the three members of the County Board of Revenue, came to Mrs. Weisenburgh as a personal friend and begged her to clear her name of this scandal. She advised her to hire John Kohn as her lawyer. He has a political tie with city and county government, and also with our next governor, Patterson. Mrs. Grimes slipped and said "we" in telling of information that some group had gathered about us, but she refused to identify the "we" when pressed.

I am sure you know that all of our city commissioners are members of the Citizen's Council. We have no police protection. You probably remember that our bombers were acquitted. I have been told that one of them, Jimmy D. York, holds a city job. A day or two after our meeting, he and William C. Horton went to the chairman of the board of stewards of St. Luke's Methodist Church and threatened him for having had an integrated meeting. They had confused "St. Luke" with "St. Jude". Mrs. McLeod is familiar with the details of this episode, as she is in close touch with all of the Methodist officials in the area. She also can tell you about Miss Mary Cameron, worker at Nellie Burge Community Center, and the pressure put on the minister of that church to fire her. Mrs. McLeod talked with the district superintendent, Mr. Carlyle Miller, and eased that situation.

I believe that the most persecuted people in the community have been Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kerns. He is a public school teacher. Just before school opened in September, a man appeared at his door and began to question him on his views on integration. Mrs. Kerns heard a noise in the yard and found a man with a pistol hiding in the bushes. When he saw her, the two men jumped over the fence and drove off. Mrs. Kerns is sure that the one in the bushes was William C. Horton. Since our meeting there has been a concerted effort to have the school board fire Mr. Kerns. On Saturday night, Nov. 22nd, the Kerns had several friends to dinner. As they were leaving, Mr. Kerns noticed four men in a car parked across the street. He went up to them and saw that they were prepared to take flash pictures. He went in to call the police, and the men drove off. When the police came, as Mr. Kerns was describing the car, they drove by again. The police chased and caught them. They then returned to the Kerns home and admitted to Mr. Kerns that the men were all set to take pictures, but they said that they could do nothing because the men had said they were in the neighborhood to visit friends. They also admitted that one of them was William C. Horton and that he had a pistol, but they said he also had a pistol permit. Mr. Andrews knows him and says he drinks heavily and is dangerous.

I am enclosing a thermofax copy of the newspaper account of a resolution passed by the local ministerial association. The Rev. Stanford Persons, Jr., assistant at the Church of the Ascension, was responsible for getting this through, a major feat! The resolution made no reference to the article in the Home News or to the meeting it described, so it is unfortunate that the Advertiser did. The president of the ministerial association, Rev. Merle Patterson, told Mrs. Durr that the statement was made solely because of the concern of the ministers for us as individuals, but not in any way to endorse the organization holding the meeting. I have just been told that the latest Home News is devoted to a denunciation of the ministerial association because of the resolution.

I have gone over very carefully the list of people who attended the meeting and have checked each name with Olive Andrews and several others. Olive says that you have a copy of the list. There is no one on

it whose name should be deleted. You might want to add Mrs. Kalman Shwarts, Jr., 3111 Wilmington Road, and Mrs. Ella K. Shwarts, 1507 E. Fairview Avenue. They are connected with Klein and Son, Jewelers, which Mrs. Grimes told Mrs. Weisenburgh would be boycotted. Some of us are suspicious of some of the workers at the post office, particularly the Carolyn Station where Mrs. Andrews mailed her notices. We have absolutely no proof of anything, only a hunch. Still, I am careful where I mail my letters to you, and I think that, since many of us are served by that station, it might be well for you to mail your letter in a plain envelope.

I think your proposed letter is very fine. It contains real positive help. If you could mention one other problem facing us, and suggest positive measures we could take, I think it would be perfect. I am thinking of the silent disapproval of our close associates and friends. We face the danger of becoming pariahs in our own community. Nothing is said to us. There is just a barrier there, and communication has broken down.

I went to see Olive today. Your letter, so full of love and understanding, has cheered her immensely. I have never seen anyone more crushed. She will need our continuing encouragement and prayers during this difficult time.

I hope that my letter doesn't sound completely gloomy. I have tried merely to be factual. Though these weeks have been hard, they have been full of opportunity for Christian growth. We can't be backsliders when such problems confront us. As my mother often says, "Trials are proofs of God's care." We <u>have</u> to pray and live close to God, because we have to face the world with a serenity and a real faith that shows.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Smith

3236 BANKHEAD AVENUE
MONTGOMERY 6, ALABAMA

Dec. 8, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am mailing to you under separate cover two copies of the Dec. 4th Montgomery Home News containing the statements which I read to you over the phone a little while ago. You are probably right just to ignore this publication. You have certainly had the experience to know a great deal more about it than I do. I did think that I should give you the information in time for you to act before the Dec. 11th issue comes out, if you should care to do so. When it does come out, I will send you two copies. It looks now as if this publication will have some sensational story each week and will keep things stirred up in the community. I was hoping that there might be some way to stop them.

I talked this morning with the Rev. Thomas Thrasher about your letter. He thinks that it is very unlikely that they will print it if you send it in. If you do, I believe I would leave out the

3236 BANKHEAD AVENUE
MONTGOMERY 6, ALABAMA

sentence, "Not anytime during that day was 'integration' mentioned." The Home News had reported one speaker as saying something about the women who signed the petition to integrate the parks, so that might raise a doubtful point.

The Southern Regional Council letter to the Home News has never been published or mentioned by them.

Sincerely,

Mayme L. Smith

December 30, 1958

Mrs. Candler Tatum
1801 - 6th Avenue, N
Room 302
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

Some weeks ago we received an air mail postal card from you asking for materials which we forwarded to you. On the card you stated you had written us a letter and had just mailed it. The letter has never been received. There must be something wrong with Alabama's mail.

I suppose you know something of what has happened in Montgomery, last you do not know I am sending you a file.

Here's hoping you and yours will have a wonderful year in 1959.

Best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

December 19, 1958

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Olive Andrews:

I hope you will have a blessed Christmas. Christmastide is so lovely, it is great that it is coming to you at this time. I hope your son and his family will be with you. Being with the grandchild will heal any heartache.

Please do not grieve that you are having to stop awhile from the work whereunto you felt called. Just remember as John's gospel in chapter eleven tells us that Jesus retreated awhile when things were tense and then came back with renewed strength. This may be the finest experience you have ever had.

I have been studying the life of David lately and he was 17 times having to "let go" and each time wrote a magnificant prayer or hymn. I know you have as many references as I have and if you will trace why he wrote Psalms 7, 11, 16, 17, 22, 31, 34, 36, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 109, 140, 142 and 143, you will feel they were kept through the centures for you. They are cries to God and before the song is over, he has found the answer.

Perhaps, I did wrong to answer the paper. I usually pay no attention, but this time others were hurt. In the last few days letters have gone to the whole list given me.

Please know that you have done splendid work. One thing has already happened - the ministers did speak - and that was wonderful.

My thoughts are constantly with you.

Love always,

Dorothy Tilly

Saturday

F.M.

Dear Mrs. Riley,

At our September FOC meeting we had two "scribes" - I have gotten the notes from one of them and have been pleading with the other one to give me her notes so that I could send them on to you for mimeographing and mailing - As of today I still don't have them but will send them as soon as I can -

There are several enclosures:

(1) Material that was mailed to me that you might like to see.

(2) A letter in our paper from a minister in Opelika that we thought was splendid.

(3) The check for my expenses to the FOC workshop.

There are ample funds in the money you have been sending me to take care of this. And again I would express my deep appreciation of the privilege of attending the workshop and to you for all your labor of love.

I have written to a contact in Auburn and hope to go over soon with the idea of starting a FOC group there. Also, I'm still hoping to get one started in Mobile.

Love,

Olive Andrews

Wednesday

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

Your Christmas card and note were lovely. I do appreciate so much your thoughts and prayers. We spent Christmas with the grandchildren which was a lovely time, then I went on to spend a few days with wonderful friends on Pedido Bay.

Word has reached us that Mr. Gomillion is so concerned about our situation here that he would like to pay for space to have your letter printed. We appreciate the thought and genuine concern behind this, but, of course, you can understand that it would not be wise at all. In fact, it would be very harmful. We had thought that if the FOC and P.R.C. published the two letters sent to "Home News" (which they refused to publish) it

would be very helpful - But since so much time has elapsed now we are thinking it would be wise to do nothing -

Love,
Olive

This Is The Program which will KEEP THE SCHOOLS SEGREGATED:

1. **CO-OPERATION** between public officials and community leaders.
2. **LAWS,** many new ones, including closing all public schools when necessary.
3. **PRIVATE SCHOOL CORPORATION** to be formed at once
4. **PUBLIC OPINION** spontaneously working against integrationists
5. **INFORMATION** from reliable sources to kill rumors and make known the truth about the roles played by every person and group

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the principles of Constitutional government on which the United States were founded and grew great, organized as a federal union with the general government having only limited and delegated powers and all other powers being reserved to the sovereign states, are under attack by alien systems and ideologies, and

WHEREAS the local ringleaders in charge of excuting in Montgomery city and county the nefarious integration programs of their alien and alien-controlled masterminds, have announced their intention to bring about mass integration in our local schools, and

WHEREAS, this constitutes a threat to us which is a clear and present danger, and poses for us the most urgent crisis we have faced in the past ninety years, and

WHEREAS, this assault on our people and our institutions demands immediate and intense counteraction to save ourselves from imminent race-mixing in our schools here in the Cradle of the Confederacy, and

WHEREAS the Montgomery Citizens Council, an organization representing the responsible white citizens of Montgomery city and county who believe in separation of the races, is by its nature the primary defender of segregation, states rights, and individual liberties, and

WHEREAS the white citizens of the communities in this county are depending on the Montgomery Citizens Council to devise and execute a program which will successfully retain segregation here, and

WHEREAS, in keeping with its duties and responsibilities as the non-official but public agnecy representing the white communities, the Montgomery Citizens Council is obligated to assume the role as the organized defense force of the white people,

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the white men and women of Montgomery city and Montgomery county, Alabama, assembled this twentieth day of January, 1959 in a special called membership meeting of the Montgomery Citizens Council, hereby solemnly resolve and set forth these hereinafter stated principles and policies as the principles and policies which shall be our guide in the battle we now are entering:

FIRST: The white people of Montgomery who are determined that racial separation shall be maintained in our schools at all costs, and who comprise the tremendously overwhelming majority of our total white population to the point of being virtually unanimous, do hereby commit ourselves, all collectively and each individually, to maintain racially separate schools so long as there be any schools, and that we will do, as a working group and as individuals, all that is within our abilities and capacities to insure the success of our side in this desparate struggle.

SECOND: We recognize that it is essential that there be total unity among our people standing for segregation. Our strength and our success will depend on our working together, just as our enemies obtain their strength through tight and unified organization even though they represent only a very small minority of the negroes of Montgomery and an infinitesimally small number of whites. We therefore will maintain discipline and unity of our efforts through the democratic organization of the white people which exists for the specific purpose of fighting this battle — the Montgomery Citizens Council.

public schools will be more successful. Therefore, we also call on the legislature of Alabama to take any number of appropriate measures to set up new and additional methods for use as arranging the responsibility for assigning pupils, for opening and closing schools, for financing schools, etc., in a manner which will put such functions beyond the reach of federal officials. We further ask the legislature of Alabama to provide a standby arrangement which will permit state payments to parents who must pay tuition for their children in private schools to escape integration; and that tax relief be given persons for money used to finance the education of their children, or of other children.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

FIFTH: We hereby authorize and direct the directors and officials of the Montgomery Citizens Council to proceed without delay with the organization of a private school corporation for the purpose of making a survey to determine the needs of a privately operated school system; to negotiate conditional leases and contracts for personnel and facilities for such a system, to raise funds, and to take all other necessary steps to have a standby private school system ready to take over without delay and to provide sound and adequate education for all white children in this county if such should become necessary.

Furthermore, we hereby declare that we who are the voters, church members, consumers, and people in all walks of life in this city and county have a right

by commit ourselves, all collectively and each individually, to maintain racially separate schools so long as there be any schools, and that we will do, as a working group and as individuals, all that is within our abilities and capacities to insure the success of our side in this desparate struggle.

SECOND: We recognize that it is essential that there be total unity among our people standing for segregation. Our strength and our success will depend on our working together, just as our enemies obtain their strength through tight and unified organization even though they represent only a very small minority of the negroes of Montgomery and an infinitesimally small number of whites. We therefore will maintain discipline and unity of our efforts through the democratic organization of the white people which exists for the specific purpose of fighting this battle — the Montgomery Citizens Council — pointing out that every white man and woman who believes in segregation, who pledges himself or herself to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama, and to act through peaceful and lawful means only, is eligible to be a voting member of the Council and to participate in the election of Council officials and the determination of Council policies just as is being done at this meeting. We therefore call on all white citizens of Montgomery city and county who want segregation kept to assume their rightful place as active, working members of the Council; to support it and cooperate with it as our surest hope in this hour of crisis.

CO-OPERATION

THIRD: We express complete confidence in our public officials, elected and non-elected; that they will courageously and intelligently reflect our determination that there shall be no integrated schools in Montgomery; that they will be steadfast and unwavering, diligent and energetic; and that they will remain so, so long as they are in office. We assume our officials of our support and backing so long as they maintain segregation, giving no quarter, accepting no compromise, and conceding no defeat.

As the organized voice of our white citizens in matters pertaining to racial affairs, we are entitled to expect, and we do expect, that the public officials whom we elect shall consult with the Citizens Council officials whom we elect at all stages of the planning and execution of policies and measures involving the question of racial segregation; this to the end that official actions of govermental units and non-official actions of the citizens may be co-ordinated effectively at all times in there common purpose of successfully defending the established racial policies and practices of our government units and our communities.

To assist us in arriving at the best of all possible methods of handling each situation, we intend to constitue a committee of outstanding legal talent in Montgomery from members of the local bar, and possibly, with some additional members from outside Montgomery, to consult and advise with the Council and with public officials.

As citizens we feel that in a time of crisis like this we have the right to expect, and we do expect, the complete co-operation of members of the legal profession in making their services available on such a panel, and also, that we have a right to expect, and we do expect, similar co-operation from other leaders in the community life in making their time and services available to serve on other non-legal Council committees and bodies. We request that the Council officials inform the public of any refusal to give such co-operation.

LAWS

FOURTH: We call on the legislature of Alabama to enact all laws necessary, and to submit to the people all constitutional amendments necessary to guarantee that there will be no school integration here, even to the extent, if and when necessary as a last resort, of completely abolishing publicily financed and operated schools, and the removal of any state obligation to provide public education. We are convinced that if and when the choice ever comes between accepting integration in our public schools or closing them, then there should be no question; they should be closed. We call on the legislature to take all action required to see that this shall be effected, if necessary. We still hope and believe that it may be possible to preserve both segregation and public schools, and we are aware that some recent developments have indicated that federal officials are coming to know that the South never will accept school integration. We are hopeful, therefore, that developments in the future will be such that our efforts to maintain both segregation and

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

FIFTH: We hereby authorize and direct the directors and officials of the Montgomery Citizens Council to proceed without delay with the organization of a private school corporation for the purpose of making a survey to determine the needs of a privately operated school system; to negotiate conditional leases and contracts for personnel and facilities for such a system, to raise funds, and to take all other necessary steps to have a standby private school system ready to take over without delay and to provide sound and adequate education for all white children in this county if such should become necessary.

Furthermore, we hereby declare that we who are the voters, church members, consumers, and people in all walks of life in this city and county have a right to expect our political, professional, business, and civic leaders ot support publicly this undertaking to the fullest extent, openly giving of their time, their talents, and their financial resources to the extent necessary.

PUBLIC OPINION

SIXTH: We are of the firm conviction that public opinion of the people of Montgomery city and county will insist that all our leaders and all our people cooperate in our fight if they want to be considered worthy of our confidence, suport, and association. We believe that any person who speaks, writes, or in any way advocates or works for anything short of total and complete segregation will be ostracized and will earn and will receive the condemnation of the public. We recognize the power of aroused public opinion, and we believe that in this community it will not be indifferent to those who, to any extent, give support to the persons, groups, or proposals which would destroy our public schools by integrating them, or who otherwise ask us to accept or consider anything short of total segregation as we now have it.

No person who now enjoys success, leadership, or acceptance in our communities will continue to enjoy success, leadership, or acceptance should he aid in making more difficult our mission of maintaining segregation.

We insist that no white person should participate in any consultations directed toward "working out" the "school situation" with any person of either race who is promoting integration in any way. If the negroes of this area want to communicate with the whites, they must understand that they can not do it now, and never can do it through the radical leader of the present integration push, or anyone associated with him. Furthermore, in no discussions between any groups or persons shall any proposal to alter or modify our segregated pattern in the schools be a subject of consideration or discussion. Any person who violates these standards will, in our sober opinion, be adjudged and marked by the people of these communities to be an enemy of the white people and a traitor to the heritage and cause of white people.

We feel sure that an aroused and informed public will make it unprofitable and uncomfortable for any person to remain in our community if he is not willing to support the will of the community in this matter. As Southerners, as Alabamians, as Montgomerians — as a truly liberal people — the people who live here can and do maintain the friendliest relationships between persons and groups of differing beliefs and practices, religious, economic, and social. But we are convinced they will not maintain such relationships with anyone conspiring or consenting to undermine the very fabric of our cultural and social system.

INFORMATION

SEVENTH: We call on and direct the directors and officials of the Citizens Council to establish and maintain ample and frequent media of communication between the Council, its committees, boards and other bodies and agencies, and the Council members and public, to the end that the white people of Montgomery city and county be constantly informed as to the progress of our efforts, and as to which persons or organizations are assisting us and which are not doing so. From now on the Council must call a spade a spade, and name the names of friend and enemy. Any person or group has a right to opose us or be indifferent to our struggle, and thus side with the integrationists. But we the white people have a right to know who is with us and who is against us, and to be informed of that for our own personal information and guidance.

Adopted this 20th day of January, 1959 in a publicly announced and advertised meeting held in the city and county of Montgomery in the sovereign state of Alabama. Adopted unanimously.

Your Dedicated Support Is Solicited

Montgomery Citizens Council

A non-official public agency working for the protection of states' rights and segregation and representing the responsible community opinion in Montgomery city and county in the fields of racial, social, cultural, and civic affairs. A non-profit corporation.

1718 MT. MEIGS ROAD P.O. BOX 7066 AM 5-1219

White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting At St. Jude's

Montgomery Home News 11-22-58

By BILL CLEGHORN
Editor, the Home News

(Ed. Note—The facts outlined in the story below were supplied to the Home News by eye witnesses who either attended the meeting or were stationed outside the meeting place).

Montgomery, our home town, the Cradle of the Confederacy, long regarded as a stronghold of the Deep South, now holds the distinction as being the site of a recent interracial meeting devoted to the general theme of "the problems of integration."

The meeting, called a district meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, drew participants from our own white communities and the Negro neighborhoods plus two rather mysterious white women from Atlanta, in a building at St. Jude's Hospital, Superior Ave.

Approximately 30 white women were in attendance along with 30 or 40 Negro women and three Negro men. No white men were noted going or coming to the gathering. The Saturday meeting lasted from approximately 8:30 a. m. until 3:30 p. m.

Reports of the meeting have been circulating around Montgomery for several weeks although the white woman who appeared to be in charge gave the impression that they desired publicity on the subject.

The theme of the meeting as outlined to the participants was "Woman's Role in the Affairs of the World." The opening prayer was given by Dr. R. D. Crockett (negro) and the devotional by Mrs. Kalman Shwartz, Jr., on "Woman's Role in the Old Testament."

According to a letter received by one white woman (apparently by mistake), the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is "a fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and of these faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues."

The letter was signed by a Mrs. Earl P. Andrews.

The meeting was held in the Father Purcell Unit of St. Judes Hospital Doctor's Conference Room.

Broken up into morning and afternoon sessions, a noon day box lunch, delivered by a representative of Furr's Cafe, a white restaurant on Fairview Ave., was served the participants.

On the program was Mrs. H. Victor Kerns, 461 Jasmine, serving as sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Kerns is now reported to be a teacher at Cloverdale School.

A Jo Ann Robinson, teacher at Alabama State Teachers College, and a Mrs. Weinstein, were in charge of taking attendance, gathering comments and mailing these present a report.

(This newspaper did not receive a report from this source.)

A Mrs. J. F. McLeod, College Court, was registering attendants. Mrs. Earl P. Andrews, who served as narrator, stressed no publicity. Another very active participant was a Mrs. Bernard Lobman (reported to be in age bracket 40 to 55).

One Negro woman was active. She was a doctor's wife, about 50 years old, with her hair done in a pony tail. She passed out programs.

According to our reports, the white women were sitting together and the Negroes were sitting to themselves. Only a few white women chose to sit with the Negroes.

"NEW SOUTH"

Car Tags Reveal Owners Names Attending Rally

Many automobiles from the white communities of Montgomery brought participants to the 'fellowship' meeting. A checkup of the 1958 car tag numbers revealed the following automobiles. They were registered by tag numbers as follows: (note, no white men were reported at the meeting).

Adams, Frank W., Editor Montgomery State Paper; 602 W. Patton, Tag No. [illegible];

Dubose, Reid. E., Rev., Good Shepherd, Episcopal Church, 351 Grove, No. [illegible];

Finch, Francis R., U. S. A. F., 129 Blackwood, No. [illegible];

Kaufman, Louis M., Vice President Sullivan & Kaufman Inc., 714 E. Fairview, No. [illegible];

Lightfoot, Richard, Coach & Peter, [illegible] College St., No. 310150;

Robinson, Jo Ann, Teacher, Alabama St. College, 1413 Harriet, No. 316972;

Moffitt, John E. (Mildred Ford) Ebony Drive-In Theatre, Moffitt Theatres Press, John E. Moffitt Co., [illegible] N. McDonagh, Home, 1241 Magnolia Curve, No. 37891;

Thomas, Frank, 462 Ross St., No. 287318;

Campbell, Elisha B. (Albertine M.), Superintendent of Build. & Grounds Ala. State College, 754 S. Jackson, No. [illegible];

Robinson, Thos. L.—Carrie C., Teacher, Alabama State College, Home 3224 McElry, No. 346356

Shwartz, Ella K. (Wid. Kalman) 1307 Fairview Ave., Kalman Jr., "Gloria H." Ass. Mgr. Klein & Son, 3111 Wilmington Dr., No. 31333;

Smith, Thos. W. (Sarah B.), Field Rep. Indian Spring Sch., 675 Chestnut Ave., No. 31949;

Adair, R. T., [illegible] 27335

Andrews, E. P., "Olives" Genl. Agt. Protective Life Ins., 3135 Audubon Rd., No. 33383;

Levan or Lorene Jones, Mechanic, Campbell's Used Parts, 1054 [illegible]

Ewell, Evans, Lottie M. Mrs., No. 31[illegible]

ed and the Negroes were sitting to themselves. Only a few white women chose to sit with the Negroes.

"NEW SOUTH"

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga., brought literature: Sept. 1956 copy of "New South" Magazine. (Paul Crouch, former Communist who turned informer, stated under oath that this was a Communist front magazine when he was editor for about ten years); a reprint of Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Virginia, May 31, 1958 edition on "New Southern Conference of Race Leaders Became Standing Good Will Group,"; a reprint of Richmond Times-Dispatch Aug. 21, 1956 edition on "A Race Agency and the Facts", more about the Southern Regional Council on Interracial Cooperation, not Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

On the morning program were four speakers: Miss Violaine Junod, Atlanta, Ga., whose car tag registration number (Georgia 1-97674), gives the same address as the Southern Regional Council, who spoke on Woman's Role in South Africa; a Mrs. John L. Sanders, who is apparently of Japanese descent, spoke on Japan; Mrs. Frank Anderson spoke on England. (A Mr. Frank Anderson is editor of a Maxwell Field newspaper); and Mrs. J. P. Caples, Negro wife of a Montgomery dentist, spoke on various countries.

The afternoon session included talks by a Mrs. Lois L. Reeves, "Women's Role in the New Testament," and Mrs. H. L. Foster, Mrs. Albert G. Winn, and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, all of whom spoke on Women's Role in the New South.

PRAISE ROSA

Rosa Parks, Negro woman whose arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, was highly praised at the meeting.

* * *

deacon Rd., No. 33353;

Levan or Lorene Jones, Mechanic, Campbell's Used Parts, 1054

Knell, Emma, Lydia M. Mrs., No. 317485;

Doone, Clarence R. (Jeanette) barber, Tip Top Barber Shop, 132 S. Panama, No. 322000;

Caple, Jas. R. (Yvonne L.) Phs. 143½ Monroe St. Tuskegee Cir. No. 322080;

Bell, Ernest G. Tchr. Carver Sch., 515 Seay, No. 326547;

Crockett, Roosevelt P. (Effie B.) Prof Ala. State College, N. 1006 Thurman St., No. 326570;

Stanley, Holley M., Jr. (Miriame) Oic. Mgr. Real Est. Financing, N. 938 Parkwood Dr., No. 327303;

Warrick, Jesse C. (Lamur) Warrick Agcy., N. 418 Ogden, Lamur R., Huntington College, 418 Ogden, No. 327038;

Hamilton, M. Hill, Orderly, Jackson's Clinic, 748 Lodie St., No. 27822;

Katz, "Jane L.", Spc.-Treas. Steiner Lobeman Dry Gds., 2301 Dartmouth Cir., No. 318135;

Dr. Lightfoot, Robt. H., Phys. (Wife, Alice S.) 265 S. Ripley, No. 311584;

Cameron, Mary, 1236 Clay St., Nellie Burge Community Center,

Dr. Pettus, Wm. D. "Ivi. W." No. 316766;

Phys., 1246 Cleveland Ave., No. 317839;

Johnson, W. M., office 1601 Highland, Rt. 3 Box 287 Old Selma Rd., No. 324139;

Alexander, Etta M., 303 S. Union St., No. 34670;

Wood, Alice Ann, 216 Collinwood, No. 316026;

Ara, Jo, Alabama State Teachers College, No. 317022;

Brown, Nelson T., 9 B Maxwell AFB, No. 32664;

Smith, Moreland G., Mrs., 3236 Bankhead Ave., No. 316048;

Taylor, D. L., 2870 Happiness Ave., No. 319633.

* * *

Women's Role In Integration Theme Of Group

(Notes taken during sessions of the "Fellowship Meeting" of white and negro women and negro men held at St. Jude's Hospital, Sept. 27).

Women should have more interest in world affairs than men, the participants in an interracial "Fellowship of the Concerned" were told at district rally held recently, here, in Montgomery, by a visitor from Atlanta who calls the Union of South Africa home.

The speaker, a white woman who identified herself as Miss Violaine Junod, a lecturer at the University of South Africa, gave what was termed the most lengthy, humorous, and perhaps ridiculous talk of the sessions, our reporter said.

Miss Junod, whose background is rather vague, began by stating women are biologically different from men and should recognize that fact instead of trying to be the same as men.

She stated that women are always sure of their child although the man must rely only on faith in this matter.

Referring to Gandhi, the Anti Christ leader, Miss Junod, a woman of approximately 40 years, said that his supporters were mostly women.

She led a brief discussion on the Black Sash Movement in South Africa. This is a group of white women in Africa who sponsors passive resistance to segregation.

Miss Junod closed by urging the women present to keep their femininity and to use it for the cause.

The wife of a Negro dentist, J. P. Caples, mentioned just about every country known to man and some women in each that was prominent. She referred to Life, Dec. 24, 1956 as her principal source. Heading her list of Americans was Rosa Parks, who, she stated, had the courage to keep her seat when a white man wanted her to give it up to him. Then she praised the Negro woman of Montgomery for refusing to ride the buses during the boycott. She concluded with the current problem "in Montgomery with the parks", pointing out that on the petition for integration presented to the city commissioners were the names of many women.

MONTGOMERY AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED WORKSHOP HELD AT ST. JUDE HOSPITAL

1. What kind of pressures have been used on those attending the Workshop at St. Jude Hospital?

Mostly anonymous phone calls late at night and ugly and sometimes threatening letters. Mrs. Moreland Smith received so many letters she appealed to the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice. A member of the F. B. I. called to see her and stated nothing could be done, but some weeks later came by and accepted the letters and told her he thought something could be done or at least some effort would be made.

Mrs. W. A. West, a Negro woman stated that two who attended the Workshop had received warning calls.

Mrs. John Sanders (a Japanese of culture and education married to a G. I. stationed at Montgomery) -- often finds her mail opened and stuffed in her mail box when she returns home from work. This, however, so the women told me, could be because of anti-Japanese feeling in the rather slum area where she lives.

2. Have any husbands lost their jobs? -- No.
Mr. Earl Andrews had two insurance policies cancelled. Dr. T. R. Thrasher lost two church members but gained others.

Mr. Victor Kerns, a science teacher in Cloverdale Junior High School for 15 years, has been under fire by the Citizens Council because of his liberal views. This was intensified by publishing Mrs. Kern's name as one attending the St. Jude Meeting. There is a possibility that the Montgomery Board of Education will do away with teacher tenure for the purpose of dismissing him. Some parents are concerned and there may be a group organized to call on the Board in protest.

Miss Mary Cameron, a deaconess employed by the Woman's Division of Christian Service to work in a community house owned by this national organization, established in an underprivileged community has a story - see attached. In such communities, as a part of the educational program to have a board made up of women of the community. This board really has little functional powers. See attached resolution passed by this board.

3. Any violence directed against whites? No, but some threats - Confusing St. Jude with St. Luke, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Board of St. Luke's Methodist Church was called upon by William C. Horton, Foreman of Alabama Power and Jimmy York (one of those tried for bombing The Temple in Atlant) City maintenance, and threatened. He ordered them out of his house. They were both drunk.

A drunken man called on Mr. Moreland Smith late one evening, Mrs. Smith hearing a noise in the back yard, found a rather large man standing there with a pistol in his belt. He too was drunk and told her this was a free country and he could be where he pleased. The police were called and when they came they found he had a permit to carry a pistol and told the Smith's nothing could be done about him.

4. Is there a connection between this and Crommelin campaign? -
Yes, He list "seven incidents", unquestionably timed and coordinated by the communist-jewish conspiracy - The 5th is as follows -
"The mixed meeting of white and colored women of September 27, 1958 as reported by the Montgomery Home News", William E. Cleghorn, editor of the Montgomery Home News was given a medal by the Citizen's Council for " "exposing the Fellowship of the Concerned".

6. What if any, connections are there between the Christian Laymen (ne Baptist Laymen) and the Citizen's Council.

At a Town Hall Meeting at which the candidates spoke, the KKK, The Citizen's Council and the Christian Laymen were present. One of the women said many of them belonged to all three - but each organization delcared it had no affiliation with the others.

7. Is this movement strictly against white liberals or does it in some way involve MIA and Dr. King?

Dr. King was in India when I was in Montgomery. The Negro women that I interviewed and also the announcements of Crommelin all pointed to the fact that MIA and Dr. King were involved.
Mrs. West stated that 100 Negro laborers in the parks lost their jobs when all parks were closed. They applied to the Welfare Dept. for relief and were told "King got you into this fix. Go to him for help".
From time to time letters from the public published in the Advertiser call on all white people to dismiss their maids.

No Negro teacher was given a contract to sign last fall.

Some other items --
The church block - is Dr. Lyons, pastor of a large Baptist church and Stanley Frasier a retired Methodist minister who served the larger Methodist church in Montgomery for a long time. They do not attend the meetings of the Ministerial Association - as a rule.

Some weeks ago, the Association voted to have some resolutions drawn up to present to the School Board urging that the schools be kept open. The next meeting when this resolution was presented, both Dr. Lyon and Dr. Frasier were present (for the first time in many months) and were successful in defeating the resolution.

Before the election, "Commonsense" was handed out on street corners and thrown on porches and also sent through the mails.

Mrs. Annie Warren Lovett who has a radio program, called the League of Women Voters and requested a list of members, stating she was asking all women's organizations for a list as from time to time she would call on different women for interviews. Almost immediately after the League list went to her, they received an ugly letter from Crommelin -

Roy Sanders, 103 Collingwood and a man named Jurls were the two who took down car numbers at the St. Jude Workshop. Both are Baptist.

The Advertiser editor called one of the women and asked about the St. Jude Workshop - She told him of it and he said he will not carry any story about it - That meeting was all right.

Sequence of events for Mary Cameron following St. Jude's Meeting.

Just about one week later a telephone call in the middle of the night, to ask "Have you got any niggers out there tonight?", after which I left the receiver off at night or did not answer after midnight.

On Sunday night following my call a man called my pastor and asked about me, saying that he had tried to get me and couldn't. Claimed he was in deep trouble and knew me was the reason he was calling me. Said he'd try again and if he did not get me was coming out here, but evidently did not.

November 20 - The story carried in the Montgomery Home News which was delivered on my porch by an elderly member of our church.

A woman called that afternoon claimed to be a relative of the man whose wife the Community Center was named for and she did not think he would appreciate my attending such a meeting. I assured her that the meeting had no connection with the work of the Center.

The paper was scattered to everybody in the mill districts and poor sections of town.

I was attending a small Woman's Society of Christian Service in a new church in a mill village just to help them. On November 23 they wrote a letter signed by twelve of their members asking me not to return to their church and W. S. C. S. saying that because my name was on the list of women who attended that meeting their church was threatened with a split.

I had told my Board president right after the meeting that I had attended. I told her that I knew that she would hear of it and I would rather she heard it from me.

About November 24th my pastor called and said that the Baptist preacher in this area felt that they should come and talk with me about it. They came for an hour and a half of questioning. The Baptist preacher said that if he should do a thing like that his people would move him in a week. I told them that I could move but not that quickly. Our pastor called back to say that he thought they got some facts that would help in talking with the people who discussed it with them. They both stated that they were segregationists.

I had been serving as Spiritual Chairman for the School Improvement Association (the substitute for PTA). The Baptist preacher had said something about that; so I decided to go to the school and talk with the Secretary. She said that she felt that they had waited a long time to publicize the thing. I talked with the Principal. He wanted me to say I'd never go to a meeting of that kind, but it was decided to call an Executive meeting about it which was called sometime near the first of December. The president quizzed me about the meeting, about what I thought about school integration, about inter-marriage and I don't know what. Then she asked if the group wanted me to leave while they voted whether they would keep me or if they wanted to vote by secret ballot. I simply said that they did not have to do that. I explained briefly how I happened to

be in the community to work in the Community Center with no responsibility to the school at all and that I had done that as a service, and if my services were no longer needed, I'd be glad to drop out. (something to that effect). The Principal moved the acceptance of my resignation.

December 30 - I was still away for a few days rest at Christmas time and my Board called a special meeting without my knowledge and approved a resolution which was distributed to all W. S. C. S. groups for reading in the business meetings. (See attached)

January 2 - The Board president and her bosom buddy, the former president (who doesn't go to church now because Sam Shirah is her pastor) came out to bring me a copy of the resolution.

I sent it immediately to New York to Mrs Wagner and Miss Barnwell. Mrs. Wagner wrote a letter to the Board saying that they would not approve any such statement as they had proposed. They came to the January meeting "hot in the collar" with a proposed letter to go back to Mrs. Wagner saying in effect that they did not ask for her approval. They never asked me one thing about the meeting, what type it was or anything about it. Did not give me a chance to say anything except that I took the privilege of saying to them that they had condemned a person without asking her a thing and that behind her back. I gave out copies of the program of the meeting so that they would know that all Mr. Cleghorn said was not so.
I heard later that it was the fact that I sent the resolution to New York that made them mad. They thought I was so "sweet and humble" when they talked to me.

I think that's about it up to date as briefly as I can give it.
Hope it's what you wanted.

Mary Cameron

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Local Board of the Nellie Burge Community Center in Executive session at the Community Center on December 30, 1958 in realization of racial unrest in our community and state, feels that it is necessary for a definite policy to be established regarding racial issues and teachings; and

Whereas, it is an established belief by the majority of the citizens of our community providing the support and assistance for the Community Center that separate but equal facilities should be maintained for the different races; and

Whereas, any teachings or actions advocating other than separate but equal facilities for different races would cause irreparable damage to the continuing support of, and activities at, the Center -

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Local Board of the Nellie Burge Community Center goes on record this date as adopting the above stated policy of separate but equal facilities for different races, and further be it resolved that any person officially connected with the Community Center shall not conduct herself in any manner, officially or otherwise, that would give rise to reflecting a different policy of this organization.

February 6, 1959

Mrs. Moreland Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to me which I am sure they expected me to send to you. Enclosed also is a check for the papers, and if there is not enough left to cover the telephone calls to me please let me know. We most certainly can take care of the expense incurred by any of you wonderful women.

I think you understand that I would like five copies of the complete page that carried the manifesto of the Citizens Council. These are serious times but certainly most challenging times, and some day we will look back on it rejoicing that we had a part in helping our South be what it is suppose to be, a land of the Bible.

Deeply appreciative of the stand you and the others are taking and of the invincible spirit of all of you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosures

March 19, 1959

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Auduben Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Olive:

In the package which I gave you was a folder that belongs to Mrs. Moreland Smith. I realized this after I got on the plane. So please do me the favor of returning the folder to Mrs. Smith. I read the Steve Allen story while I was at Mrs. McLeod's.

I appreciated more than I can tell you the dinner we three had together. Mr. Andrews is always ~~the~~ gracious host.

I am hoping that there can be an organized effort to prevent the Board of Education of Montgomery from voiding its teacher tenure plan. This is one big job that might be in the line of work of the League of Women Voters.

I am not sure that I know the names of everyone we had with us on the day we were together, so if it is not too much trouble to you, please send me the list.

I appreciated your note.

With love and thanks always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 19, 1959

Mrs. J.F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

I am still very happy over the day in Montgomery, and especially grateful to you for all you did to make the day an easy one for me.

The dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Andrews was really a nice affair. Mr. Andrews is always a gracious host.

I did my best to reach Etta and Marilyn by phone but could get no connection.

I hope all of you will be able to organize enough sentiment to prevent the school board from voiding the teacher tenure plan. You have a good plan to organize the parents to protest to the Board of Education.

I certainly do admire the women who are standing alone, but standing steadfast in what one knows is right. You are truly lineal descendants of Isaiah's "Remnants."

With the best of wishes to you and Mr. McLeod, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 25, 1959

Mrs. Candler Tatum
1801 - 6th Avenue, N
Room 302
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

Your pamphlet is splendid. It may not bear fruit now but I imagine that many of them that were there that day will hold on to the leaflet, knowing they were voted against their own convictions.

Your courage is remarkable and I still say the Southern women have to pave the way, and they will not fail to reach the goal finally.

With best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcs

April 28, 1959

Mrs. Vera C. Foster
Box 426
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Foster:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 27, to Mrs. Tilly.

Mrs. Tilly is out of the city and is not expected in the office until Friday. I am almost certain that she cannot be with the group on Saturday since she will be there on Tuesday.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

January 27, 1960

Mrs. Marjorie Smith
3236 Banhhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Find out the amount of the railroad and plane fare to Washington, add to it the $10.00 for registration, and let me know the amount and a check will be sent to you. I do hope all five of you will be able to go.

Mr. Tilly was operated on this morning and every precaution is being taken. There are nurses around the clock.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec
Enclosure

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

3236 BANKHEAD AVENUE
MONTGOMERY 6, ALABAMA

January 22, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you for wanting to help finance our trip with no strings attached. I wonder if you can give me a definite figure so that these prospective travellers can have an exact idea of what their part of the cost will be. I don't think I can pin any of them down until then. Olive Andrews is interested in going on condition that she can manage her part of the cost without asking her husband for money. If we have as many as four or five going, we will drive to keep costs down. If the uncertain ones back out, one or two might go by train, plane, or bus.

We were interested to know that you have been working on the plans and that there is to be a workshop. I am sure it will be very inspirational.

I hope that Mr. Tilley is getting along nicely by this time.

With best wishes.

Marjorie Smith

March 8, 1960

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

I regret very much to inform you that Mrs. Tilly will be unable to come to Montgomery, Thursday, March 10, as planned. Mr. Tilly was taken seriously ill this morning and will probably have to go back to the hospital. I am sure Mrs. Tilly will get in touch with you as soon as it is convenient.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Inel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

A-PHW

March 18, 1960

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

The sun is really shinning in Atlanta now, not only out doors but in the hearts of the Tilly family. We brought Mr. Tilly home yesterday and I really believe they found the cause of his collapse that early Tuesday morning.

Now you can give me two or three dates and surely I will come to see you. I know you rejoice with me in the good news that Mr. Tilly is better. Tell the rest of them.

Awaiting to get the new date, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Birmingham Meeting 3/25/60

File

THE CALL TO WITNESS

CALL TO WORSHIP.

Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; that he may teach us his ways and that we may walk in his paths...Whom will he teach knowledge, and to whom will he explain the message? Those who are weaned from the milk, those taken from the breast? For it is precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, there a little.

Isaiah 2:3. 28:9-10.

O Lord, we know that we cannot be totally unmindful of tomorrow. Yet we know too that we mustnot allow the shadow of tomorrow to darken the sky of today. As we grow older, and as we grow up, Thy wisdom will require us to discard, every day, all the excess baggage with which we travel, "every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us..." infirmity or temper, or shyness, a quick tongue, or indecision... which smother the immortal flame in our hearts. O God, help us to see that if we dwell in the midst of bitterness that we need not become bitter persons, because all bitterness can be changed by a love that is potent, and regnant, and persistent. We rejoice that there are no helpless cases in Thy clinic. Therefore, help us, O Lord, to retain faith in the orderliness of Thy creation, faith in the inherent goodness in people, faith in the dignity of persons, faith in ourselves, and faith in Thee Who hast made us for Thyself.

O God, Thou knowest that our greatest peril in life is not our wickedness, but our easy satisfactions, our low expectations which require of us only our second best. Therefore, we beseech Thee, stir us alive, O Lord, and keep us awake, and alert. Because when we are at our very best, then we can bring out the very best in others. Then what we are in kindliness, and in generosity, will speak so loudly, and so eloquently, that all our friends and our neighbors will be persuaded to hear the virtuous things that we may have to say. Hear us now, for Thy Name's sake. Amen.

Bryan, John L., Little Prayers To Live By, Vol. II.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.

The ox knows its owner and the ass its master's crib; but Israel does not know, my people does not understand...a people laden with iniquity, offsprings of evildoers, sons who deal corruptly! ... the faithful city has become a harlot, she that was full of justice! ... Everyone loves a bribe and runs after gifts. They do not defend the fatherless, and the widow's cause does not come to them...your leaders mislead you, and confuse the course of your paths...the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk with outstretched necks glancing wantonly with their eyes, mincing along as they go, tinkling with their feet;... women who are at ease...complacent ones:

The Lord of hosts has a day against all that is proud and lofty... the haughtiness of man...the pride of men...those who rise early in the morning, that they may run after strong drink, who tarry late into the evening till wine inflames them!...those who call evil good and good evil, who put darkness for light and light for darkness, who put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter! ...who acquit the guilty for a bribe, and deprive the innocent of his right!

"Woe to the rebellious children" says the Lord, "who carry out plan, but not mine; who set out to go down to Egypt, without asking for my counsel, to take refuge in the protection of Pharaoh, and to seek shelter in the shadow of Egypt...the Egyptains are men, and not God; and their horses are flesh and not spirit."

Bring no more vain offerings; incense is an abomination to me. New moon and sabbath and the calling of assemblies -- I cannot endure iniquity and solemn assembly. Your new moons and appointed feasts my soul hates, they have become a burden to me, I am weary of bearing them...Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doings from before my eyes, cease to do evil, learn to do good.

Isaiah 1:3, 4, 13, 14, 16, 21, 23.
2:12. 3:16. 5:11, 8. 9:16.
30:1-2. 31:2-3. 32:9-10.

SILENT MEDITATION.

Sentences from the Message sent to the Churches from the Evanston Assembly of the World Council of Churches may be helpful in the Meditation.

"It is not enough that Christians should seek peace for themselves. They must seek justice for others. Great masses of people in many parts of the world are hungry for bread, and are compelled to live in conditions which mock their human worth. How can the Church remain silent before these things? Millions of men and women are suffering segregation and discrimination on the ground of race. "Is your Church willing to declare ...that this is contrary to the will of God?"

HYMN. "Heralds of Christ"
Tune: "National Hymn" - Read in Unison

Heralds of Christ, who bear the King's commands,
Immortal tidings in your mortal hands.
Pass on and carry swift the news ye bring;
Make straight, make straight the highway of the King.

Through desert ways, dark fen, and deep morass,
Through jungle, sluggish seas, and mountain pass,
Build ye the road, and falter not, nor stay,
Prepare across the earth the King's highway.

Lord, give us faith and strength the road to build,
To see the promise of the day fulfilled,
When war shall be no more and strife shall cease
Upon the highway of the Prince of Peace.

March 28, 1960

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

My Dear:

I thoroughly enjoyed my day, at least the part of the day I spent in Montgomery. The group always give me a new lift and lease on life.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith took me to the Country Club for dinner and the other guest was Mrs. Thompson, who was my classmate at Wesleyan. So you can imagine what a nice time we had. To make up for the time lost in Birmingham, a young girl from my church happened to be meeting her beau at the Atlanta Air Port and picked me up. So I did not have the long wait before reaching home.

I would appreciate it if you would give me the names of those who were at the luncheon and the addresses of the ones I had never met before. One other thing, I want to know the name of the Smith's daughter and the dormitory she is in at Emory. Mrs. Smith gave me this information but some way I did not write it down. I would like so much to do something for this young girl. Please don't let Mrs. Smith know that I was so negligent as not to record her name and address.

Under separate cover we are mailing you the findings of N.O.W.

Love and best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

Director of Women's Work

March 28, 1960

Mrs. Candler Tatum
1801 - 6th Avenue, N
Room 302
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Noreen:

Our day in Montgomery was most profitable to me, when I got there. My plane was delayed 2½ hours in Birmingham.

I hope it will be possible for a meeting in Birmingham. Can you find a place to hold it? My April dates already taken are the 6, 12, 21, 22, 24 thru 29.

Let me hear from you as soon as you can.

Best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 5, 1960

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3125 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Olive:

I certainly appreciated your letter. I don't suppose anyone else would have ever thought of my trip home, but I want to show you it was no bother at all. First of all I had a delightful evening with the Moreland Smiths and they invited a former classmate of mine while at Wesleyan to have dinner with us atthe Country Club. So intoto it was no bother in the least. In fact I become so exhilarated when I get with you and the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned I feel as though I have had a shot in the arm.

I am sending to all of you some facts from the "Air Reserve Center Training Manual" criticising the National Council of Churches. I want to say to you women in Montgomery, though you may be small in number you are certainly a real force on the right side, and you know right always finally triumph.

Thank you so much for your understanding and your concern about my welfare. Don't you remember that I am wearing on my watch the mustard seed you sent to me, and it makes me think of you constantly through the day.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lee

Mrs. Moreland G. Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama

Oct. 5, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

When your letter came, I was just about to write to you, as you had mentioned the Workshop in a post script to your letter, but I had not found the regular announcement in the mail when I returned from my trip. Olive, Virginia Durr, and I all want to come and will drive up in time for the opening session.

I talked with Virginia just a few minutes ago, and she suggested that I mention to you that we feel it important that some of the local negro women be urged to come. If this makes too many of us, one or two of us will be happy to relinquish our place. It has been impossible, as you know, for us to meet together, and we don't want them to feel left out. We think that Mrs. A. W. West, Sr., 729 S. Jackson St., is the one who should certainly receive a notice and be asked either to bring someone else along with her, if you can have two of them, or to find a qualified substitute.

Last Saturday we had a most inspiring meeting in Tuskegee, organized by Mrs. Foster who conducted it beautifully. It happened, as you know, to be Nigerian independence day, and we had a native of Nigeria speak to us. We also had a Tuskegee professor who has been working on the U.S. Foreign Aid Program. A great many of the Tuskegee people expressed a desire to attend your workshop, and even said that they would pay their own expenses. Will you please send the information to Mrs. Foster so that she can see that Tuskegee is represented? She is Mrs. Luther Foster, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Olive gave a fine devotional, and based it on the story in Isaiah of "the remnant", mentioning that you had called us that.

With best wishes,

Marjorie Smith

October 14, 1960

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr:

Thank you so much, I received the long registration blank of Alabama voting. Could you possibly get from the newspapers all of the clippings relating to the investigation of the F.B.I. of Montgomery 's voting registration.

Please let Mrs. Earl Andrews know that Mrs. West is coming. This does not prevent any of you being with us. We want you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

Vote Probers Race Deadline In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—FBI agents continued their inspection of Montgomery voter registration records Wednesday, looking for possible signs of anti-Negro discrimination.

After the about 10 agents completed the second day of examining the files, Circuit Solicitor W. F. Thetford said he had been informed that the court-ordered inspection may be finished by the weekend.

That would give prospective new voters six days in which to register before the Oct. 17 deadline. That is the last day citizens can sign up to vote in the presidential election Nov. 8.

No voter applications have been accepted the past two days because the board of registrars closed the office for the duration of the record-inspection.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the registration files opened to the Justice department last week at the request of U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Marriage Licenses

Sunday - 14th -

Dear Mrs. Dilly,

Your letter written for the paper was wonderful. Since the "Home News" did not print it, nor Mr. Fleming's, do you think it would be the wise thing to buy space in "The Montgomery Advertiser" for these two letters with the notation that the other paper had refused to print them? The "News" has boasted of the fact that no one had refuted or denied the article - Mrs. Lina Heisenberg is writing an article, similar to your letter, which she hopes to have printed in the Advertiser. She feels that it was necessary to have some expression locally from our group -

Thank you for your letter of understanding and encouragement - I am still heartsick over what this has done to Earl and me - We are still pressing an

answer - some kind of understanding -

Love,

Ocie

UCW
ALA

North Alabama Conference

Board of Education

THE METHODIST CHURCH

E. HOBSON CLARK, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1801 6TH AVENUE, NORTH

PHONE ALPINE 1-6318

Birmingham 3, Alabama

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DON SHOCKLEY

Mrs. M.E. Tilley,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dearest Mrs. Tilley:

I am enclosing some of the leaflets I had printed. There's a rather long story concerning their distribution, which was very limited, but at least some got it. The newspaper carried a simple reference to it. I did not feel after I had it written that it was quite right to ask anyone else to sign it with me. If there had been time to secure the cooperation of others in its preparation that would have been different. But in view of the fact that I had to do it on my own, for several reasons, I decided to sign it as an individual.

Candler was really very nice about it. After he read it he sat down and without once raising his voice and shouting at me - which has always happened here-to-fore, he discussed it very calmly, and said very matter of factly that he didn't think I should have done it in view of my relationship to the Board. He thought as a Board employee I should keep clear of the controversy and not take sides. But he said it in a kindly way, and I told him I understood how he felt.

Of course I haven't had time to get any phone calls yet. My neighbor down the street saw me this morning and with a kind of sheepish grin (he went to the meeting and is a member of my church) he said he admired my courage. I gave his wife a copy of the pumpkin leaflet.

I am enclosing some copies of the leaflet. I wish I could have had you get them printed for me, but I was afraid to risk it. Remembering the complete disappearance of the special delivery letter I wrote you I was afraid to trust getting them back here on time. It is not in a good form, but this was the quickest and least expensive way I could get it done.

Love to you,

Noreen

Mrs. Candler Tatum

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

By Noreen D. Tatum
(A member of Highlands Methodist Church)

One of our magazines recently carried the story of the restoration of a valuable painting which was discovered to have on its back an unusually strong and beautiful sketch of an elderly woman lost in contemplation. There were literally two sides to the painting, and the discovery of the second side greatly enhanced its value.

You have been invited to Highlands Methodist Church to look at a painting. It is concerned with the organization of a Methodist Laymen's Union, and it is well for you to have it carefully described and interpreted to you. The chances are that the picture you see will be beautifully framed. It will be carefully glassed in and sealed at the back, so that you would never know there is another side to it. But there is another side, and this is an invitation for you to look at the other side too.

MUCH ADO ABOUT WHAT?

Somehow the welfare of the human race, and of the white race in particular, has been tied up with the Central Jurisdiction of our Methodist Church. Many dire predictions have been made as to what would happen in the South if the Central Jurisdiction were abolished. Newspaper headlines speak of "Splitting the Church," and there is much talk of getting ready for an emergency.

Actually, what would happen if the Central Jurisdiction were abolished? Certainly no one knows for sure, but based on general trends we may fairly safely predict that one of two possible general arrangements would be made concerning the Negro Conferences now embodied in the Central Jurisdiction.

1. Individual Negro conferences, as now set up, would have their relationship to the regional jurisdiction within whose geographical boundaries they now lie. In our area, the Negro conferences would have the same relationship to the Southeastern Jurisdiction that our white conferences now have. There would be a small minority group of Negro ministers and laymen participating in our jurisdictional conferences, boards and commissions, just as they now participate in the General Conference and general boards and agencies of our church.
2. The other, less likely, alternative is that Negro conferences would be merged with white conferences covering the geographical areas in which they now lie. As a matter of fact, the Methodist Church has already provided procedures whereby such mergers can now take place. The arrangement is permissive rather than mandatory. The chances are any plan involving the merging of white and Negro conferences would continue to be on a permissive basis. But suppose such a thing should be made mandatory. Let's just relax and look at the picture for Alabama, and see what would happen.

There is only one Negro conference for the territory covered by our two white conferences. It is called the Central Alabama Conference. It has four districts. Two of these lie roughly within the bounds of the North Alabama Conference, and two within the bounds of the Alabama-West Florida Conference. There is some overlapping on both sides, but the figures, on the basis of a superficial study, seem to balance themselves. The present Central Alabama Conference, would therefore be split in such a merger.

Based on figures given in the 1958 journals of the conferences involved, we find some interesting figures. In the North Alabama Conference, for example, a little less than 8% of the lay delegates to the annual conference would be Negroes, and a slightly smaller per cent of the ministers would be Negroes. In other words, there would be approximately

39 Negro ministers to 507 white ministers

40 Negro lay delegates to 522 white lay delegates

The figures f[illegible] Alabama-West Florida are probably slightly higher percentage-wise, but this cannot be accurately determined without a more careful study o fthe location of borderline churches.

The likelihood that local churches would be immediately involved in any plan for abolishing the Central Jurisdiction, is somewhat remote; but just in case such should happen let us look at the North Alabama Conference from the local point of view. There are really no large churches in the Central Alabama Conference. The total membership of the churches lying in th two districts within the boundaries of this conference is 6,634 compared to a white membership of 193,146 for the North Alabama Conference.

If by some wild leap of imagination we can envision all the local Negro churches in our conference closing, and their members applying for membership in white churches, we would certainly not be overwhelmed by numbers. Only about 3½% of the members would be Negroes, **if they all came in!**

Those persons who predict a wholesale mixing of races in local churches in the event the Central Jurisdiction is abolished need to know that there is not now, and never has been, anything in the Methodist Discipline which places racial limitations on membership in a local Methodist Church. In other words Negroes are as free to come now as they would be if the Cencral Jurisdiction should be abolished.

WHAT IS NEW ABOUT IT?

Perhape certain other fears might be dispelled if we took time to look at the experience of the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church, (Southern), in Ala. Both of these sister denominations have for many years included Negro ministers and laymen in their state-wide organizations. They have a long history of good-will and fellowship, and for that matter, **so have we.**

A little look at our own history will help at this point. The former Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had 200,000 Negro members in it in 1860. Ten years later the majority of the Negro members left our Church to form the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Up to the very day of unification the warmest kind of relationship existed between these two branhces of Methodism in the South, a relationship of active good will and mutual helpfulness.

When the CME Church was formed, however, some of the Negroes chose to keep their membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Church statistics record such memberships until 1890, after which no separate listing was made by race. So we do not know actually how long individual Negroes ratained their membership in our then predominantly white Church. That there were such members is just a fact.

When the plans for the unification of Methodism became effective, actually Southern Methodists were not faced with anything new or radical. They had only to turn back a few pages of their own history to feel very much at home.

The Central Jurisdiction was not invented, as some seem to think, merely as a scheme to get white Southern Methodists to agree to unification. As a matter of fact, all but 7,060 of the 323,367 Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were organized into Negro conferences long before unification. Central Jurisdiction was planned at least in part so that the Negro members of the merged Church might have a degree of autonomy and an opportunity for leadership similar to that which came as the result of the earlier organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in our own Southland.

The plan was at the time criticized severely by many groups as being another form of segregation. Others defended it as providing more dignity and freedom for Negroes, and as involving no greater segregation than had been practiced for decades within the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nor did all the criticisms come from the North. Southern Methodist women, through their representative body, The Woman's Missionary Council, set up a special "Study Group on Unification and Race Relations," which in presenting their findings to the annual session of the Council in 1937 said in part:

> Your committee agrees that the plan is less than ideal; that it leaves much to be desired if the Methodist Church is fully to represent the Kingdom of God on earth. For Methodist churches in the same city to be related to each other only through a General Conference that meets once in four years seems consistent neither with Methodist connectionalism nor with Jesus' concern that "they all may be one." . . . .

There is room in the world for organiza[illegible] by age groups, by sex, by occupation, by special interests, by races, by geographical areas, for the pursuit of special objectives. But the Church of God must include all such groups, excluding none and discriminating against none, but uniting all and relating each to all for the sake of the Kingdom.

So you see, this other side of the picture does not show, as some seem to think, a clearly drawn line of North vs. South. We have a background of rich experience upon which we may draw and build creatively, if we will.

WHAT DO NEGROES THINK? — OR DO YOU CARE?

In his history of **American Churches and The Negro,** Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "It is probably impossible for any white person to put himself completely into the position of a Negro, or for a colored person to completely understand and put himself in the place of a white man. But it ought not to be impossible for a white Christian to understand how a colored Christian must feel when he faces the many frustrations of daily life. Imagine for just an hour how one would feel if one could not be addressed with respect indicated by the simple title of Mr. or Miss, or Mrs. How would one feel if he was always "Jim Crowed" in his travel; how would he feel if he could not enter the chief hotels or theaters; how would one feel if he could not enter even many of the churches in his community? What would be the effect on one's personality if he was constantly reminded that he was considered inferior, that he could not have all the privileges of being a real man? Surely we can understand that we would become sick of soul if we did not become desperate and bitter. When men become desperate or bitter, character ceases to grow. The Church has a definite responsibility to see to it that every Negro as a human being has a chance to grow in richness of character."

Certainly if we look at the other side of the picture we cannot escape geting at least a glimpse of what some of the members of the other group so deeply involved in this controversy think and feel.

There is the memory of a group of Negro Methodist women who were told, "If the Central Jurisdiction is abolished, you will lose your chance for leadership, to which clear, soft voice replied: "We are not strangers to suffering. We would welcome a chance to suffer for something we believe to be right." And there is the voice of the Negro school teacher, who when threatened with the loss of her job declared, "Democracy always advances through sacrifice."

Another Negro Methodist leader, from Alabama, says: "A few jobs held by a few people is too high a price to pay for the Christian vigor of a whole Church."

But let us look carefully at two printed statements which have come from Negroes themselves: First, the following, written by an outstanding Negro Methodist leader concerning

The Central Jurisdiction

"It is the prevailing opinion of the clerical and lay leaders of the Central Jurisdiction that The Central Jurisdiction, as a **racial administrative unit** of The Methodist Church, represents segregation in the Church, and should therefore be abolished.

"This assertion is based upon a survey of a variety of expressions of views of bishops, general board representatives, district superintendents, pastors and lay members of the Central Jurisdiction.

"However in evaluating this statement of opinion it should be remembered that the members of the Central Jurisdiction are firm in their conviction that any move toward integration in the Church should be directed to achieve integration as a reality, and not merely a furthre absorption of a minority group into a more meaningless position in the gigantic whole.

"I believe that the ultimate solution to this social problem in Methodism lies in the ability of the Church to differentiate between desegregation and integration as resultant accomplishments. The two terms are vastly different in their content of meaning, and should never be used synonymously.

"Those individuals who project the idea that the leaders of the Central Jurisdiction are contending for the continuation of the Central Jurisdiction, thereby defending segregation in order to protect and guarantee representation and positions of leadership for Negroes, **are grossly misinterpretating the point of view of Central Jurisdiction leadership.**

"The majority of the Negroes in the Methodist Church are diametrically opposed to any philosophy of organizational structure or administration of the Church that tends to create a **vertical** relation between Negroes and other members of the denomination, so as to provide leadership or for any other consideration based upon race. We want places or responsibility and recognition to be granted to Negroes and all other people only on the basis of training, efficiency, experience and character of each individual.

"The Central Jurisdiction is purely racial and is therefore unchristian and undemocratic. It must be abolished if The Methodist Church intends to become Christian."

The second statement is taken from the journal of the Seventy-Ninth annual session of the Central Alabama Conference:

"These are deeply troubled times. Hatreds, jealousies, and suspicions are rife in neraly every part of the world. Wars present and wars we fear may come threaten us with widespread disaster if not the total distruction of our civilization.

"Yet in the midst of all those troubles Christians continue to hope for a better day. We look anxiously to the Church as the one force that can lead us into brotherhood, mutual helpfulness and peace. Thus Christians today have become the keepers of the hopes of humanity. It therefore becomes our obligation as Christians to do whatever we can to promote understanding and peace among men. We certainly cannot afford to do anything that will increase bitterness and suspicion among the peoples of the world that will surely contribute to the tragedy of our times.

"We know by painful experience that segregation in education or in any other area of human life is a complete evil. It has done no good and it has done much harm. It prevents men from seeing themselves as brothers. It brings humiliation and handicap to those who are segregated. It breeds conceit and guilt in the hearts of the perpetrators, and it breeds sorrow and resentment in the hearts of its victims.

"Regardless of statement to the contrary, wherever segregation is practiced it is human persecution. It arises out of a false sense of superority, and its purpose is always to maintain some ill-gotten social and or material advantages.

"Specifically, segregation in the field of public education is a senseless waste of state and federal funds and recources.

"It prevents the children of America from knowing and appreciating each other, and thereby from developing the unity of spirit essential to our nation's growth and security.

"We know by experience, painful experience ,that the, phrase "separate but equal" is a meaningless shibboleth, unattainable in practice and morally unjustifiable. It is a contradiction in terms. The demand for segregation comes from those who feel that others are unequal and who want to push their "unequal" brothers away.

"We are, therefore, grateful that the Supreme Court of these United States, by unamious decision, has declared that the practice or raical segregation in the public schools in our nation is unconstitutional. We feel that the Court has undertaken to remove a vicious cancer from our national life.

"We feel, that in time, as we are able to think without passion we will all see the wisdom and good of the decision, and we will accept it willingly. Surely in the face of all our present troubles, this is not time for the blind defense of ancient prejudices, or for spiteful schemes to circumvent the law of the land. Our nation has enough lawlessness, already.

"We are called to venture into larger areas of brotherhood and good will. The end of our adventure will be a greater nation and a more victorious Church."

This is not hear-say. It is not fiction. It is fact. It shows the other side of the picture.

Whence comes this desire for freedom? When the torch burned within the breasts of our ancestors they attributed its presence to God. They suffered, they worked, they died for freedom for themselves and their children. May it not be that those seeking freedom in this generation find the same Source of inspiration for their longings and beliefs?

"If then, this be of God, ye cannot overthrow it:
lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

Two sides to the picture! You may not even venture to look at this other side. Or you may take off your carefully cleaned glasses and put on dark glasses, lest what you see offend. But there are still two sides: One a picture, of fear, anxiety, concern for "our" children and their future. On the other side a group of fellow travelers, struggling to be recognized as individuals, frustrated at every turn, pre-judged by the pigmentation in their skin, yearning for a chance to walk God's earth as His sons and daughters should walk, in dignity and freedom.

We need a Methodist Laymen's Union, but one which is willing to hold this two-sided picture up to the Light of God as revealed in our Risen Lord. Only that way can we weed out confusion, and discover the blind spots on both sides, and see the picture as He—our Creator—means for it to be.

"If we say that we have fellowship with him and walk in darkness, we lie and do not the truth: but if we walk in the light, as he is in the light we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus His Son cleanseth us from all sin."

I John 1:6,7

THIS IS AN URGENT

SOS

Shortage of time prevents my sending you a personal letter just now. One will follow later. In the meantime, please mark your calendar for

TUESDAY, MAY 3

and save that day for a meeting which will be held in BIRMINGHAM from 10 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

The exact place will be announced later.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING:

To bring together a group of church women leaders of Alabama who are concerned about problems involved in the Supreme Court Decision with regard to segregation in our public schools, with a view to finding how we may be shock absorbers to lessen tensions and creators of an atmosphere in which growth in good will may take place.

WHO IS INVITED?

Any church woman in Alabama who is in a position of leadership and who is willing to participate in an

INTER-FAITH and INTER-RACIAL meeting

with a view to building bridges to surmount chasms which now hinder our communication and prevent our understanding one another.

WHAT KIND OF MEETING?

We will have a few outstanding speakers to bring us facts and inspiration for a good send-off. The rest will be given to discussion which we are praying will result in constructive suggestions as to practical things we may do, and suggestions which we my unitedly pass on to church women in local communities throughout Alabama.

THINGS YOU MAY WANT TO KNOW:

This is an outgrowth of a wider, all-South meeting held recently in Atlanta, Ga., and sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the YWCA. The Alabama meeting is one of a series of state-wide meetings which will be held this spring in other Southern States.

There will be no publicity given to the meeting. We want no reporters present.

There will be no registration fee. Luncheon will be served for $1.00. If you come from a distance and need over-night entertainment, let us know so that we may make provision for you.

PLEASE HELP US by returning the enclosed card immediately. Think carefully and prayerfully in suggesting the name of any woman whom you may wish to send in your place or bring as your companion.

OUR GOLDEN TEXT: And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in. Isa'ah 58:12

This communication sent to you by Mrs. C.J. Tatum, 2422 15th Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.

___ I accept your invitation to attend the Birmingham meeting on May 3rd.

___ I will not be present.

___ Please send an invitation to the following woman who is in sympathy with the purposes stated in your letter:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Church affiliation: _____

Signed:

_____

I will need over-night accommodations: _____ Yes or no)

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF ARIZONA

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MRS. KEITH W. MILLER
TREASURER

Phoenix, Arizona
July 14th. 1954.
1424 E. Almeria.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter to Mrs. John W. McInnes of Tucson, who is the Past President of Arizona, was sent on to me to answer from the State level. Also from the United Church Women of Phoenix, the largest local council in the State.

There has been no statement since the Supreme Court Decision, and Our Schools.

Sincerely,
Helen A. Wrinkle
Mrs. Walter Wrinkle, President
United Church Women of Arizona.

Delaware

State Board of Education Policies Regarding Desegregation of the Schools of the State

The State Board of Education held a special meeting in Dover, Friday evening, June 11, and issued the following statement:

The United States Supreme Court unanimously declared that segregation in the public schools of the United States is unconstitutional. At that time the Court permitted a period within which states could present further arguments on the implementing of its action.

As a general policy, the State Board of Education fully intends to carry out the mandates of the United States Supreme Court decision as expeditiously as possible. It is recognized that communities differ one from the other in tradition and attitudes; therefore, the actual carrying out of the integrative process will require a longer period of time in some parts of the State than in others.

Accordingly, the State Board of Education adopted the following statement of policy regarding non-segregation in the public schools of Delaware:

A. Since the Wilmington School authorities have indicated that they are in a position to move promptly in the direction of integration, the necessary permission for embarking upon this program is hereby granted the Wilmington Board of Education.

B. It is the considered opinion of the State Board of Education that the school authorities together with interested citizen groups throughout the State should take immediate steps to hold discussions for the purpose of (1) formulating plans for desegregation in their respective districts and (2) presenting said plans to the State Board of Education for review.

C. The State Board of Education will examine proposed programs of integration in light of the following considerations:

1. School Districts

a. There are many items of legislation which must be prepared in order to effect these changes and immediate plans are being made to prepare such legislation for presentation to the General Assembly of 1955, for example, the elimination of Negro districts as they now exist and their assimilation into taxing units already existing or later to be created.

b. The State Board of Education intends to make every effort possible within the limits of existing legislation not only to avoid the creation of educationally unsound units, but also to promote as far as possible the formation of larger and more efficient administrative units.

2. Attendance Areas

a. Economy requires the continued use of many of the school buildings now existing in the State.

b. In all districts attendance areas are to be fixed by the local school authorities under regulations to be established by the State Board of Education.

3. School Construction

a. The State Board of Education must reappraise the need for the construction of certain schools or additions for some districts authorized under the 1953 School Construction Act, but these and similar ones will be approved by the State Board of Education if and when the local school authorities submit plans showing the place of such construction in an over-all educational program for the community.

b. The necessity of proceeding with some of these plans as rapidly as possible is recognized because of the local school census data, but the State Board of Education will insist upon having, in at least outline form, a plan for the use of such additional facilities before approving further construction.

The resources of the State Department of Public Instruction will be available to all districts in the solution of these problems.

The State Board of Education has confidence that the people of the State of Delaware will meet the challenge of the times courageously, intelligently, and understandingly.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

George R. Miller, Jr.

George R. Miller, Jr.
Secretary

Adopted
June 11, 1954

Shady Lane Farms
R.D. 1, Dover, Del.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Inasmuch as your letter was addressed to me, personally, and not as president of United Church Women, I opened the letter and am answering it, though I am no longer president for Delaware.

Our new president is Mrs. Paul F. Turner, 2918 Harrison St., Wilmington, Del. Because she is in Europe for the summer, I am presuming to write, in her place.

Our state group of United Church Women has not issued a statement concerning the Supreme Court Decision.

However, I am sending you a copy of the statement made by the State Board of Education, of which I am a member.

Best wishes for success in your big undertaking -

Sincerely,
Madaline E. Buchanan
(Mrs. E. W.)

March 8, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

I have an appointment in Orlando the next weekend and I'm wondering if it would be convenient for me to stop by on Friday, March 18, to see you for a while. If you wish and if you feel it is expedient, you might have a group to meet with us.

I would appreciate a quick reply that I might plan my schedule. Enclosed find a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

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KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 6, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

It will be entirely possible for us to finance the expenses of your state secretaries of Christion Social Relations of the various denominations, to mimeograph your workbooks, to give you funds for your speakers.

We hope, of course, you might find your speakers nearer at hand, and of course, I will make the trip myself at Council expense. Maybe when the time comes nearer, I can find some other funds for you. I do hope you will be successful in having this meeting. The Georgia meeting and the Alabama meeting held in the past two weeks have been most outstanding and I'm fully expecting the Lousiana meeting which will be on the 19th of May to measure up to these two.

I assure you I will give you all the help you need on planning the program. I have been today in a district meeting of your church here in Georgia under the direction of Mrs. Peach of Macon. It was a splendid meeting and I enjoyed it thoroughly.

With the best of wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

United Church Women

of Florida

April 28 1955
1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.

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P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

A letter has just come from Mrs Cecil Davis, Pres. of U.C. Women of Fla. in answer to one I wrote several weeks ago. Our Leadership Education Chrm., Mrs. Walter Matherly of Gainesville, has not been available and, it seems that a fall Leadership Institute is not in the plan so far. I had hoped the workshop on Human Relations could be a part of it. I would like to have your suggestions before I go to Winter Park where I will meet with the State Board of U.C. Women and my Christian Social Relations Committee.

As you perhaps know the National Assembly of U.C. Women is to start Nov. 6 in Cleveland. Mrs. Davis thinks we will have area meetings over the state following that. We have nine areas and had fine attendance last year but it is only a one-day meeting. The teams always include one leader on Christian Social Relations.

If a workshop on Human Relations is planned in mid-September, we could

United Church Women

of Florida

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Charles T. Thrift, Jr.
108 Poinsettia Street
Lakeland, Florida

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville, Florida

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Walter J. Matherly
620 Boulevard
Gainesville, Florida

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. William Cox
5736 Riviera Drive
Coral Gables, Florida

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. John M. Gullans
1601 Pine Avenue
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TREASURER
Mrs. Joseph L. Gray
24 E. Camp Street
Lake City, Florida

HISTORIAN
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

include denominational Christian Social Relations Chrm. the executive board of United Church Women and others who would be available for leadership in the areas. From what you said I have presumed that you could not finance including local chairman of Christian Social Relations.

I would like to hear from you as to how many we can include on the finances you have available. We need all the suggestions you have to offer and will lean heavily on you for the set-up of program etc. We must have time to plan ahead and promote, and it would help greatly if you would write me your suggestions before I go to Winter Park in mid-May.

Thank you sincerely for your interest and inspiration and helpfulness.

My mother is at home in Ft. Valley, and I miss her.

Most Sincerely
Mary Ashley
(Mrs. L. S. Ashley)

May 6, 1955

Mrs. J.H. Joiner
Rt. # 1, Box 5L
Maitland, Florida

Dear Mrs. Joiner:

I've delayed answering your letter awaiting the date of a state meeing in Florida so that I might make the two meetings at the same time. Now it seems the meeting will not be until some time in the Fall and when dates are set I will advise you and see if it's possible for you to have a meeting either on the day preceding or the day following the state meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Rt 1, Box 5L
Maitland, Florida
April 24, 1955.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

At the time of the Thomas Jefferson Conference in Orlando, you mentioned an intended trip to Florida this spring and I believe you said you might be able to arrange to meet with a group of women here if we could organize such a meeting.

After meeting with John Fuller to discuss plans, I have gone ahead with some preliminary telephoning to see what response we could anticipate. The women I have called have appeared to be very enthusiastic and receptive to such a meeting. It will be an inter-denominational, interracial group.

Orlando has been notoriously slow to make any beginning at education or preparation for integration so we feel it is a very ripe field.

The president of the Orlando Council of Church Women has informed me that May 6, 17 + 18 are filled for their group and every Wednesday is filled for the Unitarian church group. However, please feel free to select any dates convenient for you and we will make arrangements to schedule the meeting for that date.

Finally, a few questions:

Do you wish to limit the number of people attending?

Do you prefer to confine the meeting to women?

Could it be held in the evening?

Could it be held sometime in May?

May I add that we would be most happy to arrange over-night hospitality.

Yours truly

Gene Joiner

(Mrs. J. H. Joiner)

United Church Women

of Florida

1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.
May 20, 1955

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
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108 Poinsettia Street
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Mrs. Joseph L. Gray
24 E. Camp Street
Lake City, Florida

HISTORIAN
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 6 and your generous help as well as the printed material you are sending from time to time.

We had the annual meeting of United Church Women of Fla. Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Winter Park. The board voted unanimously to accept your offer, and tentatively planned a workshop on Human Relation for September 21st and 22nd at Avon Park where the Congregational Christian Camp ground is. U.C. Women of Florida is having growing pains and have not found ways to adequately finance the program, and consequently no definite committment was made on that. In my part of the

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Clewiston, Florida

program I urged local councils to send either their president or Christian Social Relations chairman. I feel that if we don't furnish leadership in local communities our efforts will be much less effective.

First I want you to say whether those dates work into your calendar or not and then I will clear with the camp grounds. We can stay there 24 hrs and have 3 meals for around $3.25 (if we bring our bedding).

The Christian Social Relations Dept. (Miss Stamats) W.C.T.U. has offered state Christian Relations chairman a scholarship to the summer institute on "Facing the challenges of Desegregation" at Fisk U. June 27 thru July 9. I am going to try to take advantage of this and hope to stop in Atlanta for a conference with you on arrangements for our Fla meeting.

Thank you for your fine leadership in this important time.

Most sincerely, Mary Ashley

Please clear the dates

May 31, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
1611 Drake Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

September 21st and 22nd are fine dates for your meeting on human relations at Avon Park.

I hope you can plan as you have anticipated with the money that we will provide for you.

I know you are delighted with the decision of the Supreme Court and now we must work to the end that local communities will prepare to carry out the decision.

With best wishes to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.
July 15, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I was glad to see you in Nashville and to have your help in planning. We are most appreciative of your making possible our "Workshop on Human Relations" through the Southern Regional Council. We look forward to the time when Florida will have a stronger organization tied in with the Southern Regional Council.

I am enclosing your letter you wrote me just before I went to the annual meeting of United Church Women of Florida in May. With this statement as my authority, I announced that the expenses of Christian Social Relations Chairmen from the various denominational groups would be paid to this meeting. Mrs. Tilly, I don't have any idea what this will cost, and

to that the expenses of the special speakers I am trying to book at the present time. Mr. G. L. Porter Executive Sec. of the Fla State Teachers Association says he is willing to come but has no funds to pay expenses. $200 may prove adequate, but I have no fund to draw on if it doesn't. Please give me your advice.

We leave the state August 1st, and return Aug 24th; and I am making every effort to get things lined up before we leave. But people seem very slow to answer; perhaps some are on vacations.

I am ~~enclosing~~ sending separately two letters - One to representatives of the denominations and the other to locals presidents and chairman of Christian Co. Rela members of our state board. I will send the names these are to be sent to, as soon as I can get them typed.

Thanks you so much.

Most Sincerely, Mary Ashley

United Church Women of Florida

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PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Blvd.
Daytona Beach

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Mrs. Robbins Ralph,
Box 1056, Avon Park

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 N. 19th St.
Hollywood

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Coral Gables

CORRESPONDING SEC'Y
Mrs. John M. Gullans
1601 Pine Ave.
Winter Park

TREASURER
Mrs. W. A. Pattishall
827 Park Lake Ave.
Orlando

HISTORIAN
Mrs. Russell Schaker
Box 898, Clewiston

1611 Drake
Ocala Fla
July 30, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The letters came and were put in the mail on the exact date - so far I have mailed 127 letters but have not been able to secure the names of any Jewish leaders in our state. Local leaders told me to write the Jewish Temple in Jacksonville, but no answer so far.

I am leaving Tuesday early to be gone until the 24th of August. I feel we are on the road to a fine workshop, and thank you for all you have done especially in getting the letters out so promptly and correcting them. There will be another as soon as I can get it to you after Aug 24th. (with registration blanks.)

I trust you are fine.

With Best Wishes,
Mary Ashley

39 addresses front & backs -

39
22 Chris Soc Rela
50 presidents
U.C.W.
31 Jewish
20 others
162 Total

THE FLORIDA CHURCH WOMAN

Published Quarterly By

United Church Women of Florida

VOL. 3 JULY, 1955 NO. 1

Editor: Mrs. John M. Gullans, 1601 Pine Avenue, Winter Park, Fla.

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✓ 1st Vice President ..... Mrs. Robbins Ralph, Box ~~1506~~, Avon Park 1056
✓ 2nd Vice President ..... Mrs. Norwood Phelps, 2405 Pineridge Rd., Jacksonville
✓ 3rd Vice President ..... Mrs. Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood
✓ Recording Secretary ..... Mrs. William Cox, 5736 Riviera Dr., Coral Gables
✓ Corresponding Secretary ..... Mrs. John M. Gullans, 1601 Pine Ave., Winter Park
✓ Treasurer ..... Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, 627 Park Lake Ave., Orlando
✓ Historian ..... Mrs. Russell Schaker, Box 898, Clewiston

NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Nina T. Wensley, 667 Osceola Ave., Winter Park
Mrs. Joseph Gray, 24 East Camp St., Lake City
Mrs. W. J. Matherly, 620 Boulevard, Gainesville

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN

✓ Christian World Missions ..... Mrs. Chris Mathesen, 528 S.E. 1st Ave., Gainesville
✓ Christian World Relations ..... Mrs. E. A. Koester, Rt. 1, Box 274, Jacksonville
Christian Social Relations ..... Mrs. L. S. Ashley, 1611 Drake Ave., Ocala
Christian Life and Growth ..... Mrs. Norwood Phelps, 2405 Pineridge Rd., Jacksonville
✓ Public Relations ..... Mrs. Bruce Douglas, 1010 Bonita Drive, Winter Park
✓ Leadership Education ..... Mrs. Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please pass this on to your successor, if any, and send her name to me.

MINUTES

9th Annual Meeting, United Church Women of Florida
First Congregational Church, Winter Park, May 17-18, 1955

Mrs. Cecil Davis, President, opened the 9th Annual Meeting of United Church Women of Florida, at 2:30 P.M., May 17, 1955, in First Congregational Church, Winter Park. Mrs. Norwood Phelps, 2nd Vice-Pres. and Chairman of Christian Life and Growth, gave the Devotional Service, on the subject "The Working of His Power WITHIN US" (Ephesians) followed by the singing of the hymn "Love Divine", by all members.

Mrs. Davis thanked the women of Orlando and Winer Park for their arrangements, and introduced Dr. Louis Schulz, pastor of the host church, who spoke briefly in welcome. The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. McLeod, Executive Director of UCW, New York. Mrs. Emory Ross, Direcor of Public Relations UCW, from New York, was introduced.

It was moved by Mrs. Matherly that we dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the 8th Annual Meeting. Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary called the roll of Officers and Chairmen and Area Chairmen with 46 being present, and Area Chairmen reporting 106 members present.

Mrs. Joseph L. Gray, read the Treasurer's Report and report of the Auditor May 15th, 1954 through April 30, 1955. Report accepted.

Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, Chairman of Finance, presented the Budget for 1955-56 and moved the adoption — carried. She then moved, as a recommendation from the Board of Managers, that each local Council send the offerings from the special days (World Community Day and World Day of Prayer) to the State Treasurer, along with one report blank; the Treasurer, in turn, to send the report to the State Chairman of that special day; that the second report blank be sent to the National Office. — Carried.

Mrs. Gray moved that we send ½ of money from offering and 2nd statement to Treasurer for May Fellowship Day — Carried.

Mrs. D. F. McGeachy reported for Time and Place Committee that 10th Annual Meeting would take place at Jacksonville Beach Methodist Church May 22-23, 1956, and moved acceptance of invitation — Carried.

Mrs. D. F. McGeachy reported for Time and Place Committee that 10th Annual Meeting would take place at Jacksonville Beach Methodist Church May 22-23, 1956, and moved acceptance of invitation — Carried.

Mrs. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., 1st Vice President, took the chair while Mrs. Davis gave her annual report, which was followed by a rising vote of thanks for her splendid leadership and report.

Report of President of United Church Women of Florida, May 17, 1955

It has been a distinct pleasure to be your president this past year. In every situation where I was asked to represent you, I did so with a prayer that I would say and do the things that each of you and God would have me say and do.

The first privilege came soon after our annual meeting when I was asked to speak at the State Board meeting of Business and Professional Women and I chose a topic we have seen often in "The Church Woman"—"What my faith means to me".

As a result of plans made at last year's annual meeting to have a fall Seminar on "Design for Leadership Education", about 90 local Church Women and State Board members met Sept. 19, 20 and 21 at Christian Conference grounds at Silver Springs for a most helpful Seminar. An important resolution favoring the Supreme Court decision on Segregation was adopted by the group present and letters were mailed to all the state legislators and Governor, as well as Attorney General Erwin.

Immediately following the Seminar, four teams held nine Area meetings bringing highlights from the World Council Assembly in Evanston. 927 attended these area meetings, and following the action taken at the meeting last year, your area chairmen were elected by your areas as well as one local president from each area to be members of the state board.

In October a goodly number of the state board and other church women attended the Annual meeting of the Florida Council of Churches in Clearwater. A report was given of the work of United Church Women.

As a result of exchange of ideas Hallowe'en brought a new kind of Trick or Treat in many places in Florida. The children collected money for the UNICEF program of United Nations for the Children of the world. Another year and we will want to have an account of the total amount collected from this worth while project.

World Community Day followed with fine reports from locals. Many lbs. of clothing in "parcels for peace" were sent to the peoples of the World and the offering was $3,438.45 and an attendance reported of 5,544.

Later in November many of us attended the Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants Institute, and all of you started making plans for Christmas in the Migrant camps as well as sending gifts of money to support the ministry. Approximately 5500 gifts were given to that many chil-

dren and about half of these received articles of new clothing, too.

In January report blanks and letters were sent out to all local councils. Many have made the change in their fiscal year and the president was invited to attend several annual meetings. It was when I was able to hear local reports and see the scope of the power of U.C.W. that I began to really see how U.C.W. in Florida are turning on God's Power. I attended eight different local councils during the year — some at World Community Day meetings, annual meetings, May Fellowship and sometimes to help organize new councils.

Early in January I attended my first executive board meeting of the Florida Council of Churches and began to see and understand the work of this important organization and to learn some of its problems.

February 25, 1955 was a most important day in each of your cities and the reports of this year's World Day of Prayer still thrills us as we realize what it has meant to us and to the peoples of the world. Truly the people who walk in darkness must have seen a great light as this great dynamo of power was released in the world. Over 300 prayer services and more than $11,000 offering, in our state.

An Interpretation of National Finance meeting was held in Atlanta in February. I wish I might have time to interpret national finance to you. You heard our treasurer report that our state contributes $938.00 to national, besides this amount, you have also given $1300.00 to the Fellowship Fund. Remember this is a regular yearly gift we make directly to national and in the fall those of you who have contributed will be given a chance to give again. I would like for each president of a local council to send in names of persons who would become new contributors to the Fellowship Fund. The Fellowship Fund makes possible the far reaching influence of United Church Women.

The Annual meeting of The Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants was held in March and our former president, Mrs. Glenn James was elected President with Mrs. Ullrich accepting the Vice President's office.

April found us again planning with the Florida Council of Churches in Jacksonville on a program which will be in our state in the fall on "The Understanding and Use of the Bible." Each local president will soon receive letters concerning this worthwhile project.

April 26, 27, 28 I was really most grateful for the blessed privilege of representing all of you at the National Board meeting in St. Louis. There I met our guest of our state meeting. Mrs. Emory Ross, for the first time and many others, as well as renewing old friendships. Mrs. Wyker and Mrs. Baker had just returned from their trip to 13 countries in time for the meeting, so you know what power was felt in that meeting as we listened to them. I hope many of you are planning to go to the National Assembly in Cleveland to hear them next November. We have been given a quota of 100 from Florida. And we are urging you to start praying now and to study the book of Ephesians and to use the discussion materials on the questions which already have been sent to you as local presidents. Women from all over the world will be there. One of the outstanding ones who has already accepted the invitation is Rajkammuu Amit Kowr, a Christian of India and the only woman on Nehru's cabinet. She is the minister of Health. Local people, if possible, see that your president gets to go—your council will profit much from it.

I heard most of your national or international presidents of your denominations speak at the national board meeting. It was good to hear what they had done to promote the Council program. Since all of us are aware of the good programs put on by the Methodist women in the interest of United Church Women, I want to quote from Thelma Stevens, Methodist National president.

> "This meeting here is lousy with Methodist women—the whole world is lousy with Methodist women, and if U.C.W. does not move forward it will be largely the fault of Methodist women".

I hope all of us of other churches feel that cooperative and powerful in this state.

I could go on and on about National Board meeting, but must bring this report to a close. There were hundreds of letters written, thousands of miles traveled as we all worked together during the past year. Mrs. Gullans, corresponding State Secretary, published 4 good issues of The Florida Church Woman, we heartily thank her for this fine work.

I was invited to present the Florida Council program to the Congregational State meeting and at the State Convention of Disciples of Christ, and also attended two evening meetings of the Synodical training program of the Presbyterian women and heard a stirring message by Mrs. Habeyan, the chairman of the National World Missions Department.

Two new councils were organized, one at Apopka and one at St. Cloud, making our number in the state 49. We look forward to organizing several more this next year.

Recently I heard a great man say this "They said, of Christ, as He hung on the cross, 'He saved others—Himself He cannot save', Of course He could not save Himself. No Saviour of the world can save Himself if he saves the world—neither can we save ourselves if we are

Christian and want to save the world—we must give ourselves. The greatest power in the world is the human Soul. The Christ we have to deal with is not a weak person outside us, but a tremendous Power inside us. We have Power when we pray 'They Will, O God not mine'".

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Henry, Chairman of Nominations Committee, reported their slate of officers to be elected: 1st Vice President; Mrs. Robbins Ralph, Avon Park; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Cox, Coral Gables; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, Orlando; Historian, Mrs. C. Russell Schaker, Clewiston; Official Representative to National Board; Mrs. Walter J. Mather, Gainesville; 3rd Vice President, Mrs. Alfred Lexow, Hollywood. Mrs. Thrift moved that Secretary cast unanimous vote for uncontested officers.

The president presented Mrs. Emory Ross, who was moderator for the Panel "Council Promotion". Those taking part were: Mrs. James Huffman, "Through Administration and Finance"; Mrs. Ruth Maguire, "Through Public Relations"; Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, "Through Fellowship Fund".

A discussion on "How Can Denominational State Presidents Promote the Council"? was led by Mrs. A. R. Ivey and Mrs. L. A. Abbott.

After question and answer period meeting was dismissed by Mrs. Davis.

Tuesday Evening

The Ecumenical Fellowship Dinner at the Woman's Club in Winter Park with Mrs. John M. Gullans presiding. Winter Park Council, hostesses. The theme "Our Bond of Prayer Around the World." Mrs. Allen Brown gave the Invocation. After a delicious dinner served, Mrs. Gullans introduced Mrs. Emory Ross, who spoke on "Change, Challenge and Chalice", closing with the showing of a film "Together". Mrs. Robert G. Williams, president International Fellowship of Congregational Women, dismissed the guests with a prayer.

Wednesday Morning

8:00 A.M.—Communion Service in sanctuary of Congregational Church, led by Dr. Louis Schulz, and assisted by deacons of the church. "The Working of His Power AMONG US" was the theme of Dr. Schulz' remarks.

After the service those having attended were served orange juice, sweet rolls and coffee by the Women's Fellowship of the Church, which was greatly appreciated.

9:15 A.M.—Mrs. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., presiding. Mrs. Maguire, chairman Public Relations, called attention to books and magazines and pamphlets on table in rear of room, for help in preparing programs and Special Days. She also reminded the women of the Prayer Room arranged on the second floor for the use of all.

A Panel on Christian World Missions was given by Mrs. Chris Matheson, Mrs. Glenn James and Mrs. Edward Pfaff. Mrs. James talked of our Migrants, Mrs. Pfaff on World of Prayer and our "Prayer Partners", Canada and Canal Zone. Mrs. Matheson suggested forming study groups of Indians, that we should do more for our Seminoles.

A play—"Everybody Likes Polly" was presented by Mrs. Lawrence Ashley, Chairman of Christian Social Relations, with Mrs. George Pasteur and Mrs. George Jordan, and Christian World Relations chairman, Mrs. E. A. Koester, with Mrs. J. P. Epperson, chairman World Community Day, presented a skit

Coming Events:

A report of Registrations was given by Miss Martha Dennison: 32 cities represented, 38 Delegates, 33 Board members, 128 paid registrations; also that there were 153 served at the Fellowship Dinner.

St. Cloud was announced as a new Council, making 49 in the State.

Recognition was given four members of the Board of Managers retiring — Mrs. Thrift, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Gray, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry, May Fellowship Day Chairman; Mrs. Walter Snell, Chairman for CHURCH WOMAN.

Report on Constitution and By-Laws recommendations adopted at Annual Meeting held in St. Petersburg, May 19, 1954, presented as follows by Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, Chairman.

1—That the name United Church Women of Florida be used in place of Florida Council of United Church Women.

2—That the membership of the Board of Managers include one local President from each Area.

Articles and sections to be corrected were read, and the changes as presented for second reading were voted upon and adopted.

Mrs. Davis expressed appreciation for our hostesses in Winter Park and Orlando for their many kindnesses.

Mrs. A. R. Ivey, Chairman of Resolutions, presented the following resolutions and moved their adoption. Seconded and carried. 1—We urge the adoption of the resolution passed by the General Board of the National Council of Churches and by the Genedal Dept. of United Church Women concerning Universal Military Training which reads as follows: We urge our constituent churches to study current legislative proposals having to do with military training with consideration both to their international domestic significance, the National Council, reserving judgment as to specific measures currently under consideration, reaffirms its opposition to permanent universal military training. 2—We urge the adop-

tion of a resolution passed by the General Board of the National Council of Churches and by the General Dept. of United Church Women concerning the Indians as follows: The National Council of Churches believes that the churches have a particular responsibility through their interdenominational and denominational agencies to contribute to a constructive process of change as Indians face new adjustments to the American community. Every step possible should be taken to prepare local congregations to understand the problems and to maintain mutually helpful relationships between Indians and others in the community. 3—Knowing that there is organized opposition to United Nation and United Nations Day, and because of our former stand, that next to the Churches we believe that the United Nations is the best instrument to peace, we reaffirm our support of the United Nations and United Nations Day, on Oct. 24th, believing that there is no conflict in our support of United Nations and our patriotism to our nation.

Mrs. Davis, President, adjourned the meeting.

12:30 — Luncheon meeting at First Methodist Church, Winter Park, Orlando Council hostesses, **Mrs. Ruth Maguire,** presiding. Invocation by Mrs. Edenfield. "CHURCH WOMAN Presentation" —Mrs. Walter Snell. Mrs. Ross spoke on "We Communicate, but How?" Rev. Melton Ware, of Vero Beach, — "The Gospel We Communicate".

The session closed with installation of officers by Rev. Ware, using the theme "The Working of His Power THROUGH US" . . . Meeting adjourned by the president, Mrs. Cecil Davis.

All Aboard for Cleveland!

Florida has been given a quota of 100 Council members to attend the Biennial Assembly in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7-10, 1955. Are you, Madame President, planning to go, or at least someone from your Council? It is an experience you will never regret, but will cherish all your life!

You will remember Mrs. Davis told us at Annual Meeting that arrangements may be made for bus transportation as follows: One bus can accommodate 37 people, individual round-trip fare will be $30.42 ($9.90 cheaper than the regular fare). Overnight stop in Chattanooga will cost $3.00 per person (3 in a room) or better accommodation, if you want. This fare applies from Jacksonville, leaving there 8:00 A.M., Nov. 5, arrive Chattanooga around 7:45 P.M., and the next night reach Cleveland by 8:00 P.M. Thus giving a good night's rest before the opening session.

Contact Mrs. Davis for further information.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

A letter from Mrs. L. S. Ashley, Chairman CSR, written from Nashville, Tenn., while in attendance at Race Relations Institute in June - July:

The Christian Social Relations Department of United Church Women offered a scholarship to the Fisk University Race Relations Institute and that explains my presence here. It is proving to be a wonderful experience, greatly enriching my own life and my prayer is that my leadership will be more effective.

There are over 100 of us from all parts of our nation, including 4 from Florida, 2 Negroes and 2 white. Roughly, we are about 1/3 white, 1/3 Indians and Spanish speaking, and 1/3 Negro with several Japanese added.

The leadership is tops. Last night the U. S. Secretary of Labor, James Mitchell brought us a fine message and tonight Dr. Frank Graham, of the United Nations, speaks. This thought comes to me "Heaven must be something akin to the atmosphere here where all God's family seems to be color-blind, and so anxious to contribute their best to the issues we face."

Human Relations Workshop

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, in charge of Women's Work of the Southern Regional Council, met with me early this morning, and we discussed plans for our Human Relations Workshop to be held at the **Congregational Conference Grounds at Avon Park, Sept. 21st and 22nd.**

We are inviting leaders from the Catholic and Jewish organizations along with those from all Protestant denominations. We will call this group 'The Fellowship of the Concerned'. My highest concern is that we have at least one leader from each local Council, preferably the Chairman of Christian Social Relations, or the President. The cost of 3 meals and lodging (if you bring your own linens) is $4.75. Registration will begin at 1 P.M., Sept. 21, the meeting will start at 2 p.m. and finish after lunch Sept. 22. Perhaps you can arrange a car-expense pool of those near or on your way. Will you begin making plans? I am counting on you.—

Sincerely,

Mary Ashley (Mrs. L.S.)

Remember our "Prayer Partners" - - Canada and Panama-Canal Zone . . . The church women of these countries have been contacted and are counting on us.

* * * *

Are you making plans to go to the Assembly in Cleveland in November? — Florida has been asked to have 100 representatives. It will be the thrill of a lifetime!

BOARD OF MANAGERS — 1955 - 1956

(In addition to Officers and Department Chairmen shown on front cover)

Chairman Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants— ..... Mrs. Glenn James, 610 N. Adams St., Tallahassee
World Day of Prayer ..... Mrs. Edward Pfaff, 5234 Palmer Ave., Jacksonville
World Community Day ..... Mrs. J. B. Epperson, 1401 Gruenthal St., Jacksonville
May Fellowship Day ..... Mrs. H. D. Oeschger, 2755 Dartmouth Ave., N., St. Petersburg
Race Relations ..... Mrs. J. B. Henry, 935 Sorrento Rd., Jacksonville
Christian Family Life ..... Mrs. Marshall Burns, Haines City
Interfaith ..... Mrs. Glenn C. James, 610 Adams, Tallahassee
Constitution & By-Laws ..... Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, 2908 Post St., Jacksonville
Church Woman — (To be filled).

Denominational Presidents: Nicholas

Christian ..... Mrs. Fred I. Nichol~~ls~~as, 10287 Atlantic Blvd., Jacksonville
Church of the Brethren ..... Mrs. M. Lucille Painter, 813 Evanston St., Sebring
Congregational ..... Mrs. Robbins Ralph, Box 1056, Avon Park
Episcopal — South ..... Mrs. W. C. Williams, Box 347, Delray Beach
Episcopal — Florida ..... Mrs. Stuart H. Dent, 1627 Woodmere Dr., Jacksonville
Lutheran - American ..... Mrs. E. W. Albrecht, 7325 S.W. 57th Ave., Miami
Lutheran - United ..... Mrs. Victor Wehle, 920 15th Ave., N., St. Petersburg
Methodist:
Florida Conference ..... Mrs. A. R. Ivey, 600 Live Oak St., New Smyrna Beach
Florida Conference C.J. ..... Mrs. J. L. Dixon, 1866 N.W. 69th St., Miami
CME ..... Mrs. E. K. Graham, 1006 22nd St., West Palm Beach
A.M.E. ..... Mrs. P. E. Gibbs, 1740 Calhoun, Jacksonville
Presbyterian, USA ..... Mrs. Grant H. Northland, Wiersdale
Presbyterian ..... Mrs. Francis M. Womack, 1835 Boulevard, Jacksonville
National Baptist Conv. USA ..... Mrs. Viola T. Hill, Box 511, Orlando
Evangelical United Brethren ..... Mrs. Lloyd A. Abbott, 3520 9th St., Tampa

Area Chairmen:

Area 1 .....Miss Gloriana Bayley, 1414 White St., Key West
Local President ..... Mrs. W. L. Markham, 1827 Roosevelt St., Hollywood

Area 2 ..... Mrs. Eric M. Meyer, Box 238 Delray Beach
Local President ..... Mrs. W. J. Huber, 1915 23rd Ave., Vero Beach

Area 3 ..... Mrs. J. T. Cannon, 931 W. New York Ave., DeLand
Local President ..... Mrs. D. L. Larsen, 935 Rich Ave., DeLand

Area 4 ..... Mrs. J. B. Henry, 923 Sorrento Rd., Jacksonville
Local President ..... Mrs. Richard James, 2835 Riverside Dr., Jacksonville

Area 5 ..... Miss Avis Cobb, 1232 Bermuda St., Clearwater
Local President ..... Mrs. James E. Huffman, 3408 San Jose, Tampa

Area 6 .....Mrs. Bernice Feaster, 1022 E. McDonald, Lakeland omit
Local President ..... Mrs. F. F. Attaway, Box 733, Haines City

Area 7 ..... Mrs. George C. Pasteur, Box 429, Ocala
Local President ..... Mrs. W. D. Thomas, 1710 7th St., Gainesville

Area 8 ..... Mrs. M. F. Nimkoff, 2214 Amelia Circle, Tallahassee
Local President ..... Mrs. John Tapers, 1819 Green Tree Lane, Tallahassee

Area 9 ..... Mrs. G. R. Baughn, 1719 North Magnolia Ave., Pensacola

50 addresses

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA

1955

LOCAL PRESIDENTS

Apopka: Mrs. John H. Hall, Rt. 2, Box 132 . . . . . .

Boynton - Delray Beach: Mrs. E.M. Meyer, 144 N.W. 16th St., Delray Beach . . . . . .

Central Pinellas (Clearwater) : Mrs. D.P. McGeachy, 115 Haven Street . . . . . .

Columbia County (Lake City): Mrs. Robert L. Montgomery, 482 Montgomery St., L.City .

Deland: Mrs. D.J. Larson, 935 W. Rich Avenue . . . . . .

Dunedin: Mrs. Myron R. Norton, 546½ Scotland Street . . . . . .

Ft. Lauderdale: Mrs. G.J. Stacy, 821 W. 11th Avenue . . . . . .

Ft. Myers: Mrs. Fred H. Mellor, 2011 Gasparilla Drive . . . . . .

Ft. Pierce: Mrs. D.H. Saunders, 408 Ave. G . . . . . .

Gainesville: Mrs. W.L. Thomas, 1710 N.W. 7th St. . . . . .

Gainesville Negro Council: Mrs. L.C. Cohen, 737 N.W. 3rd Street . . . . . .

Haines City: Mrs. Forrest F. Attaway, P.O. Box 733 . . . . . .

Halifax Area (Daytona): Mrs. Joseph W. Espey, 209 Bellwood . . . . . .

Homestead - Redlands: Mrs. Thomas Hodson, 867 N.W. 4th Avenue, Homestead . . . . . .

Jacksonville: Mrs. Richard L. James, 2835 Riverside Avenue . . . . . .

Jacksonville Beaches: Mrs. C.E. Young, Box 186, Neptune Beach . . . . . .

Jacksonville Negro Council: Mrs. H.I. James, 1718 Myrtle Avenue . . . . . .

Key West: Mrs. Harry B. Richardson, 1412 18th Street . . . . . .

Lakeland: Mrs. Wynn Howell, 406 W. Poinsettia . . . . . .

Leesburg: Mrs. E.E. Mack, 707 Park Drive . . . . . .

Manatee County (Bradenton): Mrs. R.J. Ball, 2814 Riverview Boulevard . . . . . .

Martin County (Stuart): Mrs. Harold Wooley, Box 713, Stuart . . . . . .

Melbourne - Eaugallie: Mrs. A.V. Daugherty, 12 Goff Street . . . . . .

Miami (Greater: Mrs. James McFarlin, 475 N.E. 55th Terrace . . . . . .

Miami Negro Council: Mrs. E.K. Graham: 356 N.W. 9th Street . . . . . .

New Smyrna Beach: Mrs. W.L. Robertson, 704 Magnolia Street . . . . . .

Ocala: Mrs. George C. Pastuer, P.O. Box 439 . . . . . .

Ocala Negro: Mrs. Antionette Owens, 807 W. Broadway . . . . . .

Orlando: Mrs. Ruth Maquire, 800 Euclid Avenue . . . . . .

Palm Beaches: Mrs. John G. Oxer, 130 Potter Road . . . . . .

Panama City: Mrs. Frank G. Lewis, 336 S. MacArthur Avenue . . . . . .

Penny Farms: Miss Stella Cass . . . . . .

Pensacola: Mrs. J.E. Dorman, 712 E. Cervantes . . . . . .

Pompano: Mrs. Don Wilson, 2625 S.E. 5th Street . . . . . .

St. Augustine: Mrs. G.B. Ferrell, 42½ Saraqussa Street . . . . . .

St. Cloud: Miss Mary V. Hoffheins, 1521 Maryland Avenue . . . . . .

St. Petersburg: Mrs. Andrew Potter, 956 59 Street South . . . . . .

Sanford: Mrs. H.H. McCaslin, 2041 Mellonville Avenue . . . . . .

South Broward(Hollywood): Mrs. W.L. Markham, 1827 Roosevelt Street . . . . . .

Starke: Mrs. Lemuel Colson, P.O. Box 208. . . . . .

*Tallahassee: Dr. Dorthy Hoffman, Dept of Modern Languages, F.S.U. . . . . .

Tampa: Mrs. James E. Huffman, 3408 San Jose . . . . . .

Tarpon Springs: Mrs. Carl Parks III, 220 Shaddock Street . . . . . .

Titusville: Mrs. L.C. Crofton . . . . . .

Vero Beach: Mrs. W.J. Huber, 1915 23rd Avenue . . . . . .

West Palm Beach Negro Council: Mrs. D.N. Conner, 911 9th Street . . . . . .

Winter Haven: Mrs. Jack Gurnett, Box 1192. . . . . .

Winter Park: Mrs. C.E. Biggerstaff, Rt. 2, Box 370, Orlando . . . . . .

Zephyrhills: Miss Mary Blood . . . . . .

*Tallahassee Negro Council: Miss Harris, 206 W. Virginia . . . . . .

22 addresses.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA
1954 - 1955

LOCAL... Christian Social Relations

Apopka -

Boynton - Delray Beach

Central Pinellas Clearwater... MRS. Hugh Powell - 602 Phoenix Ave.

Columbia County (Lake City). Mrs. Hugh A. Wilson Jr. 304 S. Division ST. Lake City

Halifax Area (Daytona Beach). Mrs. Gordon Poteat - (Halifax Area) Box 5066 Daytona

Deland.. Mrs. E. L. Kelly - 937 N. Pine St. - Deland

Dunedin

Ft. Lauderdale

Ft. Myers

Ft. Pierce

Gainesville.. Mrs. G. I. Humphreys 1403 N.W. 10th Ave

Gainesville Negro Council. Mrs. Elgora Gill - 419 N.W. 10th St.

Haines City.. Mrs. S. L. Bice - Haines City

Homestead - Redlands

Jacksonville.. Mrs. Ewing Lawrence - 7235 San Carlos Rd.

Jacksonville Beaches... MRS. Crawley Davis, Neptune Beach

Jacksonville Negro Council. Mrs. Elizabeth Austin - E. First St.

Key West.. Mrs. Joseph Brent - 701 South St.

Lakeland.. MRS. Nekman Kent - 2725 Derbyshire Ave.

Leesburg

Manatee County (Bradenton). Mrs. Harry Kraner - 3602 14th W. Bradenton

Martin County (Stuart)

Melbourne - Eau Gallie

Miami (Greater). Mrs. Louis Bifert 14705 N.E. 9th Ct. N. Miami

Miami Negro Council

New Smyrna Beach

Ocala.... Mrs. Elmore Barley 812½ E. Oklawaha Ave?

Pompano - Mrs. O. B. Smith - 222 N.E. 3rd St.

C.S.R.

Page 2 1954 - 1955

Orlando.....

Palm Beaches.....

Panama City..Mrs. John S. Coleman - 319 Allen Ave.....

Penny Farms.....

Pensacola..?.....

St. Augustine..Mrs. N.A. Sellers - Mill Creek Rd.....

St. Petersburg..Mrs. Richard Tomlin - 1815 5th S. North

Sanford.....

South Broward (Hollywood) Mrs. Anthony Yace - 1717 Buchanan St.

St. Cloud - Mrs T.J. Lamarelli - Eastern Ave & 7th

Starke.....

Tallahassee.....

Tallahassee Negro Council.....

Tampa..Mrs. A. J. Lopez 8083 East Palma

Tarpon Springs.....

Titusville.....

Vero Beach.....

West Palm Beach Negro Council.....

Winter Haven.....

Winter Park.....

Zephyrhills.....

August 8, 1955.

Mrs. L. S. Ashley
1611 Drake
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

I have been out of the office so much that your letter remained unanswered in regard to the Catholic and Jewish Women. I regret that I cannot help you with the names of the Catholic, but I believe Mrs. Holden could help you to find the key women.

The women of the Anti-Defamation League are:

Mrs. B. Supworth, 961 S. W. 58th Ave., Miami, Florida
Mrs. Harry Shretter, 221 N. Ocean Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Bernard Hill, 3520 S.W. 16th St., Miami, Fla.
Miss Ilsa Frankel, 1751 James Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Marius Ranson, 818 S. E. 7th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. Irving Hoffman, 2470 Adams St., Hollywood, Fla.
Mrs. Joe P. Safer, 1305 Northwood Rd., Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Aaron Barron, 1052 Jefferson Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Karl Greenberg, 1131 N.E. 151 Court, North Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Charles Hineser, 1165 N.E. 126th St., North Miami, Fla.
Mrs. N. Berman, 830 Lucerne Terrace, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Wm. B. Wolfson, 470 Severn, Tampa, Florida.
Mrs. Jack Kapner, 412-27th St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Nat Spiegelman, 375 S.W. 20 Road, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Norman Berger, 825 - 82 St., Miami Beach, Florida
Mrs. Al Lozoff, 6257 S. W. 14th St., Miami, Fla
Mrs. Louis Unatin, 326 Flushing St., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Jerome Robinson, 35 S.W. 63rd Court, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Fanny Reich, 6003 S. W. 59th St., Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Joseph Newman, 3070 N. W. 78th St., Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Simon Ruden, 623 N. E. 12th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. Hannah Kopleman, 721 N. 12th Ave., Hollywood, Fla.
Mrs. S. David, 2615 Ridgewood Rd., Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. M. Lazarus, 3120 S.W. 26th St., Miami, Fla.

Mrs. Helen Sanders, 700 14th Pl., Miami Beach, Florida
Mrs. Joseph Morgan, 315 N.W. 110th St., Miami, Fla.
Mrs. George Baltuch, 10280 E. Bay Harbor Dr., Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. M. Marcus, 706 Florida Ave, Orlando , Fla.
Mrs. Jay Markowitz, 4007 Marguerite St., Tampa, Fal.
Mrs. Louis Wilson, 725 - 81st St. , Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Sam Alexander, 306 Putnum Ranch Rd., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

You are making good plans and I am looking forward to your meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In charge of
Women's Work

MET/vc

Esleeck
Glearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

1611 Drafse
Ocala, Fla.
Sept 1, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I arrived home from Key West at mid-night and haven't got this letter and these addresses off to you. Please feel free to change the wording in any way you see fit. Tuesday a team of U.C. Women including our president put on a Leadership Institute in Key West and the four of us used the time going and coming to talk over plans including our Workshop on Human Relations at Avon Park. We thought we ought to have them send the dollar so if we made reservations for more than showed up the first meal we would have a little back-log.

I have no definite commitments from State Catholic or Baptist A.D.L. (Jewish) leaders but am on the road to it finally. Have you found out anything about Hallie Rinehart, Atty. of Miami? If you want to address letters to these Jewish leaders you listed I am assuming you have a duplicate copy. I have marked the officers of U.C. Women on

the yellow Church W. Fla you should have envelopes addressed to, and also the list of Christian Social Relations Chm which isn't complete but here's hoping you can translate what is there, as I feel time is too short to fiddle now. I know you will get this back to me as soon as possible.

With gratitude for your help,
Mary Ashley.

P.S. I will send to state Denominational Christian Social Relations Chairman Baptist and Catholic, and state head of A.D.L. in addition to those listed.

I believe there should be 175 copies of this letter to give me extra to send the Cathics Baptist & Denominational Chm. I hope you have a duplicate list of the 31 Jewish heads and will address those envelopes too. Wish I had a secretary and could type myself too!

Best Wishes
Mary A.

Mrs. M. E. Lilly
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.
Sept 5, 1955

Dear Friends (Florida State and Community Leaders);

This letter is to call your attention ~~again~~ to the Workshop on Human Relations at the Congregational Christian Conference Grounds September 21 and 22. A number of you have written expressing interest in this get-together of the "Fellowship of the Concerned" and indicated that you believed that it will meet a real need in our state. A letter from Atty General Richard Irvin gives us approval and states that he believes we are on the right track, to make a contribution in developing leaders with a positive approach as we face the problems arising out of the Supreme Court Rulings.

In addition to Mrs. Tilly and many fine resource people we are to have Mr. G. L. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Florida Teachers Association and Mrs. Mabel Reece editor of the Mt. Dora paper. There are others who have tentatively promised, whom we will not name until it is definite. We hope to have time for all to participate, for discussion and for questions

The name of the Camp Ground
is ~~Bird L~~ Lake Bird Lodge on
Highway 27 just North of Avon
Park. Watch for the sign.

Please ~~tear~~ clip off the registration
blanks below and mail to me
immediately, enclosing #1 which
will apply on your room and meals.
The cost is #4.75 for three meals
and room if you bring your own
bedding and #5.25 if bedding is
furnished. Mr. Pickens Mgr. will
want to know by the end of the
week before, Sept. 18th, how many
to prepare for, so please be prompt.

Will you pray for our meeting.

Most Sincerely
Mary Ashley
Mrs. L. S. Ashley

Registration Blanks - Workshop on Human
Relations - Avon Park - Lake Bird Lodge
Sept 21 - 22

Name -
Address
Place of Leadership
I will bring my own bedding -
I will not bring my own bedding -
Registration on the grounds begins
at 1 P.M. Sept 21 and the program at 2 P.M.
Enclosing #1 to apply on room and meals.

Letter to be duplicated
175 copies minimum

1611 Drake
Ocala, Flordia
September 6, 1955

Dear Friends (Flordia State and Community Leaders);

This letter is to call your attention to the Workshop on Human Relations at the Congregational Christian Conference Grounds September 21 and 22. A number of you have written expressing interest in this get-together of the "Fellowship of the Concerned", and indicated that you believed that it will meet a real need in our state. A letter from Atty General Richard Irvin gives us approval and states that he believes we are on the right track, to make a contribution in developing leaders with a positive approach as we face the problems arising out, of the Supreme Court Rulings.

In addition to Mrs. Tilly and many fine resource people we are to have Mr. G. L. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Florida Teachers Association and Mrs. Mabel Reece, Editor of the Mt. Dora paper. There are others who have tentatibely promised whom we will not name until it is definite. We hope to have time for all to participate for discussion and for questions.

The name of the Camp Ground is Lake Bird Lodge on highway 27 just North of Avon Park. Watch for the sign.

Please ckip off the registration blanks below and mail to me immediately, enclosing $1.00 which will apply on your room and meals. The cost is $4.75 for three meals and room if you bring your own bedding and $5.25 if bedding is furnished. Mr. Pickens, Mgr. will want to know by the end of the week before, September 18th, how many to prepare for, so please be prompt.

Will you pray for our meeting?

Most Sincerely

~~Mary Ashley~~

Mrs. L. S. Ashley

Registration Blank- Workshop on Human
Relations- Avon Park- Lake Bird Lodge
September 21-22
Name
Address
Place of Leadership
I will bring my own bedding--
I will not bring my own bedding--
Registration on the grounds begins at 1 P.M. September 21 and the program at 2 P.M.
Enclosing $1.00 to apply on room and meals.

September 26, 1955

Mrs. R. E. Tomlin
1815 Fifth Street, North
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mrs. Tomlin:

It was a pleasant surprise to receive your letter this morning with a clipping enclosed. I am grateful to you for sending me the clipping so promptly. Your letter was very interesting to me.

I am glad you finally reached home. As it does take faith and courage all along the way, but it is a good, Samaritan towed you in.

I am so glad you sent me a picture of you at the harp. It is wonder to have you or someone like you to take the message to the school children of the state. Your song, "Peace River" still rings in my ears.

With best of wishes for you, and ~~in~~ with my deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

St. Petersburg Times—7
Saturday, Sept. 24, 1955

Floridians Meet To Discuss Better Relations

By DOROTHY C. TOMLIN

A workshop in human relations was held at Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Sept. 21 and 22, jointly sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, and the United Church Women of Florida. Its purpose was to bring together a cross section of leaders, who would approach problems in a constructive way; and to create a climate where people may reach out toward emotional maturity and share with each other the contribution of best thinking. This conference is one of a series being held throughout the southern states. The work book used by this 'Fellowship of the Concerned', was compiled by the Southern Regional Council, and is dedicated to the lives and destinies of millions of school children of today, and those who may follow.

The group was led in worship by the Rev. Robbins Ralph, associate superintendent of the Florida Conference of the Congregational Church, and Dr. Paul Carpenter, pastor of Central Christian Church of Orlando.

Resource persons who addressed the assembly, and participated in discussion, were: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, director of women's work of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta; Dr. Gilbert Porter, executive secretary of the Florida Teacher's Association; Dr. Florence Small, head of the Department of Education of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; William Williams, director, and Howard Roberts, associate director, of the newly organized Florida Council on Human Relations, with offices also at Daytona Beach; Miss Priscilla Rosenfeld, educational assistant of the Anti-Defamation League of Miami, and Mrs. Charles Hineser of the Dade County Chapter of B'nai Brith; Mrs. Mabel Reese, editor of the Mt. Dora Topic; and Mrs. Cecil Davis, president of the United Church Women of Florida.

Representatives of Protestant and Jewish faiths came from 19 Florida towns, 12 church groups, and one community church.

Out of the discussions, the group recommends the formation, on a local level, of councils on human relations, which would be interfaith, inter-racial, and would encourage discussion and action on problems needing cooperation and understanding. This step is seen as the best approach to the present problems of integration in the schools, and to problems of health and housing, as well.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Sept. 24, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:-

May I personally express to you my deep appreciation for the Workbook and your great apparent interest in preserving the finest and best of our great heritage, "Christian Democracy" - for all the children of the world - and our children's children?

I am enclosing copy of publicity which appeared in the St. Petersburg paper this morning. The

Editor promised to use every effort to have it accepted by the Associated Press - but could not be sure of that. However, it will probably be copied by many other papers. -

My name (as writer of the article) - was in error - but perhaps used as the local reference. I apologize for the error - (to the Committee which did the work.)

Mrs. Tilley - as I read your article "Christian Conscience - and the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools", I find it difficult to find words to say what your words and life inspire me to want to say.

So many of our churches will avoid honest and open study of the problem! - So many of our own family members will refuse to read or grow in knowledge above their pre-formed prejudicial attitudes!

The motto of my High school Graduation class - was - "We, ourselves must pilgrims be". It comes back to me now. -

The experience of some years in our St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations has shown me how truly we need Inter-faith and Inter-racial cooperation. - The Rabbis of our two local Synagogues - and a few of their members are such fine people - and great friends. - The Minister of our

only Unitarian Church has been a fine citizen - and to me a wonderful Christian witness at times. - Colored educators, teachers and principals - Ministers, Doctors, etc. - have enriched our workshops and Committee plans and discussions so much. I find the Protestant churches - the greatest area of need for enlightened understanding. - I have personally pleaded with a few of their Ministers not to say "no" to requests to attend some of the Council meetings. Our President this year is one who would corroborate that statement. He has said to me quietly several times - before accepting the Presidency, "Where are our Christian churches - tonight?" -

Somehow, I believe that our "Laboratory of human relations" - must recognize as Thomas A. Edison once said, when someone sought to console him over the two hundred failures on a project,

"Don't feel badly about that. It just means that we know already - 200 ways that it <u>won't</u> work."

I believe in the rising statistics on divorce, broken homes, juvenile delinquency, racial tensions, - mental breakdown, etc. - are many <u>more</u> experiments in human relations that have <u>not</u> worked. Yet - our 'clinical records' have not been clearly marked "This has been tried and found wanting" - Our fences to prevent others going down the same deep vistas of failure are very weak.

So the valley of despair is becoming more and more crowded with Hospitals and Prisons and Foster Homes. Yet - we could be - without fanfare, - rallying many more of our "individuals of strong Christian Conscience" - to give their Christian leaders the courage and assurance of adequate cooperation - to examine ~~even~~ methods which have been proven unproductive in creating Christian Conscience.

Even our Church life could be re-vitalized and dangerous secularism better understood. -

Those who believe with integrity - in our glorious way of life - could strengthen their ranks to compete with that ideology which at

present - secures greater commitment of its members to goals of destructive threat to our very civilization.

As specific suggestions in this direction I might cite for possible study:-

1.- The possible cooperation with Womens Clubs over America - seeking to deepen the Spiritual life of the American home.

2.- encouragement of all Community forces to give cooperative emphasis to the "Back to God" movement on project of the Nat'l. American Legion program.

3. Endeavor to rally Christian Business men to under-writing or subsidizing potential inspired work of "human-relations laboratory" research.

Mrs. Filly - as I returned to St. Petersburg - from the Lake Byrd conference - I sat three times - alone - in isolated woods areas. - My Willys Station Wagon - bought with meagre earnings to move my Concert Harp to small churches, - P.T.A. Groups (local, County, - and State) - School Chapels - broke down completely. - A kind gentleman towed me 17 miles into Wauchula. - There I left my car for repairs which will take me a year to finish paying. -

As I sat after dark in the car I was to return when I pick up my car (the borrowed ~~car~~ one broke down 15 miles South of Bradenton) - somehow - as

I ~~quieted~~ vied my fears and panic. I seemed to hear the words: "Gilly up and down 'de whole creation" sadly I roam.

I knew that even there on that dark lonely road - my Heavenly Father could and did send me protection and needed assistance. ~~He did.~~

I arrived home at 9:30 p.m. - tired - but knowing that "My Redeemer liveth", and will provide.

We who have walked with our eyes open in the places where cruel things are being done to "the least of human lives - even in God's name, - must be used to discover some of

the humble servants - who are offering their lives and all - if need be - to help to bring God's will on earth as in Heaven. -

"So many hurts to be healed,
So many lives to be reached
So many homes needing God
So many hearts to awaken
So many high challenges
to be deepened.
God take away our fears
And send us forward
In Thy Name."

With grateful appreciation of the privilege of meeting "a Queen of God's work on earth."

Humbly a servant,
Dorothy C. Tomlin.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dorothy C. Toulin
1315-5th St. North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

September 26, 1955

Miss L. S. Ashley
1611 Drake Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Miss Ashley:

I was surprised to receive so quickly from you the attendence list and your sweet letter of thanks.

I would have written you sooner, but forthe difficulty I had in getting home. The train at Avon Park was an hour and a half late. The train from Jacksonville to Atlanta broke down at Jesup and then when we neared Atlanta a freight train had jumped the track ahead of us. Finally a Greyhound bus picked the passengers up and brought them to Atlanta, making my trip home twenty-four hours long.

You ought to feel wonderfully good over the splendid conference you had. Miss Mary Tomlin sent me the report from the St. Petersburg paper and I hope she sent one to you. I have certainly enjoyed working with you and send my love and thanks.

Sincerly yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

United Church Women

of Florida

Sept 24, 1955.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Blvd.
Daytona Beach

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Robbins Ralph,
Box 1056, Avon Park

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 N. 19th St.
Hollywood

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. William Cox
5736 Riviera Dr.
Coral Gables

CORRESPONDING SEC'Y
Mrs. John M. Gullans
1601 Pine Ave.
Winter Park

TREASURER
Mrs. W. A. Pattishall
827 Park Lake Ave.
Orlando

HISTORIAN
Mrs. Russell Schaker
Box 898, Clewiston

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Florida United Church Women are most grateful to you for making possible Florida's first Human Relations Workshop. Everyone seemed to feel that it was a success and I feel happy over it.

I am enclosing the list of those present. A number did not give their addresses and I will write to one from the same location and tell them to send them to you if they want the summary.

Thank you for giving me the pleasure and experience of working with you.

Most sincerely
Mary Ashley

September 27, 1955

Dr. Paul Carpenter
250 Lake Ivanhoe Blvd.
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

We of the Southern Regional Council are very grateful to you for the splendid service you rendered at the Workshop of the Florida Women. Your message did much to make it possible for the women to be willing to face issues that are against the mores in which they live.

This is another request to ask of you and I realize it will take some of your time. Please, if you can possibly do so, give us three or four paragraphs from your two messages.

I would rather get this from you than to put in our reports the notes of our recorder. I am sure the women will be very grateful to you, if you can find the time to do this.

Deeply grateful, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

Bradenton Fla.,
Sept. 28, 55.

Dear Mrs Tilly:-

Received your card this morning and called the ladies who attended the meeting at Lake Bird Lodge in regard to your note. None of them had them and neither do I. Hawrow Miss Bogan, who is our Public Relations Chairman for U.C.W. has full notes and said she would be very glad to send you a copy if you do not find yours.

She is a retired social service worker & I believe from Atlanta, at any rate she does a lot of work with the colored people here and is especially interested in the segregation question, and will put to good use the information gleaned at the meeting.

We all thot the meeting very helpful and were glad of the opportunity to attend.

Sincerely Ella Ball.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH
250 West Ivanhoe Boulevard
Orlando, Florida

Paul C. Carpenter, Th.D.
Pastor

October 4, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am very grateful to you for your letter of September 27. It was a privilege to share in the Workshop which you had at Avon Park a couple of weeks ago.

Relative to your request that I write three or four paragraphs from the two messages that I brought, I fear at this late date it would be quite impossible to do so, inasmuch as I did not use notes when I was speaking, and it would be very difficult for me to try to reconstruct that which was said. If you have some notes that were taken by your recorder I will be glad to check with whatever copy you have to make any additions that may come to mind with the suggestions of your notations before me. I rarely use notes in speaking and at the Workshop I had none, although I had prepared in advance what I would say. This makes it a bit difficult for me to comply with your request, although I would be glad to do so if I had the notes available.

Thank you for asking me to share on the program. We are very proud of the work that Mrs. Ashley is doing in our State.

Very sincerely yours

Paul C. Carpenter

Paul C. Carpenter, Pastor

PCC/mk

November 3, 1955

Mrs. J. H. Joiner
Route #1, Box 5-L
Maitland, Florida

Dear Mrs. Joiner:

I regret that I did not realize that I was expected to give you a date, when I received your letter of June 2. I waited for more information from you.

A letter from Mrs. Sarvis suggested that I name a date in which I could be in Orlando. If you are still wanting a meeting, I could be with you between Thanksgiving and December 1.

If this is agreeable, please let me know quickly as my dates have a habit of being filled up rather quickly.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

Route # 1 Box 5L
Maitland, Florida
July 2, 1955.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I was very happy to hear that you will be able to be in Orlando in the fall to meet with our group concerning the desegregation issue.

Three weeks ago we held a preliminary meeting to get acquainted and make plans for further meetings. We had a fairly representative group - about twenty in number. During the period of open discussion, everyone expressed enthusiasm for the plan and indicated an anxious desire to help

We plan to meet again this month at which time Mrs. Schank, the wife of a Negro M.D. will review the book "The Strange Career of Jim Crow".

If there is anything I need to do in preparation for the meeting or any details you would like me to know in advance I would be happy to hear from you.

I mentioned your intended visit to Mrs Sarvis and she is hoping she will be back from the north so you can stay with her while you are in Orlando.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Joiner
Mrs. J. H. Joiner

April 27, 1956

Rev. John Fuller
First Unitarian Church
Central at Rosalind
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Fuller:

When I was with you and your group in Orlando in January there was some discussion of a survey of the Negro community as to whether the Negroes of Orlando really were in favor of the Supreme Court decision. I am enclosing a copy of a quiz. I wonder if this would supply your need. If so, you are at liberty to copy it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Encls.

4906 Adanson Street
Orlando Florida.
April 28, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Tilly

I wish to thank you for the generous offer of the $200 to be used in a similar meeting to the one we had last year in Avon Park, Florida. We had hoped to have it at the same time this year, however we have run into conflicts with the time of other meetings previously set.

We hope to decide on a date in time to publicize it at our Annual Meeting of United Church Women of Florida, May 22+23 at Jacksonville Beach.

Thank you again for your great work.

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff

sent 7/30/56

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference **The Methodist Church**

July 17 - (1956)

Dear Mrs Tilley -

Received letter with change of dates for Southern Regional Council meeting of Christ Faith I will certainly save Oct 30 & 31. I may take the day train down Tuesday, glad the time was put into letter.

I would like very much to have a 100 copies of Desegrating of Negro Institutions & White. I will be only too glad to pay all or some part.

My time in Gulfside I will remember for a long time & class with you was perfect. Just hope many will study & give the youth a lift -

We had a fine school for Lincoln Leadership there is a great need for such in another part of Southeastern Jurisdiction.

I am so pleased Mrs C. L Cooper our Conference President was elected to Board of Missions -

Sincerely

Mary Sue Wishart.

Conference Sec. Christian Social Relations.

25 West Villa Place

Ft. Thomas, Ky

4906 Adanson St.
Orlando Florida.
July 19, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

June 16th I was in Atlanta for a short week end. I had hoped to be able to get to talk to you while I was there, but upon calling your home I found you were out of town. I thought then I would write you imediately, however since then I have had quite a time. It all started June 5th when I was bitten by a squirrel. Three weeks later I was rushed to the hospital with an infection in the bite on my thumb. I had to keep it in a hot solution treatment for a week. Two or three days later I had a

severe reaction from the penicillin and tetanus shots - so had to have a series of shots for this reaction. All this caused arthritis to be most painful. I am so very thankful to report that now I am quite sure I am going to be as good as new real soon.

I plan to attend the meeting in Atlanta October 30 and 31. I do thank you for inviting me.

Please, note the date that it was possable to get Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, for the Christian Social Relations meeting on Human Relations is Feb. 13 and 14. I do hope you find this date satisfactory. Mrs. Spann Milner will be with us then and she asked that I write her just what I would like her to do. Have you a

sugestion?

Mrs. Ashley has sugested that I contact – Dr. Gilbert L. Porter
Executive Sec. of Fla. State Teachers Ass. Inc.

Mr. Gilbert Balkin (jewish)
State Representative of A.D.L.

Mr. Hallis Renhart Att.
Ingraham Bld.
Miami Florida.

Wm. K. Williams Dr.
Fla. Co. of Human Relations

I thought these would be good.

Rev. Billy Osceola (Indian – Seminole)
Box 175, Okeechobee Fla.

Rev. Oswald Delgado -- from Tampa.
now in Winter Park Presbyterian Church.

Please give me your sugestions if you have thought of some. My love is with you.

Grace Biggerstaff

August 6, 1956

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
1906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I am sorry you had such a time with the squirrel bite. My yard is full of squirrels and they are rather daring, and I have been warned there is danger.

Your dates of February 13 and 14 are on my calendar. My suggestion to you about Mrs. Milner is to have her speak on One World - what happens in one part of the world touches all of us. Of course, you can give it a nicer sounding title, but she is good on this.

Your suggested list of resource people is good. I did add someone from the Temple Sisterhood. This group will give you a little more religious emphasis than the ADL. The ADL, however, will give you facts that you need to know.

I am not sure whether you have a Negro on the list or not. Of course, you will need someone. Miss Florence Small, of Bennett College, was very fine last year, as you will remember. You may want someone else in her place, however, if you prefer.

From time to time, before October 30, you will hear from us.

Best wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

MRS. LAWRENCE ASHLEY
1611 DRAKE AVENUE
OCALA, FLA.

Chm Race Relations United Church women - Nat'l Council of Church

Nov. 12, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I want to say "Thanks you most sincerely" for including me in the recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta. I assure you that I needed the spiritual strength and information gained in that two-day Fellowship.

Remember that if the trip will be less wearing on you to fly to Ocala and drive to Avon Park Feb 13 57 I will be happy to meet you and take you down in my car.

May God continue to bless you in this work.

With Every Good Wish, Mary Ashley

December 14, 1956

Mrs. E. P. Faris
265 Ludford Street
Ludlow, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Faris:

I have checked my schedule and find it will be possible for me to be with you the week of March 24 and teach the class on youth. I have never in my life charged an honorarium. As you know, I am a member of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and have been a District officer, and know all the problems of finances, so don't worry.

Later on I will send you some assignments so we might have something ready to begin the course without delay. You did not state where the study will be held, and I know you will send me further information.

I appreciate this invitation and assure you I will do my best with the double classes each day. I think you are doing fine to bring in the business women in the Wesleyan Service Guild. I enjoy working with them very much.

With the best of season's greetings to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

Monday

Friday - 1st
Friday

Monday
10

January 7, 1957

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

In reference to your Florida meeting at Avon Park, (1) if you will mail your letter of invitation to us and your mailing list, we will mimeograph your letter, address your envelopes, and send them back to you in Orlando; (2) I think I told you that I have $200.00 for you that you may use in helping people to come to your meeting. I believe the plan worked out last year by Mrs. Ashley was to agree to pay the mileage on one car from a Council; however, you have the privilege of using the $200.00 any way you wish for your meeting.

Besides Mrs. Ashley at the Atlanta meeting was:

(1) Mrs. A. S. Barlow, 1010 Ayrshire Avenue, Orlando
(2) Mrs. M. T. Crumbley, 1132 Ingleside Ave., Jacksonville 5
(3) Miss Flora D. Supworth, 961 S.W. 58th Ave., Miami
(4) Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S.W. 12th St., Ft. Lauderdale
(Mrs. Ashley's address: 1611 Drake Avenue, Ocala).

Enclosed is a 1955 mailing list. Anything else on which you might need our help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mm

4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida
January 21, 1957

Dear Friends (Florida State and Community Leaders):

This letter is to call your attention to the Workshop on Human Relations at the Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, February 13 and 14, 1957. Some of you have written and inquired about this meeting of The Concerned and indicated that you believed such a meeting would meet a great need in our state. We hope to achieve a knowledge of how to deal with controversy in areas of tension. We seek to achieve further, conviction that will not let us rest, courage that will not weaken; Faith that will not waver, truth that is unshaken, and wisdom that will direct us.

In addition to Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman of Woman's Work for the Southern Regional Council we will have with us Dr. Walter B. Passiglia of Ybor City Presbyterian Mission, Dr. Gilbert L. Porter of the Florida State Teachers' Association, a panel of representatives from four racial groups (Mrs. Frank Otey of the Hungerford High School, Maitland; Mr. Robert Greenfield of the Rollins College Faculty; Billy Osceola of the Seminole Indians; and an Indonesian student. There are many more outstanding leaders who will make informative contributions at this time. We are planning time for discussion and question periods.

Lake Byrd Lodge is located on Highway 27, just north of Avon Park. Watch for the sign.

Please clip off the registration blank below and mail to: Rev. John E. Pickens, Manager, Lake Byrd Lodge, P. O. Box 1056, Avon Park, Florida, immediately, enclosing $1.00 which will be applied to room and meals. The cost is 3 meals and room for the conference $5.00, or, Breakfast $.75, Lunch $1.25, Dinner $1.50, if you bring your own bedding and $5.50 if bedding is supplied by the Lodge. Mr. Pickens, who is the manager at the Lodge, will want to know very soon how many to prepare for so please be prompt.

Will you pray for our meeting?

Faithfully yours,

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff,
Chairman C.S.R., U.C.W.

Registration Blank --- Workshop on Human Relations
Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Florida
February 13,14.
Name _____
Address _____
Place of Leadership _____
I will bring my own Bedding_____ I will not bring my own Bedding _____
Registration on the grounds begins at 1 P.M. on February 13 and the program at 2:00 P.M. Enclosure: $1.00. (If cancellation is necessary please give us at least three days notice.)

PROGRAM
WORKSHOP OF THE CONCERNED
Avon Park, Florida

Afternoon Session, February 13, 1957

2:00 Opening
2:20 How This Came to Be, Why Are We Here, Mrs. L. S. Ashley, National Council
2:30 Introduction of Leaders and Others, Mrs. Norwood Phelps, State President UCW
3:00 Fellowship of The Concerned, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Southern Regional Council.
3:30 Good Human Relations, Dr. William K. Williams, Florida Council on Human Relations.
3:50 Question Period
4:00 Buzz Sessions
4:30 Reports of Buzz Session
4:45 Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Mrs. Ruth Mayos, State Alcoholic Rehabilitation
5:00 Break
6:00 Supper

Evening Session

7:00 Devotions
7:20 The Teachers' Views, Dr. Gilbert Porter, Executive Secretary F.S.T.A.
7:50 Song
8:00 Dr. Robert McCloskey, Canon, Diocese of Florida
Closing Friendship Circle, Mrs. Norwood Phelps

Morning Session, February 14, 1957

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Worship, Dr. Ralph W. Wellons
9:15 Representative from Anti-Defamation League, Miss Priscilla J. Rosenfield --"Violence is No Accident"
9:30 Law and Human Relations
10:00 Question Period
10:15 Song
10:20 Panel, Building Good H uman Relations--People are Our Concern
Moderator - Dr. Ralph W. Wellons - 10 years President of Lucknow Christian College in Lucknow, India.
Mrs. Frank Otey
Mr. Robert Greenfield
Billy Osceola
Indonesian Student, Florida Southern College, Lakeland

11:00 Dr. Walter B. Passiglia, (The Latin Residents)
11:30 Mrs. Ruby Hurley
12:00 Lunch
Summary, Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1:30 Closing, Mrs. Norwood Phelps

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff,
Chairman, Christian Social Relations

February 6, 1957

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I don't know whether you understood or not that I will have Workbooks for your group, and I will put in them the two Worship services we had at our South-wide meeting -- the one by Mrs. Johnson, and the other by the Rabbi.

This does not mean that you need use them, but we will ask your group to read them overnight if you do not have time to use them in your program.

Mrs. Ashley wrote me something about coming to Orlando and driving down with her. The weather has been such that planes have not been landing at our Airport, but I will write to her and see if she still thinks this will be possible.

Looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 6, 1957

Mrs. L. S. Ashley
1611 Drake Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

Please wire me collect if you still think it is wise for me to come to Ocala and drive down with you. Of course, it will all depend on what time you are leaving because I might not make connection.

Hurridly,

Dorothy Tilly

MET:fc

DEVOTIONS Human Relations Workshop
United Church Women
Lake Byrd Lodge Feb 13, 1957
Afternoon

REV. ROBBINS RALPH
Box 1056
Avon Park, Florida

Stand and sing My country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of Liberty
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died
Land of the Pilgrims' pride
From every mountainside
Let freedom ring.

Scripture; Romans 10:12 There is no distinction between Jew and Greek; the same Lord is Lord of all and bestows his riches upon all who call upon him.

Galatians 3:28 There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus.

Comment Roger Williams was an early English migrant to our shores, a colonist and preacher. He served a church at Salem, Massachusetts, but he was too radical for my for-bears, the Congregationalists of Salem, and for the cigil authorities of the Bay Colony. Among his crazy ideas was the notion that any land used by white people should be bought from the Indians at a fair price. This was too much for Massachusetts, and he had to hike across the border to avoid arrest. He founded Rhode Island and became a Baptist. In 1936 the Massachusetts legislature voted to pardon Roger Williams for his crimes of thought, 252 years after his death.

Roger Williams engaged in some more radical thinking on the subject of white men and red men. He meditated on the kind of beds they sleep on, and he wrote:

"Sweet rest is not confined to soft beds, for not only God gives his beloved sleep on hard lodgings; but also Nature and custome gives sound sleep to these Indians on the earth, on a board or mat."

And then he breaks into poetry:

God gives them sleep on ground, or straw,
on sedgie mats or board:
When English softest beds of downe
sometimes no sleep afford.

(The white man's ~~conscience~~ conscience
must have been troubling him)

I have ~~knone~~ knowne them leave their house and mat
to lodge a friend or stranger,
When Jews and Christians oft have sent
Christ Jesus to the manger.

REV. ROBBINS RALPH
Box 1056
Avon Park, Florida

It becomes easy to see why Roger Williams was persona non grata among the aristocrats of his time. Anyone who took these savage, unlettered Indians and said they were more hospitable than Jews and even Christians-- well that was going too far.

But he went farther. "Nature knows no difference" he said "between Europe and Americans (that is, between white men and red men) in blood, birth, bodies, etc. God having of one blood made all mankind. Acts 17/" And then he breaks out in poetry again:

Boast not, proud English, of thy birth and blood:
Thy Brother Indians is by birth as good.
Of one blood God made Him, and Thee, and all--
As wise, as faire, as strong, as personall.

By nature, wrath's his portion, thine, no more
Till grace his soule and thine in Christ restore.
Make sure thy second birth, else thou shalt see
Heaven ope to Indians wild, but shut to thee!

Quote from "Great Companions."

Prayer Eternal God, Father and Creator of all men, whose loving kindness is over all thy works, stir us and move us, we pray, to think new thoughts after thee, to learn new skills, to dare new ventures of brotherhood. Give to our leaders here courage and persuasiveness. Teach us how to be both patient and persistent, both aggressive and reasonable, at the same time insistent and kindly. May we be fervent in prayer and speech and action as long as pride and custom subject any of our brothers, thy children, anywhere on earth, to indignity and humiliation. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Rise and sing the Doxology

DEVOTIONS Human Relations Workshop
United Church Women
Lake Byrd Lodge Feb 13 1957
Evening

REV. ROBBINS RALPH
Box 1056
Avon Park, Florida

Stand and sing My Country, 'tis of thee

Scripture Matthew 5:44 I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you, so that you may be sons of your Father who is in Heaven; for he makes his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sends rain on the just and the unjust. For if you love those who love you, what reward have you? Do not even the tax collectors do the same? And if you salute only your brethren, what more are you doing than others? Do not even the Gentiles do the same? You therefore must be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect.

Comment In a certain household there was a procession of pets, as the children grew and made friends in the animal world. The dogs suffered annihilation by automobiles. The cats had too many kittens. The white mice were worse than the cats. Finally it came to goldfish.

These pets the long suffering mother came to appreciate. Their demands were simple. They did not bark or scratch or proliferate unduly, nor did they make mistakes on the living room rug.

One day as she went to clean their bowl she decided to give them a treat. She put a lot of water in the bathtub, at a temperature congenial to gold fish, and gently placed them in this comparatively large body of water, freed from the narrow confines of their nine inch bowl.

However, constrained by a lifetime of habit, they continued to swim in nine inch circles.

We move in circles of fixed and narrow orbit: the church circle, the bridge club circle, the country club circle. We go around with people just like ourselves-- people who look like us, dress like us, think like us.

God is in this day giving us opportunities to swim in new patterns, to enlarge our circles till

they intersect others. In this day are we going to continue to swim in nine inch arcs?

Prayer Eternal God, lift up our eyes and hearts, widen our horizons, lead us out of the straitened circumstances of our social,patterns, and make us human beings. Teach us the gladness of comradeship, the joy of fellowship, and may we let no artificial and ~~made~~ man-made barriers arise to freeze our smile or paralyze our outstretched hand. In the name of him who saluted not only his brethren, and who loved all~~y~~ who loved thee and were loved by thee, we pray. Amen.

Rise and sing the Doxology.

REV. ROBBINS RALPH
Box 1056
Avon Park, Florida

PROGRAM
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Avon Park, Florida

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4:00 Buzz Sessions Mrs. Ashley
4:30 Reports of Buzz Session
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9:15 Representative from Anti-Defamation League, Miss Priscilla J. Rosenfield --"Violence is No Accident"
9:30 Law and Human Relations — Francisco ~~Rodriguez~~ Rodriguez
10:00 Question Period
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10:20 Panel, Building Good H uman Relations--People are Our Concern
Moderator - Dr. Ralph W. Wellons - 10 years President of Lucknow Christian College in Lucknow, India.

Mrs. Frank Otey
~~Mr. Robert Greenfield~~ Dr. orders -
~~Billy Osceola~~ Rev. Crenshaw
Indonesian Student, Florida Southern College, Lakeland — Miss Jeanette Liong

11:00 Dr. Walter B. Passiglia, (The Latin Residents)
11:30 Mrs. Ruby Hurley
12:00 Lunch
Summary, Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1:30 Closing, Mrs. Norwood Phelps

Mrs. Howell - Lakeland

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff,
Chairman, Christian Social Relations

What I will do next week 2+

"Meet with the women of my Church. Have a discussion on present day problems. Set up ways and meas by which problems can be solved."

"Transmit these ideas and approaches to a promising group of older youth in our church."

"I am going home and fortified with statistics and facts ~~and state~~ will give them whereve r an opportunity presents itself. I think we should realize that as "good" people that we get tired too quickly."

"I am a victim of prejudice so I shall pray a little more so that hate will be entirely eliminated."

"I hope that we can can get our Library opened to Negroes."

"Continue helping to establish Negro recreational areas and assist new Negro Council for W. D. P. service planning."

"I will do my utmost to promote understanding and good human relations between all the groups of my community. I will tell people about this."

"Plan how to present the new ideas and methods to groups of which I am a member. Speak about this meeting to a few people of my acquaintance who are in need of encouragement in the stand they have taken. Also, try to present ideas to others who oppose liberal approaches to our problems in human relations."

"Give resume of meeting to Council of Church Women and to Auxiliary of Church."

"Work for larger attendance and gifts on World Day of Prayer. Pray that all prejudice be removed from my own heart. Give me more courage."

"Going to recommend that our Human Relations Group correlate our work with that of the other integrated groups in th city, i.e. Red Cross, YWCA, YMCA, Community Service Council, etc."

"Call friends and tell of the meeting--special points of inspiration, especially a Negro friend who will be encouraged by the spirit shown here. Make a point of mnetioning the ideals expressed here. Use materials in programs wherever possible."

"Next work, I am going to ask the Inter-raccial Committee to which I belong if I may speak to them about th s Conference and what we have discussed here."

"First, I shall talk to my pastor as to some approach, then hope to go into action/"

"I hope to tkae advantage of each opportunity to express view on what I have heard here. First, in my home, among neighbors, but most of all my church school of 20 and 30 year olds. They are the parents of most other Sunday School classes. I pray the Lord will use me to help dispel prejudice."

"Transform the understanding I have received from this meeting into intelligent action by organizing groups presenting programs, with a forward step toward the issues involved."

"Relate my experiences ~~here~~ at this meeting to my home Council and urge them to do a better work."

"Make an ernest effort to promote a local workshop."

"As Director of Christian Education, I shall continue with renewed zeal and strength in the never ending task of teaching the spirit of the Christ among children and youth --and adults."

"I am going to keep my mind alert to every opportunity to express my convictions about integration and the brotherhood of man, to individuals and groups. I will have many opportunities to do both."

"I will pray each morning to be able to recognize every opportunity to witness by word and deed to what I believe and to do it. Each evening I will look back at the day and ask for forgiveness ~~what~~ where I have failed and make a fresh beginning the next day.

Workshop of the Concerned Avon Park, Florida, Feb. 13-14, 1957.

2:00 P.M. The meeting opened with Welcome by our President, Mrs. Norwood Phelps who paid tribute to Mrs Biggerstaff for the Christian Social Relations Workshop. Mrs. Biggerstaff thanked those who came to take part in the program. Rev. Robbins Ralph opened the workshop with singing "My Country Tis of Thee" reading Romans Chapter 10 verse 12 and Galations Chapted 3 verse 28, then a prayer and all singing the Doxology.

"How this Came to Be, Why Are We Here" Mrs. L.S. Ashley, National Council.

Billy Osceola spoke on Human Relations, "Yesterday and Today"

Fellowship of the Concerned, Mrs. M.E. Tilley, Atlanta, Southern Regional Council.

Good Human Relations, Dr. William K Williams, Fla Council on Human Relations.

Buzz Sessions conducted by Mrs. Ashley. The groups divided into five, with the following results.

Report of Buzz Sessions

Group 1_ How can we open more channels of communication across racial lines?

1 Utilize National or local organizations that will support your convictions. Examples U S C S which allows integration at such conferences as School of Missions, Red Cross invites international opportunities for Gray Lady training, annual meetings, etc. Integrated Boards of various Welfare Agencies.

2 Work through personal leadership i.e. individuals of either race who have won confidence of the other. Also in all personal contacts be sure you act as Christians.

3 Remember human relations are a two_way street. Each race may learn from the other.

Group 2

How can Church people promote a climate of goodwill?

1 Climate must originate within the Church, a problem of maturity.

2 In any group, if church people are going to promote a climate of good will, it must be Together.

In areas of the Church.

1 Clergy talking to his own people through teaching and preaching.
2 Groups of clergy discussing problems.
3 Members must be committed individually.
4 Prayer groups
5 Bible Study
6 Christian education -Audult and Youth

3 Look to our clergy for a Bibical interpretation. Question? How many know the feeling of his own clergyman.

4 Must create an atmosphere of Goodwill before it can be promoted.

3 What are the necessary qualifications of a leader as the area of controversial issues?
Jesus taught 1 Respect for every human being 2 Using "the" co operative process im working with people 3 intelligent approach to all problems- not the emotional

My qualifications as a leaderl strive to see the positive in the other person and praise it at least as often as I see it made.
2 In cases of corrective criticism in the other person xxxxxxxxx it must be on a specific action and not the person and seen by the person himself.
3 Assume that each person can see some reasonableness in his behavior, that there is meaning in it for him, if not for me.
4 When I contribute to anyone persons self respect I increase his xxxxxxx positive feeling toward me and his prespect for me.
5 To at least one person, perhaps many, I am a person of signifigance and he is affected by my recognition of him and my good will toward him.
Where can young adults help? From Chain of Missions, West Palm Beach, Young adult dinner, integrated 25 to 100. Don't put it in the newspapers. Inter racial prayer groups quietly promoted with selected leaders, No publicity. Reports of inter racial meetings, stress the avoidance of publicity. I believe the women of both groups will be able to meet together sooner if men do not meet with them. Take out the bus seats , lets stand together.

4
First seek to understand what we mean by prejudice so we can use the word understandngly _ "Pre" meaning before, "judice" judging, we judge before we know . Prejudice is not based on facts. It implies a lack of understanding We can deal with prejudice by meeting together as we have today., facts xxx speak for themselves. You cannot lo e God and hate your fellowman. You cannot have both love and hate. Love of God cancels out hate.
How can we deal with prejudice? Can Children be insulated against it? Children can be insulated against prejudice by not allowing them to become impregnated in the first place. Children are not nationally prejudiced.

5
1How can we help people to lead out in upholding Christian and democratic principles?
2 How can we overcome social fear that prevents good people from taking stands? People fail to lead out in upholding principles because "They Fear
a. Fear the unknown, the untried, the untested.
b. Fear of criticism and reprisals.
c. Fear the small but vocal groups of extremists who threaten individuals who act and who forecast dire effects on society if the e principles are acted upon.
2- They don't realise the strength of their "silent " allies- those people of good will who are seeking leadership. When attempting to uphold our Christian principles it is often wise to work quietly, without publicity. In overcoming the social fear that prevents us from taking stands we need to search our own inovitation. If it is superficial the cause is lost. There is need to deepen our Christian convictions, to strengthen our faith. Meeting with persons of like mind is a sure way to renew courage.

4 55 P.M. Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Mrs. Ruth Mayos spoke and in her talk stated that the dedication and program is underway at Avon Park. She stated there are 95,000 alcoholics in Fla. Our community stands first in the treatment of alcoholics.

Meeting adjourned at 5:20

Dinner 6:00 P.M.

Evening Session 8:00 P.M.

Rev. RobbinsRalph opened the meeting with devotions, reading a part of the 5th chapter of Matthew, and the group singing "Our Father,Thy dear name doth show"

The Teachers Views, Dr. Gilbert Porter, Executive Secretary, F.S.T.A.
Dr. Robert McClosky, Canon, Diocesse of Florida spoke,
Closing Friendship Circle, Mrs. Norwood Phelps.

Morning Session Feb 14th.

9:00 A.M.
Worship service by Dr. Ralph W Wellons who read from the 12th chapter of Corinthians and the group sang "When Morning Gilds the Sky"

Miss Priscillia J Rosenfield a representative from the Anti-Defamation League spoke on "Violence is no Accident."

Law and Juman Relations Mr Francisco A Roderiquez, Attorney & Counsellor at Law , Tampa. Fla .
Mrs. Tilly presented and spoke on our "Work Book"

Rev. Crenshaw spoke on problems of the Seminole Indians

Dr.Walter B Passiglia a Presbyterian minister spoke on "Foreign Speaking people ".

Mrs. Ruby Hurley History- National Assoc. for the Advancement of colored people in charge of Sou. Regional Office.

~~Mrs Otey also was a speaker.~~ Did not speak

Mrs. Norwood Phelps closed the meeting which was "food" for thought" for all attending.

Attested
Vera V. Cay
Recording Secretary

notes taken by Mrs. Cop.
Avon Park, Feb. 13 & 14, 1957.

Mr. & Mrs. Wilford Oliver
633-33rd St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. Gilbert L. Porter
212 Barourville Drive
Tallahassee, Fla.

Rabbi Harry R. Richmond
20 S. Betty Lane
Clearwater, Fla.

Mr. B. R. Fayson
1783 N. W. 63rd St.
Miami 47, Fla.

Mrs. Elmore Bailey
1218 Palm Avenue
Ocala, Fla.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Ashley
1611 Drake St.
Ocala, Florida

Mrs. Angus L. Barlow
1010 Ayrshire Avenue
Orlando, Florida

Mrs. Guy Johnson
3118 9th St. W.
Bradenton, Fla.

Mrs. D. P. McCeachy
115 Haven St.
Clearwater, Fla.

Mrs. Caxton Doggett
376 N. E. 90th St.
Miami, Florida

Mrs. C. H. Owens
636 N. W. 48th St.
Miami 37, Fla.

Mrs. Forrest T. Attaway
P. O. Box 733
Haines City, Fla.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mrs. Louis C. Cornish
420Cortland Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

Mrs. Frederick Smith
P. O. Box 57
Melbourne Beach, Florida

Mrs. Frederick Bliss
P. O. Box 177
Melbourne Beach, Florida

Mrs. J. Herbert Owen
1219 Melbourne Avenue
Melbourne, Fla.

Mrs. W. J. Laslner
Trailer Haven, Florida

Melbourne, Fla.

Mrs. Esther B. Haisley
715 South Magnolia St.
Ocala, Florida

Mrs. Lydia B. Glass
Rte 4 Box 15
Lincoln Avenue
Ocala, Fla.

Mrs. A. G. Mickens,
801 4th Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mrs. Esther O. Sanders
844½ N. W. 3rd Avenue
Miami 36, Fla.

Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 N. 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Florida

Mrs. Mamie R. Adain
918 - 9th Street
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. A. J. Ruffin
2745 S. E. 2nd Street
Pompano Beach, Florida

Mrs. Susie Mae Trapp
512 N. W. 6th Street
Gainesbille, Florida

Mr. E. W. Huston
Route 2 Box 594
Vero Beach, Florida

Mrs. John Baker
1618 Wiley Street
Hollywood, Florida

Mrs. James Murray
Box 361 Mel
Melbourne, Florida

Mrs. Michael Rosenfeld
4634 S. W. 1st Street
Miami, Florida

Miss Priscilla J. Rosenfeld
301 Seybold Bldg.
Miami, Florida

Miss Mary E. Gordon
1222 12th Street - W.
Bradentown, Fla.

Mrs. Harry Kramer
3602 14th St., W.
Bradentown, Fla.

Rev. James F. Cobb
1232 Bermuda St.
Clearwater, Fla.

Mrs. N. M. Faulds
Rte 1. Box 15
Clearwater, Fla.

Miss GHrtrude E. Pamperrien
St. Cloud, Fla.

Mrs. Chris Matheson
5283 E. 1st. Avenue
Gainesville, Fla.

Mrs. C. H. Hamilton
Box 465
Davidson, N. C.

Mrs. J. E. Jenkins
1840 - 47th Avenue
Vero Beach, Fla.

Mrs. V. M. Hervy
904 7th St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. W. H. Huber
1915 - 23rd Avenue
Vero Beach, Fla.

Mrs. F. A. Norris
753 Penn Avenue
Winter Park, Fla.

Mrs. A. J. Lopez
808 E. Palm Avenue
Tampa, Fla.

Mrs. R. E. Robinson
3205 San Nicholas Avenue
Tampa 9, Fla.

Miss Mary Hoffman
1521 Maryland Avenue
St. Could, Fla.

Rev. Genus E. Crenshaw
Box 334
Dania, Fla.

Mr.& Mrs. Wilfred Oliver
633 - 33rd St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. H. V. Weems
160 S. Lawkview Drive
Sebring, Fla.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
85½ Hunter St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. H. J. Harriman
Box 306
Rte 1
Haines City, Fla.

Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Wellons
1390 Pelham Rd.
Winter Park, Fla.

Mrs. R. J. Burney
928 Hollywood Place
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Wm. Cox
5737 Riveria Drive
Coral Gables, Fla.

Mrs. B. E. Sappington
P. O. Box 806 Vero Beach, Fla.

Mrs. M. F. Nimkoff
2214 Amelia Circle
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Melton Ware
3034 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. T. S. Green
228 Tharpe,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Robbins Ralph
Avon Park, Fla.

Mr. George L. Barrus
220 Latta Road
Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Robert W. Sanders
3903 Palmetto St.
Tampa, Fla.

Mrs. M. L. Knoop
1279 Plymouth Place
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Harry Fresh
118 W. Plymouth St.
Tampa 3, Fla.

Atty. F. A. Rodriquez
703 Harrison St.
Tampa, Fla.

Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jaksonville, Fla.

Miss Frances W. Metcalf
328 Fourth St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. John G. Oxer
130 Potter Road
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. George E. Nash
1206 Minnesota Avenue
St. Cloud, Fla.

Mrs. J. B. Henry
923 Sorrento Road
Jacksonville, Fla.

PROGRAM
WORKSHOP OF THE CONCERNED
Avon Park, Florida

Afternoon Session, February 13, 1957

2:00 Opening
2:20 How This Came to Be, Why Are We Here, Mrs. L. S. Ashley, National Council
2:30 Introduction of Leaders and Others, Mrs. Norwood Phelps, State President UCW
3:00 Fellowship of The Concerned, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Southern Reg. Council
3:30 Good Human Relations, Dr. William K. Williams, Florida Council on Human Rel.
3:50 Question Period
4:00 Buzz Sessions
4:30 Reports of Buzz Session
4:45 Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Mrs. Ruth Mayos, State Alcoholic Rehabilitation
5:00 Break
6:00 Supper

Evening Session

7:00 Devotions
7:20 The Teachers' Views, Dr. Gilbert Porter, Executive Secretary F.S.T.A.
7:50 Song
8:00 Dr. Robert McCloskey, Canon, Diocese of Florida
Closing Friendship Circle, Mrs. Norwood Phelps

Morning Session, February 14, 1957

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Worship, Dr. Ralph W. Wellons
9:15 Representative from Anti-Defamation League, Miss Priscilla J. Rosenfield
-"Violence is No Accident"
9:30 Law and Human Relations, Hom.
10:00 Question Period
10:15 Song
10:20 Panel, Building Good Human Relations--People are Our Concern.
moderator - Dr. Ralph W. Wellons - 10 years President of Lucknow Christian College in Lucknow India.
Mrs. Frank Otey
Mr. Robert Greenfield
Billy Osceola
Indonesian Student, Florida Southern College, Lakeland

11:00 Dr. Walter B. Passiglia, (The Latin Residents)
11:30 Mrs. Ruby Hurley
12:00 Lunch
Summary, Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1:30 Closing, Mrs. Norwood Phelps

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff,
Chairman, Christian Social Relations

WORKSHOP OF THE CONCERNED

The Fellowship of the Concerned met at Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Florida, February 13 and 14, 1957, under the sponsorship of the United Church Women of Florida. The eighty-seven persons present experienced an adventure into frank discussions across denominational and racial lines of ways to meet issues positively and effectively for those holding to the ideals of Judaeo - Christian faith and teachings. Representatives from fifteen denominations in twenty-four cities, twenty-two of which are in Florida, worked together seeking conviction, courage, faith, truth and wisdom.

Space will not permit a full report on all the excellent features of the program, but we mention only a few outstanding contributions:

Rev. Robbins Ralph of Avon Park opened the Workshop with Devotions. He has recently been appointed Superintendent of Congregational Churches of Florida.

"Alcoholic Rehabilitation" was very vividly presented by Mrs. Ruth Mayes of Avon Park.

Rev. Billy Osceola of the Seminole Indians spoke very ably and interestingly of the life and conditions of his people.

During the second day's program, Rev. Crenshaw, Baptist Minister of Fort Lauderdale, told of his work among the Seminoles of Florida, and answered many questions from the interested listeners.

Rev. Walter B. Passiglia of the Presbyterian Mission of Ybor City, Tampa brought us the problems faced by the Immigrants.

"Violence is No Accident" was the enlightening contribution of Miss Priscilla J. Rosenfield, representing the "Anti-Defamation League."

Canon Robert McCloskey of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, who is Chairman of Christian Social Relations of the Florida Council of Churches, brought a challenging message on the responsibilities of becoming "concerned" with today's problems.

Mrs. Norwood Phelps, President of the United Church Women of Florida, closed the meeting with a message that was "food" for "Thought" for all attending.

We acknowledge with thanks and appreciation the generosity of the Southern Regional Council in furnishing the finances for this meeting., through the kindness of Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, who is in charge of Woman's Work of the Council.

For a more detailed report on this meeting contact:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia, Florida

Ask to be included on the mailing list for the gleanings from this meeting.

Grace Biggerstaff (Mrs. C. E.)

State Chairman Christian Social Relations

Dr. Porter — 612 miles — 18.35

Mrs. Ruby Hurley — 1000 miles 30.00

Rev. Passiglia — 90 miles — 2.70

Rev. Crenshaw — 330 miles — 9.95

Mrs. Otey — 166 miles — 4.95

Mrs. L. S. Ashley - 280 miles - 8.40

Rev. Billy Osceola — — 3.00

Room and Meals at Lodge

Mrs. Biggerstaff — — — 9.25

Crenshaw — — — — 1.00

Hurley — — — — 1.00

Mc. Closkey — — — 3.50

Passaglia — — — 1.00

Tilly — 5.50

Williams — 1.00

Porter — 5.50

Out-of-town - Phone Calls - 25.15

Mrs. Phelps -- 500 miles — 15.00

Mrs. Phelps -- Room & Meals 5.00

Mrs. Howell — 5.00

Mrs. Ashley Room — 5.00

Mrs. Biggerstaff - Gas — 5.00

Check Mrs. M. E. Tilly — 34.75

Expense for Avon Park - Feb. 13 & 14, 1957.
The Fellowship of the Concerned -

Grace Biggerstaff
Chairman Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Florida.

Mrs. Tilly:

If any corrections are necessary, please feel free to make them.

CEB

Avon Park, Florida
Lake Byrd Lodge
February 13-14, 1957

Notes on the "Workshop of the Concerned":

Feb. 13, 1957 - The board meeting was opened with Mrs. Norwood Phelphs presiding. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Phelps, after-which the secretary called the roll.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the council will be held in Clearwater, Florida, on May 7, 8, and 9, 1957.

The theme that was accepted by the board was as follows:
"Unity - Progress"
Can Two Walk Together Except They Be Agreed? Amos 3:3
Theme Songs: 1. O, Master, Let Me Walk With Thee
2. Heralds of Christ

Tuesday, May 7, 1957, the Board of Managers will meet at 4:00 o'clock P.M. in Roebling Hall.

Wednesday 9:00 A.M.- Registration
9:30 A.M. Business meeting
9:30 - 10:30 A.M. meditation Treasure's report, approval of minutes, report of constitution and by-laws committee, Recommendations from Board of Managers

10:30 A.M. Mrs. McLeod, will be the speaker.

3:00P.M. Report of committees for their year's work.

The president stated that each area president is responsible for her area. She also stated that all reports should be sent to her by the first week in March.

2:00 General Assembly - Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff presided.

Rev. Ralph Robbins led the audience in singing "My Country Tis of Thee", after which he read a part of

the tenth chapter of Romans. He offered prayer followed by the song "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow", sung by the audience.

How This came to Be, Why Are We Here, Mrs. L. S. Ashley, National Council.

Mrs. Ashley said in her discussion that we don't have answers but we are seeking snswers. We are here because of our religious convictions. We want the church to have the leadership. Some people think this tension just began when the Supreme Court made its decision but there is unrest all over the world. Africa is the worst in racial tension. We need to: 1. Discuss, 2. Decide, 3. Act. We are proud of Governor Collins. Negroes should strive to be wanted. That which we do is not as important as how we do it.

Rev. Billy Osceola spoke on "Yesterday and Today"

Rev. Osceola stated that the Indians still want to cling on to their old religious ideas.
He said that he was thirty years old when he went to school to try to learn how to read. He stated that when we come to know Jesus, the more we love one another. He sang "Sweet Hour of Prayer" in his native tongue. The audience hummed while he sang.

Fellowship of the Concerned, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Tilly stated that God is reconstructing. That is breaking traditions.

The women are the hope of our nation.

Three signs of day-breaking was mentioned. They were as follows:

1. Braying of an ass.
2. Barking of a dog.
3. Awakening of a household.

Dogs bark when they are afraid. The household of faith comes together to talk things over.

God has given us a sacred task.

Good Human Relations

Rev. William K. Williams, Florida Council on Homan Relations.

He stated that relations are good in some places. Some believe that if we leave things alone everything will be all right but that will not work.

There are hundreds of integrated schools, where there was no violence. We never read about them.

People planned for integration several years ago.

City libraries
Buses - 1954
Golf courses
Catholic Elementary schools

Some city offices began to hire people on the basis of merit instead of color.

No place in Florida has accepted the Supreme Court's decision as law.

He stated that survey is being made in Orlando: What do you think about segregation in schools, employment, and housing (Survey made on Negro population).

We don't solve problems by ignoring them.

We must come together and exchange ideas.

Prejudice is not born in us. We learn it from our parents and playmates. We learn second hand attitudes.

With freedom we need to seek and exchange ideas.

We must be realistic in improving human relations where we live.

How many councils are there in Florida, for human relations?

1. Dade County
2. Cocoa
3. Jacksonville
4. Gainesville
5. Orlando
6. St. Petersburg

(There maybe othere, the number listed may not be the total number of councils in Florida.)

Clergymen and church people must take the lead.

The clergy must be constantly searching for people who have a conviction. It takes prayer, tact, and direction.

The following is Dr. Williams address:

Dr. William Williams
324 So. Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

The audience was divided into five groups that went in various sections of the chapel for a buzz session.

Group #1, How can we have more channels across the inter-racial lines?

Some answers:

1. Have work done through organizations such as (a) Red Cross, (b) Boards of Social Welfare, (C) United Church Women (d) personal leadership.

Group # 2, How can church people promote a climate of good will with success?

1. Work together.
2. Create a situation of good will.

Group # 3, What are the necessary qualification of Clergymen in approaching the situation?

1. Strive to see the positive in other people.
2. Assume each person sees some reason for his behavior.
3. Cease from too much publicity about meetings.

Group # 4, Can we insulate children against prejudice?

1. Getting together.
2. The love of God is the answer.
3. Remove the negative approach.

Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Mrs. Ruth Mayor, State Alcoholic Rehabilitation.

Mrs. Mayor stated there are 95,000 alcoholics in Florida.

Florida is the fourth state to have this program.

Alcoholics are sick people.

The arment is voluntary.

This clinic has 28 beds for men and 12 beds for women.

The clinic can help 2,000 patients a year.

7:10 P.M. The Teachers' Views, Dr. Gilbert Porter, Executive Secretary, Florida State Teachers Association.

Dr Gilbert Porter,

~~Dr. Porter stated that democracy is more than a form of government.~~

See attached sheet on Hard - To Run away from a Prob

He pointed out some suggestions asto how to run away from a problem:

1. Find an escape goat and ride him.
2. Profess not to have an answer.
3. The issue is not on the agenda for this meeting.

After Dr. Porter's talk, Rev. Robbins Ralph read a part of the 5th chapter of Matt., after which the audience joined Rev. Ralph in singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow".

Dr. Robert McCloskey, Canon, Diocese of Florida, spoke on the "Nature and Extent of the Concerned".

Dr. McCloskey said that if we are to become concerned about human relations problems, then we must become involved. Our involvement must have calibre in it. We must know the facts and we must accept the responsibility.

What is the church's role?

The church is a part of the community.

The church is the fellowship of the concerned.

It was stated that the National Council of Church Women suggested the following:

1. Re-examing continously in the light of Christian gospel.
2. Opening membership in local churches to all people and making it known to the community.
3. Selecting paid and voluntary leadership on the basis of qualification.
4. Continuing to serve the community by seeking the membership regardless to race, color, or creed.
5. Urging groups in local churches to study, gather facts, and make plans for racial progress.

After the evening session, the Board of Managers met and the revised constitution was adopted.

The Council accepted the invitation to meet in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, in 1958, in May.

Morning Session, February 14, 1957.

8:00 - Breakfast

After breakfast, there was a brief board meeting.

General Assembly: Dr Ralph Wellon was in charge of the devotional services.

The audience sang, " When Morning Gilds the Sky" after which Dr. Wellon gave a summary of the denominations that have desegregated, which included Methodist and Baptist (There could have been others named, but I did not record them).

Prayer was offered by Dr. Wellons.

~~Representative from Anti-Defamation League~~, Miss Priscilla I Rosenfield spoke on "Violence Is No Accident."

(I did not record any notes on Miss Rosenfield's speech.)

Law and Human Relations - Lawyer Francisco Rodriquez.

Lawyer Rodriquez stated that (1) good human relations is an exchange of ideas, (2) Love thou neighbor.

The love that Jesus was talking about was not "St. Valentine's or romance.

We are getting closer to people farther from us and farther away from people near us.

The men who administer the law is responsible for the law.

The courts have not done enough to enlighten the public.

What are we going to do about the problem?

1. Believe more firmly.
2. Continue to meet and devise ways and means to move fear out of the hearts of people.

Ignorance and blindness hinders progress.

We need to make ourselves a committee of one.

Too many people are afraid to take a part.

Too many wash their hands.

The panel that was scheduled for 10:20A.M. was canceled.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly was presented and she gave a brief summary of the workbook "Building Good Human Relations, after which Rev. Crenshaw' spoke. In Rev. Crenshaw's remarks he stated that one-third of the Seminole Indians in Florida are professing Christ. The Indians have been accepting Christ for the past twenty years.

The Indians refused education. They refused to permit their children to go to school.

At this time, there are two hundred and forty Indian pupils in the public schools.

There are three Indian Reservations in Florida.

Indians are showing some progress in that more of them want an education. They want homes.

In answer to a question: The Indians are not wards of the government. They are free to leave the reservation and go into business but the lack of an education is a handicap.

There is no discrimination against Indians in the public schools.

Governor Collins has appointed Col. Dent to serve as Commissioner on Indian Affairs.

Dr. Walter Passiglia gave a brief summary relative to the Latin residents. He gave an account of several instances in which he encountered discrimination because he is an Italian. He said that his denomination fefused to appoint him to the pastorate of a church because he is an Italian.

"He stated that in Tampa, he is conducting classes for foreigners in order to teach them about the American government so that they can become citizens of the U.S."

Negroes and whites are not permitted to attend the same class.

Mr. George Barris gave a brief talk about the Indians.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, N.A.A.C.P. Regional Secretary, gave a summary of the work of the N.A.A.C.P. She stated that the purpose of the organization is not to encourage inter-marriage with white people, but one to help colored people obtain their rights to live as other citizens.

In answer to a question, she stated that the N.A.A.C.P. was organized by white people.

Some printed material relative to N.A.A.C.P. activity was distributed to the audience.

Mrs. Norwood Phelps gave the closing remarks. She thanked all persons for their cooperation.

The meeting was closed with the Mizpah.

February 20, 1957

Mrs. E. P. Faris
265 Ludford Street
Ludlow, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Faris:

Mrs. Wisehart has written that you have a very fine yough group that might be used on a panel, and a Judge, Juvenile officer, Minister, and Priest who are working on the problem of divorce. If you want to use them, it would be very fine for the class. If you succeed in securing them please let me know, and on what day they would appear. I would like some further information about your session on Sunday. When I get this information, I will send you an outline of the course.

Looking forward to being with you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

Ludlow Kentucky
Jan. 13 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:
We are very happy to know that you can come to us to teach our Study Class.
Due to serious illness in the family of our Dist. Pres. we have not been able to complete our arrangements. I will write again as soon as they are completed, which I'm sure will not be too long.

Sincerely
Mrs. E. P. Harris
265 Ludford St.
Ludlow Ky.

February 20, 1957

Mrs. Mary Lena Wisehart
Woman's Society of Christian Service
25 W Villa Place
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Wisehart:

Just a hurried note to tell you that you would have $150 for travel expenses for those attending your Workshop. I will be in Knoxville next week and will talk with you about both the study course and the proposed Workshop.

With the best of wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,

MET:fc

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference **The Methodist Church**

Feb 14-1957

Dear Mrs Tilley -

Atlanta Workshop for State. How many would we plan for? how would expense be met? I am trying to talk with Mrs Sanborn, who was unable to attend Atlanta Workshop, she did attend Leadership School in Texas last month

Please send assignments & anything you need to Mrs E. P. Farris - 265 - Ludford St. Ludlow Ky. I am on committee & I may see her Saturday.

I have this to offer & Mrs Faris may write you -

We have a very fine youth group who have appeared several places. We might use them as panel. Also we have a panel of a Judge, Juvenile officer, minister & priest who are helping to lower divorce rate.

Now ~~that~~ class at Gulfside was fine & I wish other wives have heard the discussion.

Very Glad to have last copy of Southern Regional Council News, several have ask me "Where were the preachers? Henderson

Newspapers don't carry all the Facts.

I shall order copies you mention in letter

I wrote Mrs R. Brown about your letter. We have many motels out of Covington & Hotels in Cincinnati. Would our State Council in Frankfort have any fund for such? Waiting to hear from you —

Sincerely
Mary Lena Wishart.

P.S. Mrs Sanborn is writing Mrs Brown State President about Workshop — MLW

512 N.W. 6th Street
Gainesville, Florida
February 26, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Enclosed you will find a few of the notes that I took while attending the "Workshop Of The Concerned" in Avon Park, Florida, February 13-14, 1957. I was asked to send a copy of my notes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Susie Mae Trapp

(Mrs.) Susie Mae Trapp
Rep. State Baptist Women's Convention

STATE OF FLORIDA
ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

P. O. BOX 728 ✦ PHONE 2-3001

AVON PARK, FLORIDA

ERNEST A. SHEPHERD
ADMINISTRATOR

March 11, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Grace Biggerstaff has requested that I furnish you with a copy of the talk given at the Avon Park meeting of February 13.

Since I talked from notes, I do not have a paper and am sorry that the pressure of work makes it impossible for me to prepare a paper at the present time. However, I am enclosing a statement of our program which will perhaps furnish the information you will need for your record.

I enjoyed meeting with your group and hope that my short presentation of the subject will stimulate further interest in the problem of alcoholism.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Mayos

(Mrs.) Ruth Mayos
Psychiatric Social Worker

RM/wfb

Enclosure

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

HUGH LALOR, CHAIRMAN, MIAMI
M. R. CLEMENTS, M. D., TALLAHASSEE
FRED McMULLEN, D.D.S., CLEARWATER
THOMAS A. SHARPE, JACKSONVILLE

March 14, 1957

State Department of Education
Frankfort, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

We are interested in the number of new classrooms and new teachers needed in our various states.

Would appreciate it very much if you would send to us the number of classrooms and teachers needed to fill your requirements for the year 1957-58.

We would also appreciate it if you would give us a copy of your school attendance laws.

Thanking you in advance for this information and asking for a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

March 14, 1957

State Welfare Department
Frankfort, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

We are making a study of Court Protection for children. Would like very much if you would let us know how many counties and what counties in Kentucky have Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers.

Would appreciate it also if you could give your your leaflet on aid given to dependent children.

As I will need this information by the last of next week, I would appreciate it if you would give me an immediate reply.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

March 15, 1957

Mrs. E. P. Farris
265 Ludford Street
Ludlow, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Faris:

Please let me know just what time the class will close, in order that I may make my reservations back home.

I am enclosing a copy of some facts on myself as you suggested. The photograph is under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

enclosure:

March 19, 1957

Mrs. Mary Lena Wisehart
25 W. Villa Place
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Wisehart:

I will leave here Saturday evening on the L. & N. and will reach Covington about 8:00 A. M. Sunday. Please don't feel that you have to meet me at that hour. I can while away the time at the depot.

I regret that I have to land on you so many hours before our Class session but as I wrote to you, I have had quite a time with fog and planes lately so I am taking the train.

I am brining a good deal of stuff with me in the way of posters and materials which we ought to just leave at the Church.

One source of embarrassment to me is landing on a hostess on Sunday. I would write to her but I don't have a street address. I am looking forward to being with you and hope that the Class may be more than worthwhile.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

FLORIDA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
448 WEST GEORGIA STREET • TELEPHONE 2-3033 • TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

April 1, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Enclosed you will find a copy of my speech given at Avon Park, February 13, 1957. I hope that you will be able to use it in some way in making the gleamings for your meeting.

With best regards, I am

Very truly yours,

G. L. Porter

G. L. Porter

GLP/alb

April 10, 1957

Mrs. John B. Rose
255 South Hanover Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Rose:

Thank you very much for your note just received. I am putting down the dates, August 5th-9th on my schedule and I am more than happy that I will be back with the Kentucky women for their School of Missions. The subject of the Course, "Christ, the Church and Race," is most oppertune and I am hoping the Church women over the nation will really get council and courage from it.

With best wishes for the School, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

April 29, 1957

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff, Chairman,
Christian Social Relations,
United Church Women of Florida
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I have been absent from the office almost an entire month, hence the delay in answering your letter of April 4th. I regret very much to tell you that we do not have the stencils of the "gleanings" from your meeting so I could not furnish the 200 copies. However, we are sending you what we have on hand which will probably be enough for each of your local councils to have a copy.

I hope your annual meeting gives you as much joy and satisfaction as the Workshop at Avon Park.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

separate cover:

4906 Adanson Street
Orlando Florida
Phone - 40521, Winter Park.
April 12, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Tilly.

I know you are very busy and I will make this very short. However I would like to let you know that I am expecting to be in Atlanta, April 20 and 21. I will be with our daughter and family for Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Smythe Jr.
3336 La Venture Drive, Chamblee. Phone - 7-7082.

My thought was that of being able at this time to get from you any information or materials such as leaflets and so on, that you could furnish for distribution at our Annual Meeting in Clearwater May 7, 8, 9.

We do appreciate the great work you are doing. Thank you, for all the help and incouragement you have been to me.

With love and best wishes

Grace Biggerstaff (Mrs. C. E.)

(Chr. C.S.R. of U.C.W. of Fla.)

P.S. If it is more convenient for you to send them out to this address I'd like to have me call at your office since I am not informed as to your office hours on Saturday 20, please be assured that I will get them from this address. Thanks.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4906 Adanson St.
Orlando Florida.
April 4, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Tilly.

I am sorry I was not able to send all the reports from our meeting in Avon Park, Fla. Feb. 13+14 to you at one time, but as this was not possable I wrote most of the contributers to mail their notes to you direct. I have heard from some saying they did. I do hope it was not to confusing to get them strung along as I know they did, in the mail.

I am writing at this time to ask a very great favor of having copies of the gleanings from the meeting "The Fellowship of The Concerned", Avon Park, Fla. Feb. 13+14, to hand out to the Annual Meeting of the United Church Women of Florida, Clearwater Fla. May 7, 8+9. To have this report for this meeting would do a great good. I do hope it will not be too great a task. We would appreciate having the guidings from this meeting. We expect to have 200 attend.

Everyone reported our Avon Park meeting as a wonderful success in promoting understanding. I wish to say "thanks" again for making this meeting possable.

If you have leaflets you would like us to hand out, please include them.

Thanks for everything. Grace Biggerstaff

May 6, 1957

Mrs. W. Thorpe Miles
275 Riverside Parkway
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Miles:

While it has been days since I was in Ft. Thomas, I certainly had not forgotten your graciousness to me. You went the second mile and more when you got up so early on my last morning and took me to the train.

I think often of "brother" and the family you have adopted. It was so like you and I was not surprised, but I did appreciate hearing the stories about the adventure.

I hope I will see you at London, Kentucky this Summer and I am glad that the ceiling has been fixed and we will all be safe this time.

It is wonderful to have you for a friend--a friend who does so much for me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:sj

May 30, 1957

Mrs. Mary Lena Wisehart
25 W. Villa Place
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Wisehart:

I am writing to you for some advice. We certainly do want to have a Workshop in Kentucky as a follow-up to the one of the Fellowship of the Concerned held here. Would it be possible to have a committee meeting of those who attended the Atlanta meeting? This could be on Saturday, after our School of Missions, either in London or some other place or I could stay over until Monday. Please give me your thinking on this.

Looking forward to seeing you at London.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

Mrs. Robert M. Hunt
2434 N. E. Eighth Street
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Jan. 16, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am under the impression that we who attended the meetings of The Fellowship of The Concerned last fall were to receive some summary of the findings of those meetings. I have been waiting, hoping that they would arrive momentarily so that I can use them in my report at our executive meeting of Presbyterian Synodical officers the end of this month.

Is such a report in preparation and if so would it be possible for me to have a copy

at least by the 25th of this month so that I might include it in my report.

Thank you so much.

Cordially

Louise W. Hunt

(Mrs. R. M.)

May 19, 1958

Mrs. C. M. Hammond
200 Melbourne Avenue
Melbourne, Florida

Dear Mrs. Hammond:

It was so good to have you for a partner at the Assembly meeting. I have today expressed the package of posters and material on the study, "In Every Place A Voice." With this letter I am sending you the helps and outline. In the package you will find some quotations that pertain to the church. These are from the book. The only other quotation is this, "God guarantees the insecurity of every wrong solution of personal and social problems."

I think you will find some little strips on which are red letters. You will find such words as "segregation" "poverty" etc. These go with the above poster. I think if you go through with the helps enclosed, you will find how the ~~most~~ posters are used.

Keep them as long as you want them. I will ~~not~~ need them for several weeks to come. You are doing grand work with your women and I believe they will appreciate this study help.

With the best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosures

July 30, 1958

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I met your president at Blue Ridge at the Ecumenical Conference, and she told me you are planning a workshop for September 10 and 11. So far I have not heard from you.

I know something about the funds that are available, but what about the program?

Please let me hear from you shortly about your plans and the help you will need from this office.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

July 30, 1958

Mrs. C. M. Hammond
200 Melbourne Avenue
Melbourne, Florida

Dear Mrs. Hammond:

Your check and note has been received. I hope you will find use of the material in the package sent to you. Much of it will aid in the study of North American Neighbors.

There is to be a workshop at Avon Park, Florida, bringing together the church women leaders of the various denominations and also the councils of United Church Women. You possibly have heard of this, if not I would suggest you write Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff, 4906 Adanson Street, Orlando, Florida, as you may want to attend.

I appreciate being with you in St. Louis. You were a good pal.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 14, 1958.

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Distressed because I have not heard from you. Failed to reach you on the phone, call me.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 8, 1958

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Arriving Orlando Eastern flight 701 at 4:12p.m. tomorrow.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 9, 1958

Roosevelt Hotel
Jacksonville, Florida

Kindly cancel reservation, will not be in Jacksonville tonight.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

D I R E C T O R Y

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA

1958 - 1959

OFFICERS

President-Mrs. Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood
1st Vice-President-Mrs. T. Neil Jones, 1101 Granada, Clearwater
2nd Vice-President-Mrs. H. W. Blackburn, 2935 Washington Rd., West Palm Beach
3rd Vice-President-Mrs. Dave Bosworth, 1946 S.W. 9th St., Miami
Recording Secretary-Mrs. Andrew Potter, 956-59th St., St. Pete.
Corresponding Secretary-Mrs. John Godfrey, 1102 S.E. 12th Way, Fort Lauderdale
Treasurer-Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, 627 Park Lake Ave., Orlando
Historian-Miss Avis Cobb, 1232 Bermuda, Clearwater

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN

Christian World Missions-Mrs. W.J. Huber, 1915-23rd Ave., Vero Bch.
Christian World Relations-Mrs. Adella M. Langill, 1630 14th St., N. St. Petersburg
Christian Social Relations-Mrs. C.E. Biggerstaff, 4906 Adanson St., Orlando
Christian Life and Growth-Mrs. T. Neil Jones, 1101 Granada, Clearwater
Leadership Education-Mrs. H.W. Blackburn, 2935 Washington Rd., West Palm Beach
Public Relations-Mrs, Carl Yerrington, 128 Benmore Dr., Winter Pk.

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World Community Day-Mrs. Guy D. Johnson, 3118-9th St., W., Bradenton
May Fellowship Day-Mrs. Wm. Cox, 5736 Riviera Dr., Coral Gables
Migrant-Mrs. J.P.A. Hertlein, 524 26th St., West Palm Beach
Fellowship Fund-Mrs. J.E. Neese, 700 S.W. First St., Hallandale
The Church Woman-Mrs. L. S. Ashley, 1611 Drake Avenue, Ocala
The Florida Church Woman-Mrs. J.M. Edenfield, 2908 Post St., Jacksonville 5

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Human Relations-Mrs. Florence Small, 626 Peral St., Daytona Beach and Mrs. George P. Schanck, Box 1410, Orlando
Interfaith-Mrs. Edward Pfaff,Sr., 5234 Palmer Ave., Jax. 10
Family Life-Mrs. Caxton Doggett, 145 Interlachen Ave., Winter Pk.
United Nations-Dr. Mabel Head,441 E. Lyman Avenue, Winter Park
Legislative-Mrs. W.J. Gardiner, Box 990, Daytona Beach

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Mrs. Lawrence S. Ashley, 1611 Drake Avenue, Ocala
Mrs. Glenn C. James, 610 North Adams Street, Tallahassee

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Mrs. Norwood M. Phelps, 2405 Pineridge Road, Jacksonville 7

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Area II- Mrs. Tom Smith, P. O. Box 829, Lake Worth
Area III-Miss Mary Hoffheins, 1521 Maryland Avenue, St. Cloud
Area IV -Mrs. A. M. Elder, 4130 Oxford Avenue, Jacksonville
Area V -Mrs. Guy Johnson, 3118 Ninth Street,W., Bradenton
Area VI -Mrs. James L. Green, 640 Avenue I,NE, Winter Haven
Area VII-Mrs. A. N. Tissot, 520 Boulevard, Gainesville
Area VIII - Mrs. Leland L. Friske,705 N. 48th Ave., Pensacola

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Christian-Mrs. W.W. Thrasher, 10 SW 12th St., Fort Lauderdale
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Episcopal (S.Fla. Dioc.)-Mrs. Wm. E. Black, 310-7th St.,So,St. Pete
Evangl. Unit. Breth.-Mrs. Jas. Austin,4530 9th Ave.,N., St. Pete
Fellowship of Community Chs.-Mrs. J. Russell Young, Keystone Hgts
Lutheran(American)-Mrs. E.R. Ehly,1031 Alphonso Ave., Coral Gables
Lutheran(United)-Mrs. P.K. Nordsiek,4361 Gadsden Ct., Jax. 7
Methodist- Mrs. H. V. Weems, 160 S. Lakeview Dr., Sebring

Mrs. J. M. McAdam
1009 N. Lakeview Drive
Sebring Fla

sent by Mrs Phillips to Mrs. Lefow

DENOMINATIONAL PRESIDENTS (Cont'd)

Presbyterian, U.S.-Mrs. S.W. Anderson, 827 Magnolia Ave., Panama City
United Pres. Ch., U.S.A.-Mrs. R. L. Flora, 3661 SW 22nd Terr., Miami
Florida Chain of Miss. Assemb.-Mrs. W.W. Thomas, 616 S. Willow Ave. Tampa
Fla. Meth. Conference-Mrs. E.L.D. Smallwood, 735 W. Broadway, Ocala
Chr. Meth. Epis.-Mrs. Florience Belcher, Greenwood Inc. Bldg. 2, Apt. 5, Clearwater
African Meth. Epis.-Mrs. S.L. Green, 1105 Fountain Dr., Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. J.P. Epperson, 1401 Grunthal St., Jax. 9
Afr. Meth. Epis. Zion-Mrs. M. A. Shaw, 511 Grace St., Wilmington, N. C.

LOCAL PRESIDENTS - 1958

Apopka - Mrs. Lee Mathews, Box 145, Plymouth, Fla.
Auburndale - Mrs. Opal M. Bordner, Mariana Drive, Winter Haven
Bartow - Mrs. J.P. Marchman, Sunset Dr., Westover Park, Bartow
Bradenton - Mrs. Harry Kraner, 3602 14th Street, West
Clearwater - Mrs. Robert T. Lee, 312 LeBeau Street
Daytona Beach - Mrs. P. T. Peardon, 22 N. Atlantic Ave., Box 3247
DeLand - Mrs. A. E. Mundy, 306 S. Woodland Boulevard
Delray Beach -Boynton - Mrs. Edward George, 713 SE 4th Ave., Delray B.
Dunedin - Mrs. W. A. Wilson, 1035 Highland Avenue
Fort Lauderdale - Mrs. G. J. Stacey, 821 S. W. 11th Avenue
Fort Myers - Mrs. Roy Weeks, 1354 Almeria Drive
Fort Pierce - Mrs. C. A. Shetterly, 611 South Sixth Street
Fort Walton Beach - Mrs. Aldan C. Derthick, Rt. 4 Bella Vista, Fort Walton Beach
Gainesville - Mrs. F. W. Kokomoor, 1418 N. W. Third Avenue
Gainesville - Mrs. Elzora Gill, 419 N. W. Tenth Street
Haines City - Mrs. Edd Taylor, Davenport, Florida
Hollywood - So. Broward Co. - Mrs. John Baker, 1618 Wiley Street
Homestead - So. Dade Co. - Mrs. Guy Lambert, Rt. 1, Box 382 A
Jacksonville - Mrs. J. B. Henry, 923 Sorrento Rd., Jax. 7
Jacksonville Beach - Mrs. Peter J. Hernandes, 314 - 12th Ave., No.
Key West - Mrs. Elsie Bergeson, 701 South Street
Lake City - Mrs. Robert F. Philbeck, 102 South Church Street
Lakeland - Mrs. Howard DuBose, 2130 Benford Avenue
Lake Worth - Mrs. Tom Smith, 826 South Sunset Ave., P.O. Box 829
Leesburg - Mrs. P. Lombardi, 1106 So. 9th St., P. O. Box 262

LOCAL PRESIDENTS - 1958 (Cont'd)

Melbourne-Eau Gallie - Mrs. J. H. Owens, 1219 Melbourne Ave.
Miami - Mrs. H. Stewart Austin, 3713 Main Highway, Miami 33
New Smyrna Beach - Mrs. A.R. Ivey, 600 Live Oak St., P.O. Box 692
Ocala -Marion Co. - Mrs. Glen A. Purdon, 1901 N. Magnolia
Ocala - Mrs. Antoinette C. Owen, 807 West Broadway
Orlando - Mrs. Howard D. Gress, 606 Lake Dot Circle
Palm Beaches - Mrs. Frances W. Metcalf, 328-4th St.,W. Palm Bch.
Panama City - Mrs. Richard Wills, 342 Bunkers Cove Road
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Saint Cloud - Miss Mary Hoffheins, 1521 Maryland Avenue
Saint Petersburg - Miss Anna Appleby, 2651 -2nd Avenue, North
Sanford - Mrs. L. G. Hunter, 1931 Mellonville Avenue
Stuart - Mrs. Peter Montfort, 113 Halpatiokee Street
Tallahassee - Mrs. W. B. McGee, 1410 Frederick Drive
Tampa - Mrs. Lloyd A. Abbott, 3520 - 9th Street
Tarpon Springs - Mrs. A. P. Nichols, 176 Spring Boulevard
Titusville - Mrs. M. Elizabeth Scobie, P. O. Box 401
Vero Beach - Mrs. Robert J. Amos, 2721 Whipporwill Lane
Vero Beach - Mrs. Glover S. Huston, Route 2, Box 594
Winter Haven - Miss Fannie O. Smith, 315 - 2nd St., S.E.
Winter Park - Mrs. W. Butler Neide, 770 Bonita Drive

* * *

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.
General Director, United Church Women
General Department of the National Council of Churches

The Rev. Paul M. Cassen, 836 Biscayne Drive, West Palm Beach
Director, Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants

Dr. John B. Dickson, 412 Zack Street, Tampa, Florida
President, Florida Council of Churches

Mrs. James N. Brumly
~~800 Anastatia~~
800 Anastatia Ave.
Coral Gables, Florida.

Eleanor Sasso
6424 S.W. 21st St.
West Hollywood, Fla.

Mrs. G. Ben Stabery
6780 S.W. 75th St.
South Miami Florida.

Cecil Davis
2714 Sherman St.
Hollywood, Florida

Mrs. D. D. Richardson
87 N.E. 103rd St. Miami Fla.

Rosalyn Lichtblau
810 So. 26th Court
Hollywood, Florida

Gloria Hoeppner
2800 Vistamor St.
Apt #10 Fleetwood Aprts.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. LO-6-6697

Bernice E. Whelchel
190 N.E. 51st Court
Brentowood Estabes
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Mrs. J. M. Mc Adams
1001 N. Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida.

Mrs. Maldynn Parry
Box 1056 - Avon Park, Fla.

Mrs. D. N. Conner
1109 Inlet Blvd.
Riveria Beach, Florida.

American Jewish Committee
Mr. Seymour Samet
1208 Congress Bld. Miami, Florida.

I have over 100 of these programs for our meeting in Avon Park, Fla. The Methodist Church in Winter Park mimographed them for me, yesterday.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Sept. 10-11, 1958

PROGRAM

Theme: LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

11:00 Registration and Room Assignment
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Opening Worship - Rev. Caxton Doggett
1:30 How this came to be? / Why are we here? } Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
1:15 Who is here? Introductions -
(Each will introduce themselves by giving names and addresses, chief interests or office.)
2:05 Mrs. Alfred Lexow - President United Church Women of Florida
2:20 Mrs. M. E. Tilly - "Fellowship of the Concerned"
2:40 Rev. William K. Williams - "Florida's Need for Good Human Relations"
(10 minutes for questions)

Arrangements for Buzz Sessions

3:25 30 minute Buzz Session
4:00 Alcohol Rehabilitation
4:20 Mrs. Flora Supworth - Message from B'nai B'rith
4:40 Report of Buzz Session
5:00 Break

6:00 Supper

7:00 Hymn Sing- Leader, Mrs. J. M. Edenfield - Piano, Mrs. Glenn James

Panel Discussion - "Progress in Human Relations"

Moderator - The Rev. Robert B. Frey, First Vice Pres. Florida Council of Churches
The Rev. Robt. J. McCloskey, Chr. Christian Social Relations. Florida Council of Churches
The Rev. H. Stewart Austin, Chr. Christian Ministry to Migrants
The Rev. Wm. K. Williams, Executive Dir., Florida Council on Human Relations
The Rev. Paul M. Cassen, Dir. Christian Ministry to Migrants.
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Dir. of Woman's Work, Southern Regional Council

Morning Session - September 11

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Devotions - Rabbi Maurice Idell, Congregation Ohev Shalom, Orlando
9:20 "Seminole Indians of Florida" - Virgil N. Harrington, Supt. of Seminole Indian Affairs.
9:55 Law - Attorney Horace Hill, Attorney at Law, Daytona Beach, Fla.
10:30 Mrs. Benjamin D. Ramsdell, "United Nations", Lecturer on United Nations and a High School Teacher from Winter Park, Fla.
11:00 Summary - Mrs. M. E. Tilly
12:00 Lunch

August 16, 1958

Greetings To The Fellowship of The Concerned:

This is to invite you to bring all interested friends to The Workshop on Human Relations which will be held at Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Florida September 10th and 11th, 1958.

Registration will begin at 11);; o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the program will end after lunch Thursday, the 11th.

This Workshop will be concerned with human relationship and social problems; the causes of misery and injustice as they effect local and national life.

Purpose: "To gain insight into ways to meet issues positively and effectively for those holding to the ideals of Judeo-Christian faith and teachings."

There will be some of the Nation's best informed speakers and consultants making their contributions at this meeting. Among many others who will attend will be Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Georgia, who was recently presented a citation for achievements in human rights and courageous Christian leadership. She served as a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Discussion groups and buzz sessions will be of interest to all those attending. Send us your suggestions for issues we must face in today's world.

Pray along with us that the influence of this meeting may radiate understanding and goodwill, and motivate Christian action into every community of our State.

The rate for meals and room will be (or near): Breakfast $.75, lunch $1.25, Dinner $1.50: Room $1.50, if you bring your linens. Linens furnished 50¢ extra.

The registrations must be in by September 6th. Send $1.00 with your registration to: Mrs. Maldynn Parry, Box 1057, Avon Park, Florida. Please give the number of miles round trip and the number of passengers your car brings.

Grace Biggerstaff(Mrs. C.E.)
Chrm. Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Florida.

Name _____

Address _____

Representative of _____

Church _____

U. C. W. of _____

Bring 2 or 3 friends & come in our car

THE FLORIDA WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Avon Park, Florida
September 8-9, 1955

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
1. W. K. Williams	324 South Beach Street	Fla. Co. Human Relations
2. H. D. Roberts	" " ", Daytona Beach	" " " "
3. Mrs. Raymond Potter	Winter Park	United Church Workers
4. Rev. L. S. Johnson	Avon Park	
*5. Dr. Gilbert L. Porter	449 W. Georgia, Tallahassee	Ex. Sec. Fla. Teachers Assn.
6. Mrs. J. E. Huffman	3408 San Jose, Tampa	United ChurchWorkers
7. Mrs. R. E. Robison	3204 San Nicholas, Tampa	" " "
8. Mrs. G. Terry	Lutz, Fla.	Evangelical U. Brethren
9. Mrs. W. Lindsey	Miami	Congregational Christian Workers
10. Mrs. John D. Whidden	205 Poinsettia, Sebring	Christian Church
11. Mrs. Della Clark	Rose Trailer Park, Sebring	Christian Churbh
12. Mrs. H. B. Watson	607 S. Central Ave., Lakeland	First Christian
13. Mrs. A. L. Hoffman	521 N. Vermont Ave., "	All Saints Church
14. Mrs. A. Wynn Howell	406 W. Poinsettia, Lakeland	" " "
15. Mrs. Howard Schrop	12 N. Forest St., Orlando	" " "
16. Mrs. Donald Conkling	Eustis	Episcopal C.S.R.
17. Mrs. H. Mickens	801-4th St., W. Palm Beach	
18. Mrs. J. H. Hugley	1016 Adams, W. Palm Beach	
*19. Mrs. Norwood Phelps	2405 Pineridge Rd., Jacksonville	Vice-Pres. U. C. Workers
*20. Mrs. Alfred Lexow	610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood	Leadership Tr. U. C. Workers
21. Mrs. Maggie Sims	Avon Park	
22. Mrs. Rosa Lee	" "	
23. Mrs. Alberta Jones	" "	
24. Mrs. Jewell Williams	" "	
25. Mrs. E. R. Ehly	1031 Alfonso Ave., Coral Gables	American Lutheran
26. Mrs. John Cannon	931 W. New York, Deland	Area 3- U. C. Workers
*27. Mrs. Florence Small	626 Pearl St., Daytona Beach	Daytona Co. C. Workers
*28. Mrs. Cecil Davis	216 Riverview Blvd., " "	Pres. U. C. Workers of Fla.
29. Mrs. W. A. Pattishall	627 Park Lake Ave., Orlando	Treas. U. C. Workers of Fla.
30. Mrs. Edw. W. Ulrich	261 N. E. 23rd St., Miami	Miami A.C.W.
31. Miss Priscilla Rosenfeld	330 Sebold Bldg., Miami	Educational Dr. A.D.L.
32. Mrs. Charles Hineser	1165 N. E. 126 St., N. Miami	A.D.L. Chairman
33. Mrs. Gordon C. Poteat	Box 5066, Daytona Beach	Chrm. C. S.R- U.C.Workers
34. Mrs. Myrtle M. Davis	3535 Grand Ave., Miami 33	A.M.E. Church
35. Mrs. E. M. McJunkin	Orlando	U.C.C. Workers
36. Mrs. W. S. Hall	Winter Park	" "
*37. Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff	4906 Adamson St., Orlando	Pres. Wi nter Park, U.C. Workers
38. Mrs. F. C. George	534 W. Stetson, Orland	C.S.R. Disciples of Christ
39. Mrs. N. M. Faulds	Keene Rd., Clearwater	Peace Memorial Chufch
40. Mrs. D. P. McGeachy	115 Haven St., Clearwater	Pres. U.C. Workers
41. Miss Avis Cobb	1232 Bermuda St., "	Area Chrm. U.C. Workers
42. Miss Irene Wright	819 Biscayne Dr., West Palm Beach	
43. Mrs. S. R. Mitchell	1005 Lake Formosa Dr., Orlando	Christian Church
44. Mrs. Donald C. Wilson	2625 S. E. 5th St. Pompano	Pres. U. C. Workers
45. Mrs. Ada E. Stecher	218 Avila Rd., W. Palm Beach	
46. Mrs. Grace Odum	521 N. E. 11 Ave., " "	
47. Mrs. Jesse Roberts	Central Christian Church	Bradenton Central Christian
48. Mrs. R. J. Ball	2814 Riverview Blvd. Bradenton	Pres. U. C. Workers

49.	Mrs. Harry Kraner	Bradenton	Lutheran Church
50.	Miss Elizabeth Bogue	"	So. of Friends
51.	Mrs. M. R. Simpkins	Jacksonville	U.C. No.-Jacksonville
52.	Mrs. E. F. Tutson	"	" " "
53.	Mrs. H. I. James	1718 Myrtle Ave., "	
54.	Mrs. Thomasena D orrell	Jacksonville	" " "
55.	Mrs. Robert S. Laycock	814 S. Lakeview Dr., Sebring	Christian Church
56.	Mrs. R. L. Maxon	"	" "
57.	Mrs. C. W. Rogers	"	" "
* 58.	Mrs. L. S. Ashley	1611 Drake, Ocala	State Chrm C.S.R. U. C. Workers
59.	Mrs. Elizabeth Newlan	216 S. Tuscawilla, Ocala	United Church Workers
60.	Mrs. George Jordan	c/o Jordan's Shoe Store, "	Treas. U. C. Workers
61.	Mrs. Ruth Maquire	800 Euclid Ave., Orlando	Pres. U. C. Workers
62.	Mrs. R. E. Tomlin	1815 Fifth St., N. St. Petersburg 2	Chrm. C. S. R.
63.	Mrs. Robbins Ralph	Box 1056 Avon Park	
* 64.	Dr. Paul Carpenter	250 Lake Ivanhoe Blvd. Orlando	Christian Church
~~65.~~	~~Mrs. Mabell N. Reese~~		
* 65.	Mrs. Mabell N. Reese	Mt. Dora Publishing Co.	Mt. Dora, Florida
* 66.	Mrs. M. E. Tilly	63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia	
* 67.	Mr. Robbins Ralph	Avon Park	Asst. Supt. Congregational Christian Churches of Fla.

* Resource Leaders and Speakers

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Please use the mailing list of last meeting plus the additional names here.

Thanks, to you and to each of your dear workers.

With love, Grace B-

P.S. Please send me 50 copies as some ask for more.

Z2-2951

April 15, 1959

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

This is in reply to your letter of April 13, to Mrs. M. E. Tilly. Please let us know immediately how many copies of the workbook you will need and we will mail them to you.

Sincerely,

Imel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

April 13, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. n.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have waited long to write you, hoping that when I did I could say that I am entirely well, and ready to work as before, but, even after months of treatments, I can say I am greatly improved, not well. I am having to give up some of the work that was a joy to do to lessen my responsibilities in order to have more time for rest. My doctor seems to think I am hindering my recovery by not taking more time to relax.

I was very disappointed not to have been able to attend the "Fellowship of the Concerned" as it met at Clark College in Atlanta, October 16-17, 1958. "Thank you," for sending me the reports from this meeting. I did not give up the hope that maybe I could fly up until the last minute and when the time finally arrived, I was only able to be up a short time each day.

The United Church Women of Florida are holding their State Annual meeting in Orlando First Methodist Church, May 11-13, 1959. I am making plans for a workshop on the 12th at this meeting. Would it be possible to have the "Work Books" from the meeting of the "Fellowship of the Concerned" that was held September 10-11, 1958, Avon Park, Florida, ready for this meeting May 11th? The theme was "Liberty and Justice for All." If this is possible, we would greatly appreciate this kindness. I was unable to get the complete reports on the fine buzz sessions that were held at this meeting. So please explain in the "Work Book," that the Reports from the Discussion Groups are incomplete because the reporters from the buzz sessions failed to turn in their reports at the end of the meeting as they were asked to do. I guess they forgot, but they were surely needed for a complete picture of the program interest.

Please send any literature that you may have for us to use at the State Meeting.

Remember my love is with you always, for it is people like you who make people like me "Tick."

Sincerely,

Grace

Grace Biggerstaff

4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida
April 18, 1959.

Dear Miss Cummings,

In reply to your welcomed letter of April 15, please send me 80 copies, for our State Meeting.

We are very greatful to the Southern Regional Council Staff and to Mrs. Tilly for the tireless work being done toward, "Liberty and Justice for All."

Sincerely,

Grace Biggerstaff

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Chr. Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Florida.

April 24, 1959

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, ninety copies of the workbook for your State Meeting. If we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICE
330 SEYBOLD BUILDING • MIAMI 32, FLORIDA • FRANKLIN 3-6306

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Executive Assistant

December 4, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I just want to take a moment to state how good it was seeing you again and getting to know you, and these feelings can be multiplied by the number of women in attendence at the Fellowship of the Concerned Conference.

Both Reverend Williams and myself spent some time yesterday discussing your kind offer of underwriting the cost of a speaker for the Women's Inter-group Conference for Orlando. We will be visiting with the United Church Women in that community within a very few weeks and will suggest the name of Dr. Claude Thompson to the planning committee and we are confident that the group will go along with your suggestions.

I would be deeply appreciative if you might send to our office a list of all of the women that were in attendence at the workshop. Bill and I spoke with representatives from Tampa, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, Clearwater, Gainesville and Palm Beach County, all of whom expressed a sincere interest in sponsering inter-group women's conferences in their communities.

Bill and I will be communicating with you in the near future concerning Dr. Thompson and I do hope that you will get down our way again in the near future.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially, Arthur

Arthur Spiegel

cc: Bill Williams

United Church Women
Of
Florida

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President
MRS. ALFRED LEXOW
610 North 19th Avenue
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

December 5, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Mrs. Jones, whom you asked to take notes for you, requested that I send you a copy of the opening worship. It is enclosed.

We are always grateful for your leadership and loving guidance. I would like to add my own personal thanks for the inspiration you have been to me through the years you have included us in your "fellowship of the Concerned."

Please give my kindest regards to Mr. Tilly and may you both have a blessed Christmas.

Lovingly,
Genevieve

United Church Women
Of
Florida

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President
MRS. ALFRED LEXOW
610 North 19th Avenue
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

December 14, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The Board of Managers of United Church Women of Florida wishes to express its appreciation to you for making our workshop possible, for your contribution of $200, and for your inspiring leadership which has spurred us all on to greater endeavor. Many thanks!

May you have a blessed Christmas!

Faithfully,
United Church Women of Florida
Dorothy D. Godfrey, Corresponding Secretary

FACING FACTS FEARLESSLY

Opening Worship

In reading the story of Peter from J.B. Phillips' translation of the New Testament in Modern English we become consious of its relevance to our lives today. You recall the story-- (Luke 22: 54 and following) The soldiers have arrested Jesus

" and marched him off to the High Priest's house. Peter followed at a distance, and sat down among some people who lighted a fire in the middle of the courtyard and were sitting around it. A maidservant saw him sitting there in the firelight, peered into his face and said,
"This man was with him, too."
But he denied it and said,
"I don't know hime, girl!"
A few minutes later someone else noticed Peter and said,
"Your'e one of these men too."
But Peter said,
"Man, I am not!"
Then about an hour later some one else insisted,
"I am donvinced this fellow was with him. Why, he is a Galilean!"
"Man", returned Peter,"I don't know what you're taling about!"
And immediately, while he was still speaking, the cock crew
The Lord turned his head and looked straight at Peter, into whose mind flashed the words that the Lord had said to him....
"You will disown me three times before the cock crows today." And he went outside and wept bitterly. "

How like Peter we are! We sit silent, protected by the anonymity of the crowd and watch Truth maligned. Sometimes it is because we are afraid, but often, it is because we do not recognize the Truth. We are bewildered by the mass of information and mis-information and the "hidden persuaders" of our day. However, it is our responsibility to discover the Truth, to <u>find the facts</u>.

What do we know about the 15 million refugges in the world today? What do we know about the two million of these refugees who are in desparate need? Do we know the facts about the United Nations? What is UNESCO doing? UNICEF? Do we know how many children have been cured of yaws by the world health organization? What do we say when we are told that the National Council of Churches is Communist-controlled? What is being done in a revolutionary world to extablish the dignity of emerging nations and people everywhere? What about Peace in this atomic age?

Having un-earthed an amazing array of facts, and become aware of the tremendous need we are dismayed and overwhelmed by our own sense of inadequacy. Then we shall do well to remember words of a wise rabbi of the first century, "It is not incumbent on you to finish the task. Neither are you freed from embarking upon the first step."

It is likely that this first step will be at our own door.-- probably within our own family circle as we discipline our attitudes and, byour example, lead our children to understanding and tolerance of others. It may be that it will be a walk to the polls in the rain when the issues at stake, being local, seem

of little import, or to the City Commission meeting to register the interest of an informed citizen, or into a public office. Perhaps the first step will be into the corner drug store with a word of protest concerning the magazines available to the children of the community: or over the back fence where neighbors can be persuaded to friendship as peoples of different race or culture move among us.

Steps taken to face facts usually require courage, not always the glamorous courage of a Joan of Arc--more often the simple bravery of daily Christian witness in every-day affairs. In considering the finding and facing of facts we have touched on two phases of the program of United Church Women. As we speak of facing facts fearlessly we enter a third department-- Christian World Missions. Thinking in terms of the new concept of the mission of the Church we recognize that we are integral parts of the body of Christ in the world today. We are His creatures. "It is He that hath made us and not we ourselves" And He has made us in His image so that, if we love as He loved, if we live in the way He showed us through the life of His Son, then all the power God ever promised is available to us here, now, for the solutions of our problems and the problems of the world. But-- if we deny His way of love, then bitter indeed are the tears that we shall weep.

(As people sit with heads bowed, solo voice in distance sings:)

"Were you there when they crucified my Lord?
Were you there when they crucified my lord?
Oh sometimes it causes me to tremble, tremble, tremble--
Were you there when they crucified my Lord?

Amen.

#

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#

Flw UCW

Feb. 4, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly

You will find enclosed the notes on the work shop at Avon Park. I don't know (remember) if they're mailed to those present or sent to every one who would be interested in the work-shop or if you mail them from your office or is it my responsibility? If you will drop me a card about it I'll appreciate it very much. The annual W. C. W. meeting will be in Tampa, Mar. 14, 15 & 16th. Maybe I could pass out some there.

I thought the work shop was good but regretted the small attendance. However the small group may have had some effect on the quality of fellowship which we enjoyed so much. I have shed some of the responsibilities that made it so difficult for me to give the necessary time to CSR and hope to be more efficient in the future.

I have been quite ill since the work shop and am still not able to be out much. The work shop had nothing to do with it however for it had been coming on for a long time. I hope

to be rid of it soon.

It was such a joy and privilege to have the close fellowship with you. I'm sure God had a hand in the arrangement of our sharing a room. You are such an inspiration to me and I needed it.

Sincerely Yours,

(Mrs. C. K.) Margaret Owens
State CSR chairman N.C.W.
748 N.W. 29 Terr.
Miami 37, Fla.

A meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned was held at Lake Byrd Lodge, Aron Park, Fla on Dec 1-2 1959.

Called to order by Mrs C.H. Owens at 1:00 pm the group was led in singing by Mrs Dare Bosworth. The opening worship by Mrs. Alfred Lesour set the high standard ~~for the~~ and created the atmosphere for the sessions to follow. She used the Biblical story of the Denial of Peter and said (She will send you the report) (~~Devotional~~ enclosed)

Following the devotions was a period of fellowship ~~[illegible]~~ when participants introduced themselves and identified their work.

Mrs M.E. Tilly then gave the keynote address in her own masterful and unimitable manner. She said — (She will insert her report here)

Her challenging message inspired each of the hearers.

Mrs. Mosely a newcomer to Florida but veteran in work of U C W of which she is a National Board Member and where she has given fine service in the area of C.S.R. spoke on her experiences since she came to Florida to reside. She said —

~~Mrs. Owens led a group conversation~~

"First we must see our issues in perspective of our world - She gave comparative statistics of world population 800 million white 2,200 million colored. Quoting Hodding Carter writing from S. Africa reported "when he mentioned 'our problem' the reply was 'what problem? when only 10% of the population is colored!?" President Touré of Africa Guinea came to the U.S. (even to N. Carolina) and is quoted in Time as saying "We prefer fraternity to Charity."

Our group tensions are not sectional - the north needs to say "Our doorstep, too, needs sweeping" The South "Why're you always pickin' on me"?

What should we do?

1 - Know our community.
2 - Cooperate with other agencies in the community
3 - Keep channels open - build friendships - meet together - eat together.
4 - Plan strategy carefully, quietly. Act tactfully positively, fearlessly

The Church has a mission. Upgrade personality
Remember "This minute, too, is part of Eternity!"

Mrs Devens led group conversation in which each of us became better acquainted. (Insert here enclosure on group dynamics - (3)

Dr. Mabel Head and Mrs. Norwood Phelps conducted a question and answer period on United Nations. Some of these questions were

"What are the main reasons church people should be interested in U.N.?"

What is one of most important things U.N. has accomplished? Mrs. Phelps replied by giving a detailed report on the Declaration of Human Rights. She said -

"Governments that uphold human rights are strengthening the foundations of peace; governments that allow human rights to be threatened are undermining those foundations.

The Declaration is not a law - not a treaty. It is a standard or goal. A discussion of the Declaration can be divided into

1 - Personal Rights
2 - Economic "
3 - Political & Social Rights
4 - Equal Opportunity

The Covenant on Human Rights is legally binding on ratifying states. The spotlight is on us - Beneath every trouble spot over the world lies a denial of human rights. Jean Jacques Rousseau says

There can be no patriotism without liberty
No liberty without virtue
No virtue without citizens. Create citizens and you have everything you need -
without them, you will have nothing but debased slaves from the rulers of the state downwards.

To form citizens is not the work of a day,
In order to have men it is necessary to educate them when they are children.

Planned Group Conversation is a new technique in group dynamics. It can be used in many ways. Some of them are:

1. Helping to overcome initial strangeness in a group, so that its members can more easily move into group discussion and decision.
2. Helps individuals grow, not only in self acceptance but into acceptance of one another.

Dr. Gordon Allport, professor of psychology at Harvard says of this new group method:

"One session teaches more about the common ground of ethnic and religious groups than could many hours of lectures. The lesson sticks. It is learned not merely with the mind but in the deeper strata of emotion and action."

(Please insert above on page 3 following where Mrs. Owens led group conversation in which each of us became better acquainted.)

After a delicious dinner the evening session opened with group singing led by Dr. Max Karl, followed by a panel on "Are we Accomplishing What we want in Human Relations." The moderator Canon McCloskey said "The main ~~ess~~ witness of the church lay persons is not within the church but in areas outside it. The church is only part of God's world - in the rest of the world we work out our Christian citizenship. We accomplish this not only thru the church but thru ~~several~~ secular agencies, for example, the National ~~Council~~ Conference of Christians & Jews and the Southern Regional Conference are secular but church people work thru them."

Dr Karl quoted the ~~goal~~ purpose of the N.C.C.J - "It seeks to promote justice, amity ~~and~~ understanding, and cooperation among ~~Christians~~ Catholics, Protestants and Jews; to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate prejudice; --- to establish standards of brotherhood in human relations." We are not doing this as we see evidence of prejudice but the standards of the purpose are accepted. Sometimes we have implemented it, sometimes we have not. In Social Relations we are making progress but we depend on court and police participation as in school integration. Florida's human relation problem is its extreme growth - a prophecy of double in the next 10 yrs - people with no roots, no sense of community"

Mr. Williams Director of the Fla. Council ~~of~~ on Human Relations said

"In Fla we've moved quite a distance - both the NAACP and the Southern Regional Conf. were investigated but emerged stronger. The Council on Human Relations has been accepted & there is freer participation in the program. But the situation is not yet perfect and the Council still operates in an atmosphere of caution. The Gainesville Council is making a study of what the church is doing in the area of human relations. This report may come as a pleasant surprise as some do not know what the church is doing. It will also show that the church has missed the opportunity to do more. The church is moving slowly in race relations.

Canon McCloskey in his witty, clever way said "One way we can help is to be a dues paying, card carrying member of the N.C.C. and the Council Soc. Relations and a contributor to the Migrant work".

Rev. Scipio spoke on his work with the migrants and said they must first be accepted as "humans" before we can be concerned with human relations. We are dealing with 2 million people who are US citizens but are not citizens of any state and ~~have~~ feel no sense of belonging. We are doing much but not nearly enough in terms of total need. Fla. touches only 10% of the 85000 who come to Fla and the same percentage exists on national level. 90% more need attention + help. Often we have not made progress because people "pass the buck". The public say the farmer should care for them; the farmer say the public should do it, so the migrant doesn't find total citizenship he is entitled to and we still have a long way to go. More personnel is needed and more money is needed to provide more personnel.

(5)

Canon McCloskey summarized the panel thus: Clergy can be and are influenced. Often they run to cover behind the Church board but insecurity makes him reluctant to do the unpleasant. We are accomplishing progress ~~thru~~ in human relations. The Kingdom of God ~~is not the~~ comes not only thru the Church. Church people working in secular areas express their Christian convictions.

Mr. Spiegel, Director of Anti Defamation League gave a movie called "The Toymaker" a touching puppet show demonstrating the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. He introduced dolls, books and other materials.

Mrs. Caxton Doggett read a prayer from the Jewish prayer book and another from Baillie's Book on Devotions as ~~an~~ ~~ex~~ a goodnight worship followed by a song "How Great Thou Art" by Mrs. Carmony.

On Wednesday morning Rev. Julius Scipio had an inspirational worship service. He said "These conferences are a mountain top experience, where we get new power to take back to the people who need us. He quoted "Part of me wants to be good - part of me wants to be bad." This is exemplified in the story of the Good Samaritan where three groups are represented - first the cloth, the priest who couldn't stop his important work long enough to help; the Levite did the same. He wasn't a priest but he had a duty at the temple too, so he couldn't stop. Then came the Good Samaritan who also was on his way to a task, no doubt. But he had a sense of value and put first things first. This is the story Jesus gave his disciples when they asked "Who is my Neighbor?" We don't have to be rich to do God's will - he holds us responsible for what we have. "Part of me wants to be good - part of me wants to be bad" - Always the struggle between the flesh & the spirit

Rev. Davis could not be present so Mr. Edwin Parsons came in his place to present the Peace Program of the Council of Churches. Mr. Parsons is Pres. of the United Church Men of Florida. The Theme of this program is "Christian Responsibility & the Changing Planet." Leaders in the World Council believe church people have a responsibility to know world conditions & to become interested in order to make wise judgements on issues. Many make snap judgements often based on prejudice or ignorance. Many think churches have no place in this field which should be in the realm of politics. But Christians should contribute to the peace of our day and tho' all church people will not come to total agreement on controversial questions, they should study them seriously.

Some of the things of trouble in the world

Disarmament & nuclear weapons
Underdeveloped nations - & poverty
Refugee problem
Inclusion of Red China in U.N.
Conquest of Space
Aid to foreign countries
Settlement of Border Disputes
Latin America & our attitude to those countries -

Many think the action on these issues should be left to our legislators but Christians should have an intelligent knowledge of them.

The Council of Churches plan 10 Seminars thru out the state led by authorities & leaders in the field to discuss these questions. Rev. Kenneth Maxwell and Mr. Herman Will, Jr. will serve as leaders in Fla.

Tentative schedule for seminars

Jan 10 - Panama City
11 - Quincy - Orlando
12 - Jacksonville - Lakeland
13 - Gainesville - Sarasota
14 - St Petersburg - W Palm Beach
15 - Miami

beginning 4^00 pm to 9^30 pm. These meetings are to encourage people to study these issues, to communicate convictions to legislators The program has endorsement of Pres. Eisenhower.

Mrs. Meyer Nimkoff presented the Mission Study on Africa. This great country is going thru an explosion of change + transition from a primitive to a modern age. Natural resources are abundant but the living standards are miserably low - per capita income between $50 - $75 a year. She introduced a wealth of literature and material to use in the study of Africa.

Mrs Stewart Austin introduced the theme "Citizenship, Free and Responsible" to be used on May Fellowship Day. This day was established originally as a time for fellowship. Later it was tied up with CSR which makes it a challenge to us. The emphasis this year is part of our triennial theme - and its purpose is to stir women to participation in citizenship. This program will come in the midst of an election campaign which already has been prophecied to become one with objectional accusations. Mrs Austin reviewed the past history of World Fellowship Day in the Miami area. We U C W have the responsibility to keep the channels open between groups.

How "free" are we really? Who does your thinking for you?

Dr. Head spoke forcefully and sympathetically on "Refugee Year", and introduced resource material for programs - This has been called "the century of homeless men". To help these people we must stand up for opening our own doors to them. We must make our people conscious of them, children being born without a nationality. We will never have peace in the world until these homeless people are settled.

Mrs Tilly ended the workshop with a summary of the sessions. She saw + heard our reactions to our theme "Facing Facts Fearlessly" from the great well spring of spiritual power poured out by Mrs Lepour. We are inheritants of our great freedoms - and to the extent we live up to our Declaration of Independence, "all men are created equal" our national safety + world safety is assured. After the transfiguration the disciples were faced with problem to translate vision into action. We must do what the disciples had to do.

NORTHERN CAPITALS — MEDITERRANEAN — BLACK SEA
NORWEGIAN FJORDS — NORTH CAPE — SPITZBERGEN
METEOR CRUISES

BERGEN — LONDON — NEW YORK

March 16, 1960

Mrs. C. H. Owens
State OSR Chairman, UCW
748 N. W. 29th Terrace
Miami 37, Florida

Dear Mrs. Owens:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, two hundred copies of the gleanings of the Florida workshop. We are sorry that they are late being mailed to you, but we have been snowed under with work in this office. I believe they should be mailed to everyone who would be interested in the workshop.

Mrs. Tilly will write you as soon as it is convenient. Mr. Tilly is in the hospital and she has to spend a great deal of time there.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF FLORIDA

OFFICERS - 1960

President - Mrs. Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Ave., Hollywood, Florida
First Vice-President (Christian Life and Growth) - Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S.W. 12th St., Ft. Lauderdale
Second Vice-President (Leadership Education) - Mrs. Chris Matheson, 528 S. E. First Ave., Gainesville
Third Vice-President (Areas) - Mrs. Harold Carmony, 1216 E. Sligh Ave., Tampa
Recording Secretary - Mrs. Robert McCloskey, 216 Garrison St., Jacksonville
Corresponding Secretary - Mrs. John Godfrey, 1032 S.E. 12th Way, Ft. Lauderdale
Treasurer - Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn, 617 Williams Ave., Panama City
Historian - Mrs. Paul Sears, 512 E. 14th St., Hialeah

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN

CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS - Mrs. Meyer Nimkoff, 2211 Amelia Circle, Tallahassee
World Day of Prayer - Mrs. P. T. Peardon, 22 N. Atlantic Blvd. Daytona Beach
Migrant Ministry - Mrs. A.W. Holroyd, 7711 N.W. 4th Ave., Miami
CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS - Mrs. Adella Langill, 1630 14th St., N., St. Petersburg
World Community Day - Mrs. John Baker, 1618 Wiley St.,Hollywood
United Nations - Dr. Mabel Head, 27 Terrace Gardens, Lakeland
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS - Mrs. C.H. Owens, ~~748 N.W. 29th Terrace,~~ Miami 492 N.E. 160th St
May Fellowship Day - Mrs. Dave Bosworth, 1946 S.W. Ninth St.,Miami
Human Relations - Mrs. J.B. Epperson, 1401 Grunthal St., Jacksonville
Interfaith - Mrs. Henry Blackburn, 2935 Washington Road, West Palm Beach
PUBLIC RELATIONS - Mrs. Howard D. Gress,221 W. Ivanhoe Blvd., Orlando
FINANCE - Mrs. Cecil Davis, 216 Riverview Blvd., Daytona Beach
FELLOWSHIP FUND INTERPRETER - Mrs. G.H. Martin, 1611 S.E. Second St., Ft. Lauderdale
THE CHURCH WOMAN - Miss Avis Cobb, 1232 Bermuda, Clearwater
THE FLORIDA CHURCH WOMAN - Mrs. J.M. Edenfield, 2908 Post St., Jacksonville
(Circulation) - Mrs. Robert McCloskey, 216 Garrison, Jacksonville
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Parliamentarian - Mrs. W.G. Seekins, 737 N.E. 83rd St., Miami
NOMINATING COMMITTEE (Chairman) - Miss Anna Appleby, 2651 Second Ave.,N. St. Petersburg
(Elected Members) - Mrs. Nina T. Wensley, 940 Lincoln Circle, Winter Park
Mrs. James Huffman, 3408 San Jose, Tampa
(Appointed Members) -
Mrs. Stuart H. Dent, 1627 Woodmere Drive, Jacksonville 10
Mrs. William Wrigley, Jr., 5852 S.W. First St., Miami 35
LEADER CONSULTANT - Mrs. Norwood Phelps, 1858 Mallory St.,Jacksonville

March 24, 1961

Mrs. C. H. Owens
74 N. W. 29th Terrace
Miami, Florida

Dear Mrs. Owens:

Please give me the names of the women who drove me from Orlando to Avon Park. I would like to thank them.

If you have the gleanings of the Workshop mimeographed I would like two or three copies for our files here. If you would like for us to mimeograph them we will be glad to do them for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

March 24, 1961

Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 North 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Florida

Dear Mrs. Lexow:

Thank you so much for your letter following our Workshop at Avon Park. I am wondering if the reporter has the findings in shape. If Mrs. Owens has had them mimeographed we would certainly like two or three copies for our files here. If she wants us to do them we will be glad to do them for her.

I think the Workshop was more than wonderful, even if our group was small.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

United Church Women
Of
Florida

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President
MRS. ALFRED LEXOW
610 North 19th Avenue
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

March 8, 1961

Phone WA 2-3905

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

United Church Women of Florida deeply appreciate your making it possible for us to have a work-shop each year. Especially do we appreciate your being with us and the beautiful way in which you draw the threads of our thinking together to make us realize the significance of our time together.

Although the group was small this year, the number of comments I have received since the meeting convinces me that many were "disturbed" in such a way that lives and situations will be changed because they — and you were there.

United Church Women
Of
Florida

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President
MRS. ALFRED LEXOW
610 North 19th Avenue
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

I followed with interest the newspaper accounts of the NOW meeting you attended and have heard from ones who were there of the quiet constructive influence of your presence there also.

God bless you and keep you and bring you to us soon again. We love you dearly,

Genevieve

April 21, 1961

Mrs. C. H. Owens
492 N. E. 160th Street
Miami 62, Florida

Dear Mrs. Owens:

This will acknowledge receipt of the findings of the Florida Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We are very sorry that you have been ill and hope you are doing fine now.

It will probably be some time before we can get the findings mailed out because Mrs. Tilly has not had time to edit the notes. Mr. Tilly has been seriously ill and was in the hospital for ~~three~~ weeks, however, he is home now and doing fine. As soon as Mrs. Tilly can look the notes over, we will mimeograph copies and get them in the mail.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

B.C. Mrs. Alpine Lesford

Louisville 7 - Ky.
275 N. Hubbard Ln
July 25 - 1961.

Dear Mrs Tilly:

To-day I received the literature you sent to me from the Southern Regional Council Inc. I have read every word of it and I hope and pray that more people will realize what a sin it is to discriminate — against anyone. I'm doing what I can to help bring about good relationships to all peoples. I have been striving, as a District Christian Social Relations Secretary to get the Charter on Racial Policies ratified by all thirty four of my local W. S. C. S. I mailed letters to-day to all of them urging them to act upon this at once.

Our meeting at Union College was one of the high-lights of that week. I would have

loved to have had more time to spend in talking with you, as I'm sure you could have helped me in my district work on Christian Social Relations. I'm whole heartedly interested in it in every respect.

I do hope you had a pleasant trip back home and I hope you found your dear husband greatly improved.

Thank you for the letter you wrote to us all at Lincoln Leadership School. Mrs. Powell read it to us at our work shop the next day.

Trusting this finds you and yours well and happy - I remain -

Your friend -

Posey Dawson -

Mrs Chas P Dawson.

September 1, 1961

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
16 Minnehaha Place
Chattanooga 5, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

The enclosed list contains the names of members of your group that accepted the invitation to the Fellowship of the Concerned, and of those who declined the invitation.

Follow-up letters will be sent to those who have not responded either way as soon as possible.

Please accept my apology in getting this information to you, but in view of Mr. Tilly's illness and passing, I have been delayed in many things.

I am indeed looking forward to seeing you in November.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mm
Enclosure

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE
FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
NOVEMBER 6-7, 1961

Mrs. Thomas M. Richards, Jr.
721 Kanuga Drive
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. J. Ward Reese
Millersburg, Kentucky

Mrs. E. Clayton Calhoun(Frankie)
1275 Fairfax Street
Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. C. W. Greenlee
2224 Florida Ave.
Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Horace Williams (Agnes)
1903 Lombardy Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Pauline Miller
104 Parker Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Mrs. J. M. Carraway
Farmville, N. C.

Mrs. J. Carl Campbell
1312 Garfield Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Fred Lamond
321 S. Main St.
Laurinburg, N. C.

Mrs. Niles Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
RFD, 1, Lewisburg, Tennessee

Mrs. E. C. Mills
1835 4th Street
Winston,- Salem, N. C.

Mrs. Broughton Hutchins
1308 Watauga Street
Kingsport, Tennessee

Mrs. Ralph Smith(Eleanor)
21 Malone Circle
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Mrs. H. S. Morris (Ann)
110 Argonne Drive
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Albert Roberts
1402 Hawkins Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Mrs. W. A. Bales (Carrieleen)
817 North Eugene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mrs. Donna Armstrong
446 N. Main Street
Henderson, Ky.

Miss Kathleen Madison
2410 Sewell Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Harriett Fralix
P. O. Box 707, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. E. L. Glossbrenner
8213 Brookfield Rd.,
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Charles M. Henderson
4041 Walnut Grove Circle
Memphis 17, Tennessee

Mrs. Nellie C. Davis
304½ Reynolds Ave, Evergreen, Ala.

Mrs. L. L. Haynes
522 Missouri Ave
Fort Worth, Texas

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS WHO DECLINED INVITATION TO THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED - NOVEMBER 6-7,1961

Mrs. W. B. Atkinson
P. O. Box 487
Marianna, Fla.

Mrs. Wayne A. Lamb
4100 Court
Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. T. E. Shelton (Sara)
Baldwin, Miss.

Miss Jo ree Shook
Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. W. Hubbard
Box 734
Anderson, S. C.

Miss Rena Mae Campbell
Valdosta, Georgia

Mrs. H. I. Tumlin
Route 5
Box 370 - B
Anniston, Alabama

Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
RFD 1, Lewisburg, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Tilly - Mrs. Biggerstaff thought you might like a copy of this. Sincerely, Mrs. Norwood Phelps.

TOGETHERNESS

NOT A POEM, NOT PROSE, BUT AN IDEA, MAYHAP AN IDEAL

TOGETHERNESS means that you and you and you and I believe in miracles.
It does not matter that there are different miracles.
Your miracle is your first born - mine is death swallowed up in victory at my loved one's grave.
Your miracle is the conquering of a besetting sin - mine is recovery from an illness pronounced, "Incurable".
Together we have felt and seen and heard the miracles of this age.

TOGETHERNESS means that you and you and you and I worship the King.
It does not matter that we are different people.
You are white - I am black.
Your church has a tall steeple - mine has a cross.
Your pastor wears a robe - mine talks to us informally in his shirt sleeves.
Together we have known and believed and loved the Father of us all.

TOGETHERNESS means that you and you and you and I serve the Christ.
It does not matter that we have different talents.
You serve with singing - I bake and clean and sew.
Your service is teaching, preaching, praying - mine is nursing, building, playing.
Together we have "done it unto one of the least of these" for Him who saved us all.

TOGETHERNESS means that you and you and you and I are unafraid.
It does not matter that there are insurmountable obstacles.
You kneel at the foot of the Cross - I kneel beside you on the level ground.
You rise full of courage and confidence - I find that I, too, can rise to start anew.
Together we are mending and reweaving and repairing broken relationships through the centuries.

TOGETHERNESS means that you and you and you and I are building bridges.
It does not matter that there are overwhelming construction problems.
You are making preliminary plans - I do the hard manual labor.
You dedicate the structure - I daily ride over it.
Together we are building a Christian Fellowship of Love around the whole wide earth.

By: Gertrude Lewis McCall

all of these

Checked

Leave out funds

for travel

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. E. LETTS
1332 PEACHTREE
ATLANTA, GA.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. H. B. TRIMBLE
P. O. BOX 725
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

PROMOTION SECRETARY
MRS. DOW HAMRICK
ELLIJAY, GA.

TREASURER
MRS. ARTHUR STYRON
362 PEACHTREE HILLS AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

PRESIDENT
MRS. STEWART COLLEY
BRANTVILLE, GA.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

North Georgia Conference

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES:

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MRS. A. B. SMITH
JONESBORO, GA.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION
MRS. GEORGE W. LONGINO
1155 CAHABA DRIVE, S. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS & LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. DURAND MILLER
CHIPLEY, GA.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. J. C. THOROUGHMAN
C/O VETERANS HOSPITAL
5998 PEACHTREE RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

LITERATURE & PUBLICATIONS
MRS. ROBERT GREEN
SANDY SPRINGS, GA.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. J. C. MALONE
1361 FAIRVIEW RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SUPPLIES
MRS. H. F. HIGGINS
316 HURON STREET
DECATUR, GA.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. ARVA FLOYD
905 E. MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. JOHN TATE
143 BEVERLY ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. W. J. ESTES
HARALSON, GEORGIA

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. JOHN PATTON
1745 W. WESLEY, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS:

ATHENS-ELBERTON
MRS. ALFRED ZACHRY
MADISON, GA.

ATLANTA EAST
MRS. J. L. MCCORD
517 RIDGECREST RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA WEST
MRS. TOM J. HAYES
794 WOODLEY DRIVE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

AUGUSTA
MRS. R. M. MCCOMMONS
GREENSBORO, GA.

DALTON
MRS. J. E. GAINES
DALTON, GA.

DECATUR-OXFORD
MRS. W. C. WRIGHT
COVINGTON, GA.

GAINESVILLE
MRS. W. E. FENNELL
1164 CHEROKEE RD.
GAINESVILLE, GA.

GRIFFIN
MRS. C. D. HOLLIS
FORSYTH, GA.

LAGRANGE
MRS. WAIGHTS G. HENRY
LAGRANGE COLLEGE
LAGRANGE, GA.

ROME
MRS. FRED HENDERSON
905 E. THIRD ST.
ROME, GA.

Chipley Ga.
Dec. 29, 1954

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

Here is a list of Dist. Sec. of C. S. R. + L. C. A. —

Mrs. W. B. McCurry Hartwell
Mrs. Chas. Graham 1359 Springdale Rd. N.E. Atlanta
yes. 1 other
Mrs. E. W. McGlamery 1549 Beecher St. S.W Atlanta
Mrs. Albert Dozier R. #5 Thomson
Mrs. Carl Berry Dalton
Mrs. J. W. Toney Melville Ave. Decatur
Mrs. Hoyt Henderson Cornelia
Mrs. Robert Taylor Fayetteville
Mrs. Reeves Jarrell Greenville
Mrs. Harold Goldin Rockmart

Some are new and some are not in sympathy with Interracial work.

Sincerely,
Louise D. Miller

We are glad to state we have funds for your travel

United Church Women of Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. Loth. 1955

Dear Mrs Tilly ;

Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers, 3517 Devereus Road,
Columbia. S. C.
is the President of the Fourth Province of the Episcopal Church which takes in nine southeastern states.
She is President of the Womans work.

Mrs. Melvin E. Cornillaud , 104 Vine St. Paducah, Ky.
is the Chairman of Christian Social Relations.

Mrs. L J Bahin 410 Rugby Ave, College Park is our Diocesan C,S. R. Chm. for the Northern part of Georgia.

Fondly
Rue B. Sterne

4-6-55

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I regret that I will not be able to attend the meeting on April 22nd however we will have a representative from the Lutheran women. One of our officers in Atlanta will attend.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. E. P.) Harriet Eyler

April 6, 1955

Mrs. L.R. Barber
Moultrie, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Barber:

I realize that you have been very busy and that is why you did not answer my letter about dates for a Georgia meeting. We could not wait any longer so the date has been set.

The Georgia meeting will be on Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

I am anxious not only that you be present but your secretaries of Christian Social Relations as well. You can assure them their travel and lunch will be cared for.

Please assure them also they need not be afraid to attend the meeting, nor be afraid to express their opinions when they're here, because it is to be a discussion and a thinking-through time on what we as church women can do these days of tensions and fears resulting from the Supreme Court decision.

I am enclosing a postal card and hope you will find time to write me a line or so. With the best of wishes for you and regretting deeply that you were unable to be at our February 24-25th meetings, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

April 6, 1955

Mrs. Donald Poole
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Poole:

I regret so much that you were not able to be with us at our conference of February 24th-25th. At the meetings then it was decided there should be follow-up state meetings.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

I sincerely hope you will be able to be with us and can again assure you that your expenses will be paid.

I'd appreciate it if you would send me a list of key women in Georgia who should be invited to the April 22nd meeting. I can't assure many of them that their travel expenses will be paid because of the shortage of funds.

We need you at this meeting and hope you will find it entirely convenient to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

P.S. Under separate cover I am sending you some gleanings from the Southwide meeting.

April 6, 1955

Mrs. Van P. Enloe
2570 Coronet Way, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Enloe:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for April 22nd, Friday, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. V.M. Grimsley
2640 Peachtree Rd., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Grimsley:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

April 6, 1955

Mrs. L.J. Bahin
410 Rugby Street
College Park, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bahin:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. Durand Miller
Chipley, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Our follow-up Georgia meeting to the February 24th and 25th conference will be on Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

I hope you will be with us. Your secretaries of Christian Social Relations will be invited and their travel expenses will be paid. I would appreciate it if you would urge them to attend. At the noon hour, as we did at All Saints Church, the denominational groups will be together for lunch. This will give you an opportunity to have your ten women in a conference if you so desire.

I hope this day is entirely convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

P.S. Please let me know at once if you will be able to attend.

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Eva B. Parks
502 Rockwell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Parks:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study on what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups can meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Travel

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Abraham Odess
710 East 58th Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Odess:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of church women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study on what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time. We are glad to state we have funds for your travel.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups can meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Charles Graham
1359 Springdale Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Graham:

On February 24-25th the leaders of church women's groups of the various faiths of the South, and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study of what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking through time.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with lunch served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups may meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual group.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Harry Gershon
1590 Harvard Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Gershon:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study on what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time.

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We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. J.O. Cobb
241 Brown Avenue
Smyrna, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Cobb:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for April 22nd, 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Wesley Memeorial Church in Atlanta, Georgia.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. James Beach
3852 Drury Drive
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Beach:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you torrush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. J.E. Alford
Covington, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Alford:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET;rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. Rufus E. Clement
691 Beckwith Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Clement:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. D. Baker Smith
Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Smith:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Mrs. Isabel R. Butterfield
1741 Cornel Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Butterfield:

As you will remember, it was decided that state meetings should follow the February 24th-25th Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We have set the date for the Georgia meeting for Friday, April 22nd, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the Whitfield Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church, in Atlanta.

Not only do we hope that you will be present but we're asking you to rush to us the names of people who are on your committee in the state so that invitations may be sent to them.

At the lunch hour on the 22nd, as we did at All Saints Church, you may have these key women of yours to meet together with you.

I would appreciate a reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 7, 1955

Miss Roberta Wilson
Bethlehem Center
Augusta, Ga.

Dear Miss Wilson:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of church women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study of what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups can meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

I am sorry, but because of my working schedule I will be unable to attend. My prayers go out to you for a successful meeting

Sincerely
Roberta Wilson

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 7, 1955

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The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups can meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Dear Mrs. Tilly:
I am sorry that I can not attend this meeting on Friday, April 22nd. I appreciate the invitation; thought a reply was necessary only in the event I could attend. Thank you. Sincerely,
(Mrs. J.D.) Venice S. Paschal

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Robert Taylor
Fayetteville, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of church women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study of what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time.

We are glad to state we have funds for your travel. I hope Mrs. Miller will write you about this meeting. She was a valuable member of the February conference.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups may meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

VICE PRESIDENT
Mrs. J. C. Kitchens
1388 Downs Drive, SW

SECRETARY
Mrs. B. S. Coursey
1595 North Ave., NW

TREASURER
Mrs. R. T. McDaniel
1741 Campbellton Rd., SW

PROMOTION SECRETARY
Mrs. W. S. Turnipseed
1434 Athens Ave., SW

Atlanta West District
Woman's Society of Christian Service

MISSIONARY EDUCATION
Mrs. Virlyn B. Moore, Sr.
1355 Moore's Mill Rd., NW

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
Mrs. E. W. McGlamry
1549 Beecher St., SW

STUDENT WORK
Mrs. B. Frank Pim
636 Gillette St., SW

YOUTH WORK
Mrs. Harry T. Bass
210 - 17th St., NE

CHILDREN'S WORK
Mrs. F. M. Johnson
406 Parkview Ave.
Marietta, Georgia

SPIRITUAL LIFE
Mrs. Eugene T. Drinkard
620 Channing Dr., NW

ASST. TREASURER
Mrs. C. M. Kennedy, Jr.
482 Pinetree Dr., NE

MRS. TOM J. HAYES, President
794 Woodley Drive, N.W.
VE. 8081

LITERATURE & PUBLICATIONS
Mrs. Ernest Stone
Canton, Georgia

SUPPLY WORK
Mrs. L. S. Eakes
1655 Havilon Dr., SW

STATUS OF WOMEN
Mrs. R. J. Prentiss
1325 Peachtree St., NE

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
Mrs. E. E. Aiken
2541 Cascade Rd., SW

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP
Mrs. Henry L. Bowden
2542 Habersham Rd., NW

CHMN. RESEARCH COMMITTEE
Mrs. Rowland Bryce
Tate, Georgia

SEC. WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
Mrs. Marjorie Jennings
618 Elizabeth Pl., SW

April 8, 1955
Friday.

Dear Mrs Tilly:

First, let me thank you for thinking of and including me in this extremely important group Study and Meeting -

Then, please understand my reason (not excuse) for being unable to attend for we shall be in the process of moving to our new home at this precise time - and I know you can picture the confusion in which I shall find myself.

I shall not forget to pray that a true spirit of Christianity may be present throughout the entire day. Thank you again for asking

(over)

me - and rest assured I am always interested and concerned.

Sincerely Yours,

Hedomae S. Hayes -

(my new address will be:
4559 Northside Drive, N.W.)

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
CHAPTER NO. 446
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

710 E. 58th St.
Savannah, Ga.
April 8th, 1955

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Att: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly —

Thank you so much for your kind invitation of April 7th to be with you in Atlanta on April 22nd. The meeting promises to be an interesting one, and it is therefore with regret that I must decline. I am unable to leave Savannah on that day because of previous commitments.

I trust that you will not consider me too presumptuous in asking whether I can send someone from this Chapter in my stead. Your meeting sounds too stimulating to miss since it deals with subjects of concern to our organization. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,
Dorothy Odess
Mrs. Abraham Odess
President

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. E. LETTS
1327 PEACHTREE
ATLANTA, GA.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. H. B. TRIMBLE
P. O. BOX 735
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

PROMOTION SECRETARY
MRS. DOW[illegible]RICK
ELLIJAY, GA.

TREASURER
MRS. ARTHUR STYRON
262 PEACHTREE HILLS AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

PRESIDENT
MRS. STEWART COLLEY
GRANTVILLE, GA.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

North Georgia Conference

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES:

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. A. B. SMITH
JONESBORO, GA.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION
MRS. GEORGE W. LONGINO
1155 CAHABA DRIVE, S. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS & LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. DURAND MILLER
CHIPLEY, GA.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. J. C. THOROUGHMAN
C/O VETERANS HOSPITAL
5998 PEACHTREE RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

LITERATURE & PUBLICATIONS
MRS. REMBERT GREEN
SANDY SPRINGS, GA.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. J. C. MALONE
1361 FAIRVIEW RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SUPPLIES
MRS. H. F. HIGGINS
216 HURON STREET
DECATUR, GA.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. ARVA FLOYD
805 E. MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. JOHN TATE
143 BEVERLY ROAD. N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. W. J. ESTES
HARALSON, GEORGIA

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. JOHN PATTON
1745 W. WESLEY, N. W.
ATLANTA. GA.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS:

ATHENS-ELBERTON
MRS. ALFRED ZACHRY
MADISON, GA.

ATLANTA EAST
MRS. J. L. MCCORD
517 RIDGECREST RD., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA WEST
MRS. TOM J. HAYES
794 WOODLEY DRIVE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

AUGUSTA
MRS. R. M. MCCOMMONS
GREENSBORO, GA.

DALTON
MRS. J. E. GAINES
DALTON, GA.

DECATUR-OXFORD
MRS. W. C. WRIGHT
COVINGTON, GA.

GAINESVILLE
MRS. W. E. FENNELL
1164 CHEROKEE RD.
GAINESVILLE, GA.

GRIFFIN
MRS. C. D. HOLLIS
FORSYTH, GA.

LAGRANGE
MRS. WAIGHTS G. HENRY
LAGRANGE COLLEGE
LAGRANGE, GA.

ROME
MRS. FRED HENDERSON
505 E. THIRD ST.
ROME, GA.

Chipley Ga.
Apr. 8, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

I will plan to be at the Meeting April 22nd and will write my ten secretaries to try to attend, also.

I do hope we can find a unity of spirit that will create a hopeful attitude in our Conference.

Sincerely,
Louise Miller

(27)

Dear Mrs. Tilley - 4-9-55

I'm sorry that I shall be out of town on April 22 but I shall be with you in spirit & will want to hear of your findings.

Sincerely,

Launa Askew

Dear Mrs. Tilly 4-12-55

I have just come in in a couple of hours I'll be going out again to Valdosta So wanted to ans. immediately as you requested - It isn't possible for me to attend all these far away extra meetings my budget doesn't allow it. I go to Columbus Apr. 27th to speak at district Woman's Society meeting can't do them all so put these first. Would love to hear the highlights of meeting & girls should be there Bess Randle

April 12, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of April 7 was received today and is appreciated.

A conflict prevents me from attending the study on April 22.

With best wishes for a successful and profitable day,

Alice W. Stancil

(Mrs. Walter Stancil)

April 12, 1955

Mrs. Abraham Odess
710 East 58th St.
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Odess:

I hasten to reply to your letter of April 8th to advise you that anyone that you might send will be most welcome at our meeting.

Please advise whom your delegate, or delegates, may be.

I deeply appreciate your letter expressing your concern on the vital issue of integration of schools.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

Expense

April 12, 1955

Mrs. E.P. Eyler
209 Gerrard Avenue
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Eyler:

Mrs. Donald P. Poole, your president, has advised us of her inability to attend a meeting of church women here on April 22nd so we are asking you as vice-president of the Georgia-Alabama Women's Missionary Society to take her place.

Enclosed is a circular letter that will give you more information. Your expenses of travel and entertainment will be paid by the Southern Regional Council.

We would appreciate an immediate reply. I hope you may be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf
encl.

April 12, 1955

Mrs. Stewart Colley
Grantville, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Colley:

Thank you so much for your letter telling me that you will be with us on April 22nd.

The meeting begins at 10:00 a.m. and will close at 3:30 p.m. It will be in the Whitfield Auditorium of the Wesley Memorial Church.

Please be thinking of how you can aid in the discussion for I will need you.

Love,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

METrnf

April 12, 1955

Mr. Warren Gauerke
Division of Teacher Education
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Mr. Gauerke:

In reply to your letter of April 9th, I am sending you under separate cover the gleanings from a meeting recently held by church women leaders of the South here in Atlanta. In it you might find some suggestions of activities.

As a rule, my evenings are more or less free and if I can be of any help to your people I would be glad to meet with any of them either in your church or in their homes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

DIVISION OF TEACHER EDUCATION

April 9, 1955

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

A small group at the Unitarian Church, of which the minister Mr. Canfield is a part, is most anxious to obtain suggestions from you regarding some directions in which to move to help carry out the rulings of the courts regarding integration in the public schools.

As chairman of the committee, I would appreciate help from you concerning what kinds of activities the Church could sponsor to help achieve our aim, names of people who are able and willing to come to the Church or our homes, and suggestions of materials that may be helpful to us.

I have written also to Dr. Mitchell. To save your and his time, perhaps you could call me about suggestions both of you have. My telephone at school is DE 1621, Ext. 397. At home, it is EV 1001. We shall appreciate any help you may lend.

Sincerely yours,
Warren Gauerke.
Warren Gauerke.

Mr Glenn O. Canfield

(2)

396 Edwards Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
April 12, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I appreciate very much your inviting me to join members of various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia on April 22 to make a study of what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools, and I accept with pleasure.

This opportunity to meet in a spirit of increased fellowship and love to look at this particular problem confronting the Christians in our community, I am sure will give added strength and impetus to the work in our local churches.

Sincerely yours,

Susie M. Cunningham
(Miss) Susie M. Cunningham
President, Georgia Conference

Mrs. Saxson

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. WILLIAM B. BOURNE
Secretary of Supply Work
P. O. Box 541, BRUNSWICK, GA.

April 12, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly.

Due to a meeting of the Standing Committee on Supply Work, to be held in New York April 20-23, it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting in Atlanta April 22nd.

I appreciate the invitation and would love to be there.

Sincerely yours,
Gertrude Bourne

Forsyth, Ga.
April 13, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

Thank you for your letter and invitation to attend the meeting in Atlanta on April 22nd.

I am sorry that I cannot be with you at this time.

Hope you will have a successful meeting.

With all good wishes to you, I am.

Sincerely
Bill R. Hollis -

(Mrs. C. S.)

Dear Mrs Tilley - Claxton, Ga., Apr. 13 (1955)

Just got home today from Ga Bap-
hospital - found your letter here. Regret
I can not attend this discussion
meeting re. Supreme Court decision
on segregation - Sorry -

P. B. C. Daniel

4-13-55

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

Thank you for inviting me to attend the meeting
on April 22. I shall be glad to attend.

Yours truly,

Rosamond Johnson
for

Rosamond Johnson
Wesley Community House
342 Richardson Street, S.W.

(19)

April 13, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I regret so much that I can not
attend your meeting. I have had
too many conferences this year.

I hope you have a good
attendance and can do some
positive things.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Bartholomew

Carrollton, Georgia
April 13, 1955.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Some vitally important matter would have to be on my schedule for me not to find it possible to be present with you in these meetings focusing upon study and action in regard to steps toward more Christian practices. You can count on me for the meeting April 22nd, from 10 am to 3:30 pm, at the Whitfiedl Auditorium, Wesley Memorial Church.

The enclosed clipping will share with you a very challenging experience which was ours in this area in planning for the Scarritt College Travel Seminar --- an inter-racial, international group, including 4 Negroes. Disregarding a bit of discouragement we received in some of our efforts, the event revealed a big launch forth in putting action into the ideals which we teach. The "mixed group" were entertained in one of our best Motels - and the dinner Tuesday evening at the VFW Club was like being back at Scarritt with its "one big family spirit." Eating together that evening, besides the Scarritt group, we had 21 people from our area here in the county - made up of the ministers and their wives of the Group Ministry, the DS, leaders from the Service Council, youth representatives, 4 lay representatives of the council of the Group Ministry, the Negro librarian, and others. It was for us a very unusual experience in planning and participating - but, from it has stemmed much excellent discussion and interpretation. My only regret was that, although the ministers and church representatives were very co-operative, we had to seek a "place" outside the churches for the actual "dinner-meeting", etc.

Will see you on the 22nd.

Sincerely yours,
Virginia
Virginia Courtney.

19 Broad Street
Ellijay, Georgia
April 13, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At this time, I do not know if my schedule will permit my being in Atlanta on April 22. I am interested in the results of this meeting. If I cannot attend this meeting at Wesley Memorial, I do hope you will let me know the results of the day's work.

Sincerely,
Ann Heard

Covington, Ga.
Apr. 14, 55

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Due to my heavy schedule in the District work in April, I find it impossible to attend the meeting Apr. 22nd. Thanks for your kind invitation.

Sincerely,
Mrs. W. C. Wright

1955 HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN EASTER SEALS

4-13-55.

Dear Mrs. Tilley: I am not in Cedartown anymore. I am at my home at Conway, Mo.

Thank you for inviting me. I would like so much to attend. Distance makes it impossible. I wish you every success in the Conference.

Sincerely Eva M. Callaway

MRS. ARTHUR STYRON
262 PEACHTREE HILLS AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 15th
(1955)

Dear Mrs. Silly:

I'm sorry I can't be present at the meeting on April 22nd. Betty has a little boy two weeks old and grandmother is really in demand now. Hope to see you soon.

Love
Martha Styron

4-15-55

I'm sorry I can not be with you on 22nd but I will be in Macon at our State P.T.A. Convention.

Catherine Knight

Apr. 16, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am very sorry but I will not be able to attend the meeting in Atlanta April 22nd. I have two small children and it is not too easy for me to be away from home for a whole day.

I hope you have a fine meeting.

Best wishes

Mrs. Fred J. Harmon
Elberton, Ga.

April 16, 1955.

Dear Dorothy Tilly,

Can it be that you forgot that April 22nd. is date of Annual Meeting of Active Voters at Women's Club, Atlanta?

How I'd love to be with you, but the few of us who feel responsibility for success of that meeting are already in a tail-spin! Penelope away & Eleanore & I are holding the bag! Success to you & your meeting!

Yours, Maud Turman

PRESIDENT
MRS. SCOTT A. EDWARDS
501 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. R. C. RANDLE
310 FLINT AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CECIL L. [illegible]EAR
402 HILL STREET
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

TREASURER
MRS. C. R. AVERA
ROBERTA, GEORGIA

SECRETARY OF STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. THOS. J. SAPPINGTON
EASTMAN, GEORGIA

Woman's Society of Christian Service
South Georgia Conference
The Methodist Church

April 16, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I appreciate being called to the meeting in Atlanta on April the 22nd. I am very much interested in the subject to be taken under consideration. I would like very much to be a part of the meeting; but at that time I am to be out of the state for nearly one week.

Very sincerely,
Frances Sappington
(Mrs. Thos. J.)

Box 435
Jasper, Tenn.
April 16, 1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilley.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thanks so much for the invitation to attend the meeting April 22 but because of previous engagements I will not be able to come.

Appreciate very much the invitation and am sorry it was delayed because I have moved from Trenton, Ga. to Jasper, Tenn. However, I am still in the Chattanooga District and still am tied to Dade County in work previously done in that area.

May I suggest you call or write Rev. and Mrs. R.N. Hilten, pastor of the Trenton Methodist Church ? Either or both of them would make a fine contribution if they could come.

Sincerely,
Martha S.
Martha Stewart

The Ottaray Hotel, situated at the head of Main St., the highest point in Greenville, was given the Indian name of "Ottaray" which means "Top of the Hill". This hotel is well known for its homelike atmosphere and good food.

PUBLISHED BY ASHEVILLE POST CARD CO., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

LAFAYETTE
APR 17
7 AM
1955
GA.

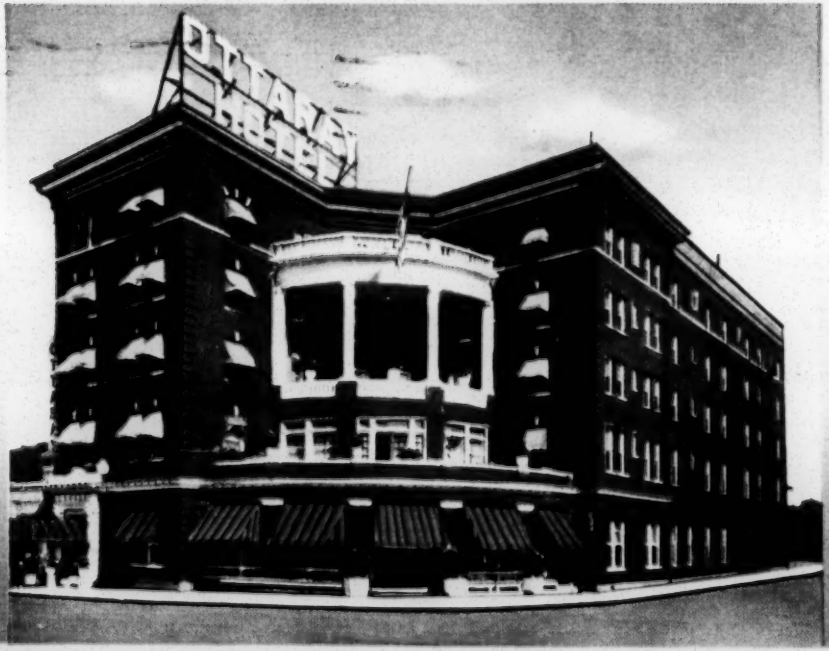
POST CARD

Dear Mrs. Tilly - I do appreciate your letter inviting me to be with you in the meeting to be held April 22nd - It will be impossible for me to attend -

Thanking you, I am
Sincerely
Mrs. Chas. P.) Hallie Harris

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432, ~~[illegible]~~ YWCA
63 Auburn ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

G-55 THE OTTARAY HOTEL, GREENVILLE, S. C.



"PHOTO BY COXE"

E-6288

MRS. EVA B. PARKS
502 Rockwell Street, Atlanta, Georgia

4-18-55

Dear Mrs. Tilly

Thanks for your invitation to attend the meeting of Church Women on Friday April 22nd at the Wesley Memorial Church . I regret very much that I cannot be present - but due to conditions in the home I will be unable to attend

My prayers go up on behalf of you and the work you are attempting to carry on to fruition .

With every good wish . I am

Sincerely yours,

Eva B. Parks

4-19-55

Dear Mrs Tilley

Regret very much that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Regional Council but I have already accepted another engagement.

Best wishes for a successful meeting

Love,

Ruth Hamrick

June 15, 1956

Dr. Charles L. Allen
Grace Methodist Church
458 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Allen:

I hope you have no engagements on the 18th and 19th of July, for we need you on those days. We need you very greatly.

The Retreat of the United Church Women of Georgia is to be at Wesley Camp (the camp of the Wesley Community House), and it is near Lithia Springs.

We want you really for a spiritual advisor, and at least two messages, one on each day. Our General Subject is, "Can We Be Christian in Today's World?"

Our women have convictions, but many times they do not have the courage of their convictions as they face the mores of their communities. They need help and I believe you have the message and the spiritual power that would give us the strength and spiritual power we need.

I am leaving Sunday for a week at the Central Jurisdiction's School of Missions in Gulfport, Mississippi. If you will call Mr. Tilly at TRinity 2-2951 and give him your "YES", he will wire me. Here is hoping your reply will be in the affirmative.

There are many times that I have said, as I read your article in our paper, that I would call you or write you and express my appreciation, but some way I have never found time to do it. But all the same the articles have been fine and have helped me.

With the best of wishes to you and Mrs. Allen, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Chairman of Spiritual Life,
United Church Women of Georgia

MET:mef

Mrs. Stewart Colley
President
Grantville, Ga.

Mrs. Spann Milner
First Vice President
1109 W. Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

M[illegible] M. Hurst
Second Vice President
933 Meigs
Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. E. R. Mulcahy
Recording Secretary
2960 Hardman Ct., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. C. H. Wh[illegible]ne
Corresponding Secretary
1333 Lanier Blvd., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Martin Gruber
Treasurer
1164 Rosedale Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. John J. Eagan
Chairman, Finance Committee
1327 Peachtree Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

United Church Women of Georgia

Rec'd 6/21/56

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17,1956

Dearest Mary,

We missed you very much at our lovely tea. Your graciousness would have made it more beautiful if any beauty could have been added.

Mary be sure and bring your family to the wedding. It is early enough for the little boys to enjoy it and we will in turn enjoy the little boys and your lovely daughter.

Mary our days have been set for a tight schedule during July. If nothing happens we plan to be around St. Augustine during the retreat time. You'll understand because my good husband needs this time.

Mary I sent in the schedule for the Leadership training over the state. This year I did not include a retreat because under the rules all leadership meetings must be planed by a committee consisting of the whole committee or a correct number of people belonging to this group. I try to comply with the rules as nearly as possible and I know that you do.

I'll do all I can before the retreat to make it a good meeting. The Atlanta group will be there in number because of no meeting during July and August. I met with this group last Wednesday to plan the study for the year and tomarrow they will meet here to plan the September program.

Count on me to do all I can when I can because I love United Church Women and believe in the cause one hundred percent. Then——as always I love Mary Colley very much.

Love, Lera Patton

over!

Dearest Dorothy,

I've had about 10 letters — not coming — only one has said she might come out for the day.

I'm ready to quit, Dorothy and I'm not a quitter. I'm writing Mrs. Stevens, chm of committee, today. If Atlanta wants to run it, they ~~can~~ if care.

I know all your hints — a most of them — and I hesitate to complain but I'm sick and tired of being a President in name only. I do not believe Ellen can come to Retreat either a Sister —

Could we possibly put it off? I want to write everyone personally — I need a Retreat, but in the chapel of my soul.

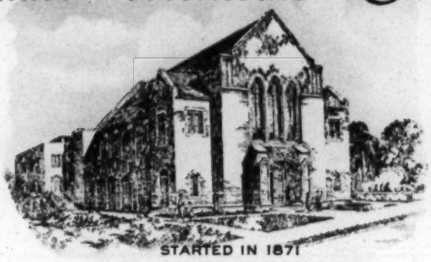
I'll await your answer eagerly.

My love

Your confused, concerned

Mary Bailey

Grace Methodist Church



STARTED IN 1871

CHARLES L. ALLEN,
PASTOR

MISS MARY HOGAN,
ASSISTANT TO THE PASTOR

458 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Rec'd June 19, 56

June 18, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

You are a sweet and lovely lady and it disappoints me greatly that I cannot be in your Retreat. I am booked solid for the entire summer and I know you will understand. If I could come I certainly would.

Looking forward to seeing you as it is a special inspiration to me whenever you are in my congregation.

Most cordially yours,

Charles L. Allen

Charles L. Allen

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Chairman of Spiritual Life
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

June 26, 1956

To the United Church Women of Georgia:

Circumstances over which we have no control make it necessary to postpone The Retreat. You will receive an announcement of the exact date and place it will be held later.

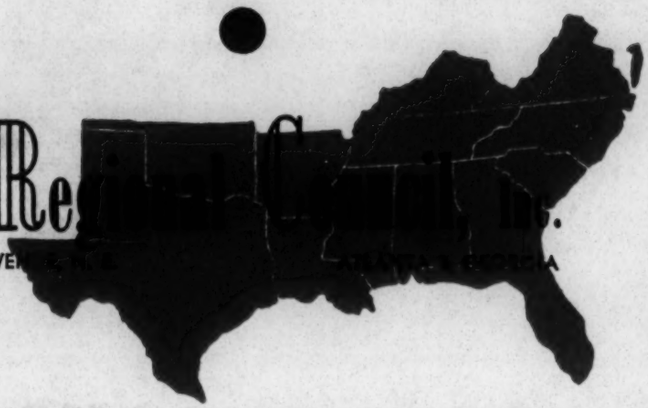
Regretting the necessary postponement, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Stewart Colley, President
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman, Spiritual Life

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. G. T. HAMILTON, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re[redacted] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

January 2, 1957

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for sending me the material on your recent work - shop. I read it with great interest and admiration.

My own feeling is that, in work with Southern women, you are dealing with the most powerful force in the South. I only wish that they were a little more vocal in public affairs than they seem to be. No doubt this will come with time.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:ejg

January 10, 1957

Mrs. Ruth Beasley Mincey
Box 872
Rochelle, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mincey:

At our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, there was a question raised as to what you could do in a rural community to ease tensions arising from the Supreme Court decision. I know that you yourself can work this out better than any suggestions that I might have to offer, but there is one very good contribution that you can make to aid us about the temper of rural Georgia. Please be listeners for us, and list statements and reactions you hear. We would like to hear from you rather quickly now, and then we ask you every once in a while to give us a report. You are working in difficult times, but your own poise and understanding of the emotions of your people and your own Christian living will surely have its effect.

With love and appreciation for all you are doing, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET/ffh

January 10, 1957

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Box 872
Rochelle, Georgia

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With love and appreciation for all you are doing, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET:[illegible]

January 10, 1957

Miss Willa Dean Lindsay
810 S. Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia

Dear Miss Lindsay:

At our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, there was a question raised as to what you could do in a rural community to ease tensions arising from the Supreme Court decision. I know that you yourself can work this out better than any suggestions that I might have to offer, but there is one very good contribution that you can make to aid us about the temper of rural Georgia. Please be listeners for us, and list statements and reactions you hear. We would like to hear from you rather quickly now, and then we ask you everyonce in a while to give us a report. You are working in difficult times, but your own poise and understanding of the emotions of your people and your own Christian living will surely have its effect.

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Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET:mm

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Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET:mm

January 10, 1957

Miss Jean Stocks
Irwinton, Georgia

Dear Miss Stocks:

At our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, there was a question raised as to what you could do in a rural community to cast tensions arising from the Supreme Court decision. I know that you yourself can work this out better than any suggestions that I might have to offer, but there is one very good contribution that you can make to aid us about the temper of rural Georgia. Please be listeners for us, and list statements and reactions you hear. We would like to hear from you rather quickly now, and then we ask you every once in a while to give us a report. You are working in difficult times, but your own poise and understanding of the emotions of your people and your own Christian living will surely have its effect.

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MET:mm

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Buena Vista, Georgia

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With love and appreciation for all you are doing, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET:mm

January 10, 1957

Miss Virginia Courtney
1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia

Dear Miss Courtney:

At our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, there was a question raised as to what you could do in a rural community to ease tensions arising from the Supreme Court decision. I know that you yourself can work this out better than any suggestions that I might have to offer, but there is one very good contribution that you can make to aid us about the temper of rural Georgia. Please be listeners for us, and list statements and reactions you hear. We would like to hear from you rather quickly now, and we ask you every once in a while to give us a report. You are working in difficult times, but your own poise and understanding of the emotions of your people and your own Christian living will surely have its effect.

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With love and appreciation for all you are doing, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET:mm

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 1, 1957

Dear Friend:

The time has come again for a Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, Southern women concerned about what is happening in the South.

Date	- -	March 1st
Time	- -	10:00 A.M. -- 3:30 P.M.
Place	- -	Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta

We do hope you will find it entirely convenient to be present, that you may add your thinking to those other people that we may find the part Georgia Methodist women can play in relieving the tensions of these days.

Please let me know if you plan to be present. You will receive another letter later giving you further details. Please put this date on your calendar.

We have travel expenses for those from out of town.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Fellowship of The Concerned
Southern Regional Council

MET:fc

Thank you so very much for including me, but a previous engagement prevents my attendance.
Best regards for a grand day.

Nell J. Turner
(Mrs. Thos. E. Jr)

Dr. Brewer
4 7 56
51

February 1, 1957

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick
First Methodist Church
Athens, Georgia

Dear Dow:

Each year since the Supreme Court decision, we have called together the Church women leaders of both races and three faiths for a Workshop on our southern problems. This I will do in each of the southern states following the South-wide Workshop of October 30-31st.

The Georgia Workshop will be March 1st from 10 to 3:30, in the Ladies Parlor of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church. My real purpose in writing to you is to ask if you will be with us at this Georgia Workshop and give to us the same message you gave at our Methodist Interracial meeting last week. We really need you, and it will be a wonderful contribution you will make to our Workshop.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

Of course, your expenses will be cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

February 5, 1957

Mrs. L. J. Bahin
410 Rugby Avenue
College Park, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bahin:

You will see from the enclosed letter we are to have our Workshop for Georgia women on the current issue of human relations here in the South. I hope you will find it convenient to be with us, and I would appreciate it very much if you would either phone in to the Southern Regional Council, or send a note to me at the Southern Regional Council listing the women of Georgia from your denomination who would happen to be your area officers in the field of human relations. Then we shall send them an invitation. You will note from the letter that we will pay the expenses.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director, Women's Work

MET:fc

February 5, 1957

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Armstrong:

On March 1st, from 10:00 - 3:30, I will have together Church women leaders over Georgia, with some few from labor, in a Workshop on the Supreme Court decision. I would like so much to have you give the essence of your paper or your paper in full on "The Scientific Approach to Human Relations".

This will be a new approach to them and will be most appreciated. We will want our presentations to come early in the morning, and the rest of the time will be devoted to the Workshop. I would say we would need this about 10:40. I sincerely hope you can arrange your schedule to do this for us. It will be a real service, not only to the women, but I hope to their Communities when they go back home. I was deeply impressed with your article and wish to thank you for giving it to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Diredtor, Women's Work

MET:fc

February 5, 1957

Mrs. John D. Broadmann
1061 Wesley Drive, N W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Broadmann:

Enclosed you will find a notice of the Workshop we will have on March 1st. I would appreciate it if you would give me a list of area women of your denomination over the state whom you feel should be at this Workshop. We would send them an invitation, and also have funds to pay for their travel.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc
Encl.

February 5, 1957

Mrs. J. O. Cobb
214 Brown Circle
Smyrna, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Cobb:

Enclosed you will find the notice of a Workshop for Georgia women March 1st. In this connection, I would like it very much if you would send me a list of your area Chairman over the State that should come to this meeting. Of course, we would send them an invitation and also have funds for their travel.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc
Encl.

February 5, 1957

Mrs. William C. New
610 Jefferson Avenue
College Park, Georgia

Dear Mrs. New:

Pursuing further our conversation about the Workshop on Human Relations, I am sending you a copy of the letter that has been mailed out. I have you listed to lead our Worship the opening hour of 10:00 am. Of course, I understand you will let me know later if something will prevent your being with us, but here's hoping nothing will.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,

MET:fc
Encl.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FRED E. SMITH
BOX 499
BRUNSWICK

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. WADE P. HUIE
422 HEARD ST.
ELBERTON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LUTIAN R. WOOTTON
ROUTE 4, ROCKINWOOD DRIVE
ATHENS

TREASURER
MRS. KIRTON W. KING
P. O. BOX 1322
ROME

HISTORIAN
MRS. GEORGE W. NALL
1215 RAWSON
ALBANY

The Women of the Church, Synod of Georgia

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

SPIRITUAL GROWTH
MRS. EMMETT BRANNON
108 WOODCREST DRIVE
ROME

WORLD MISSIONS
MRS. W. H. EDWARDS
CHICKAMAUGA

WHITE CROSS
MRS. C. B. RHODES
2219 OVERTON ROAD
AUGUSTA

CHURCH EXTENSION
MRS. J. B. MACK
698 BUTTON ROAD
ATLANTA

INTER-GROUP WORK
MRS. J. O. COBB
241 BROWN CIRCLE
SMYRNA

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. L. S. TERRELL
RTE. 3, BOX 50-R
COLLEGE PARK

STEWARDSHIP
MRS. HENRY BRUNKHURST
2337 WILLIAMS ST.
AUGUSTA

ANNUITIES AND RELIEF
MRS. DAVID R. NIMOCKS
437 BRENAU AVENUE
GAINESVILLE

GENERAL FUND AGENCIES
MRS. CHARLES WATT
602 N. DAWSON ST.
THOMASVILLE

COLUMBIA CIRCLE
MRS. J. B. GREEN
4 FAIRFIELD PLAZA
AVONDALE ESTATES

HOMES
MRS. PIKE L. HUTCHINS
STATHAM

PRESIDENT
MRS. J. SWANTON IVY
ROUTE 4, ROCKINWOOD DRIVE
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Smyrna, Ga.
Feb. 6,1957

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly-

The notice of the Workshop to be held March 1st at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church came today and at your request I am sending the names of both white and Negroes,who are working with the Intergroup Work Committee in Georgia for Presbyterian, U.S. Church.

Mrs. Thomas D.Paschal -1732 McLendon Ave.,N.E.,Atlanta
" Leslie L.Blair -504 Whitlock Ave., Marietta
" M John M.Alexander - 972 Oakdale Rd.,N.E.,Atlanta
" J.A.Nisbet - 194 Hoard St., N.E.,Atlanta
" W.J.Smith - 672 Campbell Circle , Hapeville
" Isabelle Brooks - 126 Chappell Rd.,N.W.,Atlanta
" Leon Daniel -263 West Lake Ave.,N.W.,Atlanta
" Doris Spears - 154 Chewning Way,Decatur
" Steve Reynolds - Commerce
" M.H.McKnight -1017 Georgia Ave, N.Augusta,S.C.
Mrs. Paul West - Rt.2 , Acworth
" W.B.Clemmons - 1214 Wildwood Ave.,Columbus
Miss. Bessie Lewis - Darien

Sent letter 1/11/57 TC

These meetings are always so helpful and I hope some of these women will attend.Mrs. Ivy,the President would be interested,I feel sure, unless she is too involved. Sincerely,

Anna Beall Cobb

CAMP HIGHLAND, R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA. PHY WHEATLEY BRANCH, 599 TATNALL ST., S. W.

Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Y.W.C.A.

February 8, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Fellowship of the Concerned
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dorothy:

I am sorry I will not be able to attend the meeting March 1 but I expect to be returning from the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare in Savannah.

I thoroughly enjoyed your last Workshop and regret my inability to attend this one.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mary Kate

Mary Kate Duskin,
Executive Director

MKD:lh

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

MRS. LEIGHTON M. MCCUTCHEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS MARY S. QUIDOR
TREASURER
MISS EVELYN L. GREEN
SECRETARY, PROGRAM DIVISION
MISS JANIE MCCUTCHEN
DIRECTOR, CHRISTIAN GROWTH
MRS. BEN KNOX
DIRECTOR, PUBLICATIONS
MISS ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
DIRECTOR, LEADER DEVELOPMENT
MRS. H. Q. HUIE
DIRECTOR, MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

February 8, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 1st addressed to Miss Jenkins, which has been received in her absence from the office. Miss Jenkins has been away on sick leave, but we are expecting her to return to her desk on February 19th and she will be writing you promptly to advise if she will be able to attend the meeting on March 1st about which you wrote.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. P. W.) Mae Smith

Secretary to
Annie Tait Jenkins

2-1-57

Dear Mrs.Tilley,

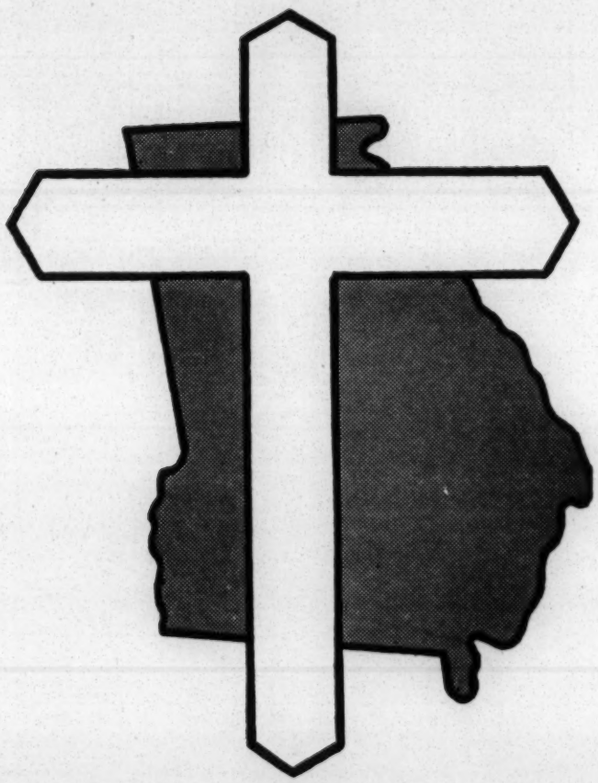
It will not be possible for me to be present for the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned as we have here an important meeting that requires me presence.

Most cordially,

Nellie Bailey

Mrs.E.M.Bailey

The United Church Women of Georgia



Newsletter

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 1 FEBRUARY, 1957 No. 1

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen, 3785 No. Stratford Road, N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Edward L. Askren 170 Laurel Forest Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Paul Pfuetze, Athens, Georgia
RECORDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. Hugh H. Harris Box 686, Emory University, Georgia.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. Legh Scott 406 Third Avenue, Rome, Georgia
TREASURER:	Mrs C. C. Sapp 519 Pine Avenue, Albany, Georgia.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"Under God's guidance - an informed Christian service" is the theme for this administration. Your president, grateful for your cooperation already expressed and shown by so many, would still be too overwhelmed with a sense of inadequacy to work efficiently if it were not for a consciousness that we can, indeed, do all things through Christ, who strengthens us all.

The emphasis on making ourselves informed Christians has come about because of the often-expressed sentiment by many of us that we felt we did not really know much about many of the sociological problems facing Georgia Christians today. Many of you have told me that you feel you do not know what Georgia's prisons are really like; others have commented on the well-known connection between crime and mental health - or its lack.

After such a conversation with friends, last summer my husband said one day, "Why don't you church women really study Georgia's prison system and inform the rest of the state of your findings?" When, soon afterward, our retiring president, Mary Colley, sent me a clipping and an article from The Spokesman, (a little magazine issued by the inmates of Georgia's state prison in Tattnall County) with the comment that she wished we might follow up the request of the prisoners "that Georgia church women study the prison system of our state and the theory and practice of rehabilitation", it seemed, truly, as if God were leading us all in a definite path.

The connection of the prisons with the study of the mental health situation seemed obvious; so a committee has been set up with subheads to cover the related fields. This will enable us to carry on the splendid work of rehabilitation which you United Church Women of Georgia have done at Milledgeville and at the same time broaden the scope to cover study of the underlying causes of the situation.

The committee heads for this special project are:

Committee for Georgia Institutions
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, General Chairman
1106 Virginia Ave., N. E., Atlanta

Committee for Penal Studies
Mrs. Frank J. Henry
2097 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E. Atlanta

Committee for Mental Health Studies
Mrs. E. Rex Neely
1714 W. Sussex Rd., N.E., Atlanta

More committee members from all over the state are needed. If there is a woman in your council whose interests and abilities fit her to serve on either of these committees, please notify Mrs. Suddeth at once. We are eager for this to be a state-wide project.

God being our guide, we can learn more about the needs in our state and what we, as Christians, can do about them. Let us pray together for that guidance.

Evelyn Smith Owen
Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

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Mrs. Stewart Colley, Chairman of World Day of Prayer, asks us all not to forget what The Church Women for February calls "the biggest day in the year" - March 8. The theme is "Who Shall Separate Us?"

Our first obligation is to pray for this great Day of Prayer; then to work for its observance by everyone in Georgia.

****

Mrs. Hugh H. Harris (Box 686, Atlanta) who is Publicity Chairman for the state, would like to have the names of all publicity chairmen of local councils so that she can coordinate our newspaper coverage. Presidents, please send these names to Mrs. Harris.

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PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

THE GEORGIA CONCLAVE
OF
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN!

ROCK EAGLE CENTER
EATONTON, GEORGIA
APRIL 2-3.

INSPIRATION INFORMATION RECREATION

This is our retreat - with new emphases. Put it on your calendar. It is a must for all Georgia Church Women!

****

Mrs. L. L. Austin, 1174 Zimmer Dr., N. E., Atlanta has been appointed Purchasing Agent for all furnishings for the day rooms and ward rooms at Milledgeville State Hospital. Please get in touch with her if you are ready to buy furnishings.

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Note that Mrs. C. C. Sapp, 519 Pine Ave., Albany, Ga., is our new treasurer. Send all money collected for Milledgeville State Hospital to her.

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THE BULLETIN BOARD (CONT'D)

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Please send reports of what your Council is doing for Mental Health,(with clippings, pictures, etc.) to Mrs. W. B. Suddeth,1106 Virginia Ave.,N. E., Atlanta.

****

Chairmen of all committees: send items of state-wide interest to Mrs. Bolling Gay, Editor of News Letter, 3042 W. Pine Valley Rd., N. W.,Atlanta. This is your news letter! Use it to reach the eye (and ear) of Presidents and other U. C. W. leaders over the state.

****

PLEASE NOTICE a very important new recommendation of the Finance Committee which was passed at the annual meeting on January 25. It reads:

"The Finance Committee recommends that all fund-raising plans for the State Council be submitted to the Finance Committee for clearance."

Mrs. J. J. Eagan, Chairman of this committee, says that this rule, which is now a firm policy of our State Council, will save confusion and embarrassment for us all; and she reiterates her request that it be strictly observed by all individual members and all local councils.

****

NOTATIONS FROM GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

JUNE 2-7:SECOND ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE, Lambuth Inn, Lake Junaluska, N. C. The Southern office of the National Council of Churches will sponsor another Ecumenical Institute. Registration fee is $5.00. For additional information contact the Council office.

KOINONIA FARM: Many Christian groups in Georgia have become disturbed over the continued violence against the members of the Koinonia Farm community. Your attention is called to the enclosed statement made by the Executive Board, GCoFCs, on January 31, and also, the editorial appearing in The Atlanta Constitution, February 2nd.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM: The GCofCs has worked hard to interpret the program to the churches of Georgia and to encourage participation in the work of Church World Service by gifts of money and clothing. Contact Council office for additional information.

MILLEDGEVILLE PROJECT TO BE CONTINUED. The program for furnishing "Get Well Rooms at Milledgeville State Hospital and bringing outside entertainments to the patients will be continued. We earnestly hope the splendid cooperation received in 1956 will carry us on to greater participation, and by additional councils, in 1957.

New emphases for 1957 are: (1) Promoting a drive for the building of an inter-faith chapel on the grounds of the Milledgeville State Hospital, which will lead to establishing a full program of spiritual counseling.

(2) Setting up local central committees for stimulating action on mental health problems at the community level.

(3) Promoting needed reforms in the entire structure of Georgia's penal system.

Further information on specific plans will be announced later.

CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA MEET A CHALLENGE.

By the time this news letter comes to you, it may be that the final word will have been spoken on the controversial "Unwed Mothers" bill. It may be that an amended form, with fewer objectionable features, will have been passed. If it is still pending when you receive this letter, your Legislative Chairman, Mrs. Walter Stancil, urges you not to cease your letters and telegrams to your legislators, asking them to vote against the bill.

Seldom in our time have the Christian Women of Georgia been faced with such a challenge - a challenge which hundreds of you have met with courageous letters to the men in our legislature. We are all aware of the intent of the bill: commendably, to cut our large welfare expenditures; but many have observed that in doing so, the bill will do grave damage to the lives of thousands of misguided young girls and completely innocent children.

It is on that account, as well as the fact that the bill strikes at results rather than causes, that the church women of Georgia have arisen so solidly against it.

Alert newspaper editors all over the state have spoken out against the bill. Eunice Ginn Adams, in the Cartersville News, says, "In the early days of the nation, one of the great writers told the story of the unwed mother thrown into jail for her hour of sin and for a life time branded with the scarlet letter while the other party in the sin walked in freedom among the best in society.

"There seems to be irony in the situation that in this far away day we would try to resort to the same method to correct one of the evils of our day by con-

demning the unfortunate mother and child.

"This time the purse strings of men and women are affected and so we 'cry' out, 'Put her in jail!' the first thing. All of us are aware that something ought to be done to prevent prostitutes from coming again and again to Welfare Boards and demanding support for their illegitimate children.

"The question keeps coming to my mind: is the only solution to the problem to make laws that would force the mother to wear a Scarlet Letter for life while the other guilty party goes scot free?"

If your own newspaper has carried a strong editorial on the subject, please send it to the editor of this news letter so that she may quote from it in a subsequent issue.

LATE NEWS FLASH!

"HOUSE DOWNS SECOND UNWED MOTHERS BILL. Vote is 90 - 82 to indefinitely postpone substitute." - Atlanta Journal - February 13,1957.

CHURCH WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN A FORUM

The year 1957 witnesses the beginning of what may well become a great power for action on behalf of public betterment in our state: namely, the Women's Legislative Forum, sponsored by the Georgia League of Women Voters. With the consent and approval of the Governor, the League of Women Voters invited practically every state-wide Women's organization, including, of course, the United Church Women of Georgia, to send two representatives each to the forum each Tuesday morning while the Legislature is in session. The forum is held from 9:00 to 10:00 A. M. in a room of the Capitol; and there each Tuesday morning, beginning on January 15th, several Legislators have come to meet with the women representatives to answer their questions about actual bills before the Georgia Legislature during this session.

The women, who represent, according to League's estimates, at least 50,000 women, have been asking some very intelligent, sharp questions, indicating not only a desire to know, but a considerable degree of background study before they convened.

Since most social philosophers (and others who <u>think</u> about public affairs) feel that all progress in human betterment depends upon the educating of the public conscience, this forum, which will reach indirectly so many thousands of Georgia women, may well have a far reaching effect.

The women who have represented your organization thus far are:

Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville, Ga., retiring State President (who presided at the first forum).
Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Atlanta, Member of National Board.
Mrs. Sheffield Owen, Atlanta, new State President.
Mrs. Calvin Moser, Atlanta, Legislative Co-chairman.
Mrs. Paul Pfuetze, Athens, Georgia, Second Vice President.

The organizations which have sent representatives are:

Woman's Medical Auxiliary Assn. of Georgia.
Young Women's Christian Association of Georgia.
Parent-Teacher Association of Georgia.
Georgia-Farm Bureau Woman's Committee.
Georgia Home Demonstration Council
Georgia State Home Demonstration Club
United Church Women of Georgia
Georgia Federation of Women's Club
Georgia Federation of Republican Women
Catholic Women of Georgia
Pilot Clubs of Georgia.
Georgia Association of Women Lawyers
Georgia Federation of Business & Professional Women
Georgia Council of Jewish Women
Georgia Association of Democratic Women
American Association of University Women

KOINONIA FARM

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES EXECUTIVE BOARD, in session on January 31, voted to join with the Executive Committee of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA in endorsing the following statement:

> We have been deeply grieved to learn that a group of our fellow Christians in one of our Georgia communities has been subjected to continued harassment and violence and we commend the action of the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association in condemning this use of violence. We therefore strongly endorse the following resolution passed by this ministerial group in connection with incidents against persons and property of Koinonia Farm:

"RESOLUTION

We deplore and condemn the use of violence in any form against property and/or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others. As Christians and citizens we hold the right to disagree with others concerning their beliefs without forcing their agreement or yielding ours.

We further condemn lawlessness in any form and call upon every citizen and the forces of law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties, and lives of others in our community, state and nation. In these difficult days in which many nations and people look to these United States for moral as well as political leadership, it behooves each citizen - and especially each Christian - to assert positive efforts to strengthen the cause of civic righteousness."

Copies were sent to:

The Honorable Marvin Griffin, Governor of Georgia.
Sheriff Fred Chappell of Sumter County, Georgia.
The Editor of the Americus Times - Recorder, Americus, Georgia.
The President of the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association.
(Rev. Edward Carrouth, Lee Street Methodist Church, Americus)

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, February 2,1957, carried the following editorial:

Violence Has No Place In Sumter's Problem

Action is long overdue in halting violence aimed at the Koinonia Farm at Americas.

The controversial project in recent months has been the scene of two dynamitings and two shootings. There also have been mysterious fires in the area.

Church leaders and others are duly concerned. The Georgia Council of Churches has passed a resolution approving the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association's action in deploring the violence.

If the farm is violating the law it should be closed by legal means. If it is operating in compliance with the law it should have the law's protection.

Violence serves no useful purpose in any event. Such strong-arm tactics merely weaken the state's prestige at a time when it is trying to attract new industries, solve its education problems and to progress generally.

Hoodlums who perpetrated the lawless deeds in Sumter County should be brought to justice.

If the county cannot handle the situation, the state should.

The Christian Century,Nov. 7,1956,carries an article entitled: "The Crises At Koinonia."

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Plan For:

Central Committee on Problems of Mental Health in a COMMUNITY

WHY:

Mental Illness is the Nation's NUMBER ONE Health Problem.
The Patient in EVERY OTHER hospital bed is a MENTAL PATIENT.

6% of the people of the USA are MENTALLY ILL; they need CARE and TREATMENT

94% deserve -- 1. PROTECTION against ILLNESS.
2. OPPORTUNITY for MAXIMUM PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT.

Such a situation demands MAXIMUM EFFORT at the COMMUNITY LEVEL.
CO-OPERATION is the Answer!

POOLING of Resources to make a direct attack upon the multiple phases of the problem is an EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUE.

A DEEP CONCERN of the CHURCH is to attack this Problem which so VITALLY AFFECTS every phase of living in our COMMON SOCIETY.

HOW:

1. Chairman of Mental Health of the local COUNCIL takes INITIATIVE.

2. Invites LEADERS to set up a CENTRAL COMMITTEE on MENTAL HEALTH.

REPRESENTATIVES from

- Ministers Associations
- Denominations
- Mental Health Association
- Parent-Teacher Association
- Red Cross
- Public Health Workers
- Visiting Teachers
- Public Welfare Workers
- Public Officials
- Press, Radio, T. V.
- Probation and Law Enforcement Officers
- Mental Health Chrmn. of Civic and Service Clubs.

WORKING TOGETHER we may ACHIEVE a GREAT CHRISTIAN WITNESS OF COMPASSION and INTELLIGENT GUIDANCE to PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT.

WHAT:

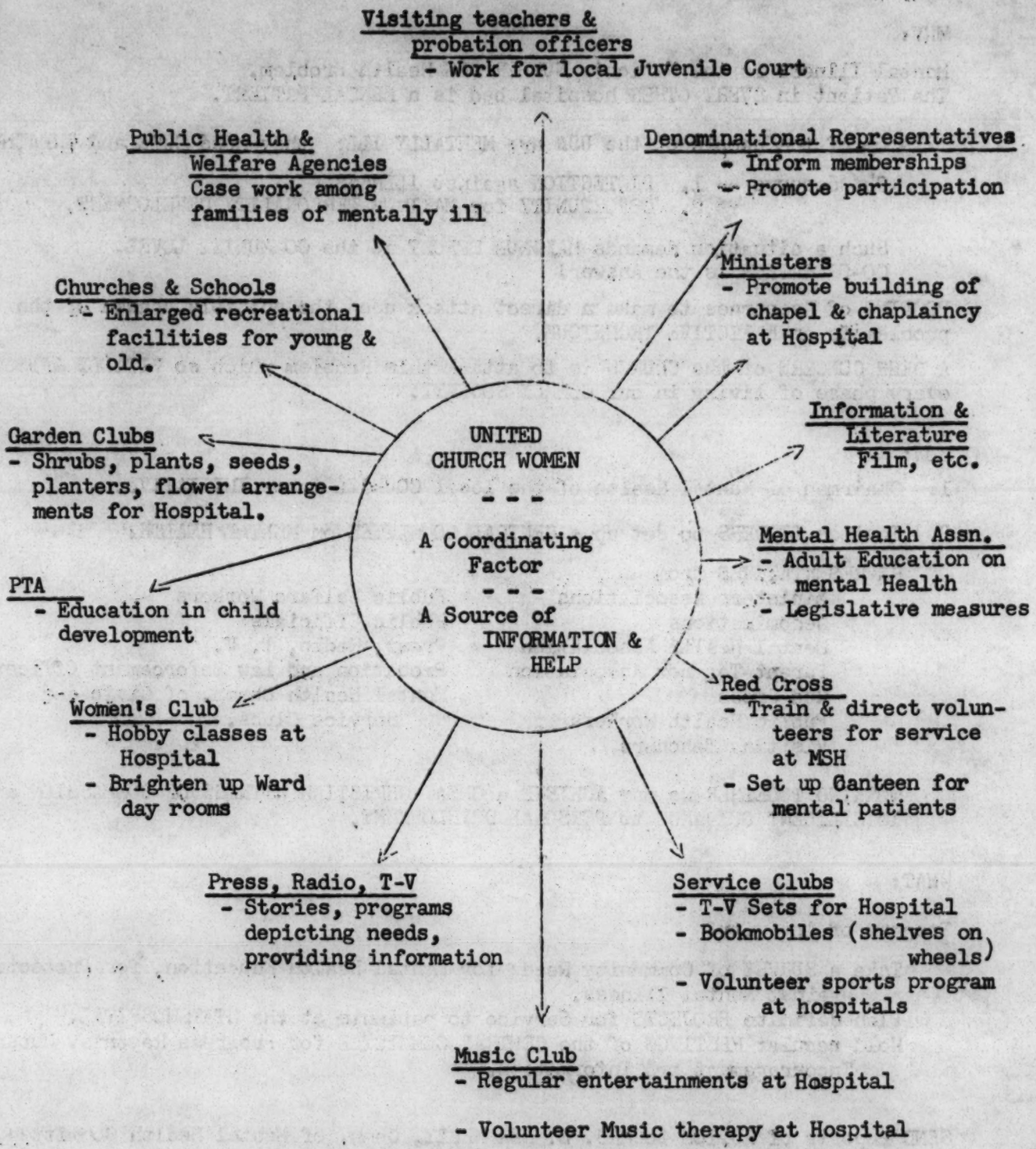
Program of Activity:

Take a SURVEY of Community Needs for Mental Health Education, for Protection against Mental Illness.
Plan definite PROJECTS for Service to patients at the STATEHOSPITAL.
Hold regular MEETINGS of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE for Progress Reports, Mutual Encouragement and Information.

SEND reports of ACTION to MRS. E. REX NEELY, Chmn. of Mental Health Committee, 1714 W. Sussex Rd., Atlanta, Georgia.

SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

C - H - A - R - T



MENTAL HEALTH Everybody's Business - A Place for Everybody to Work

NEW LIST OF LOCAL PRESIDENTS.

ACWORTH	Mrs. E. M. Bailey	206 Dallas St., Acworth, Ga.
ALBANY	Mrs. R. C. Randle	310 Flint Avenue, Albany,Ga.
ATHENS	Mrs. Howard Smith	321 Hampton Ct., Athens, Ga.
ATLANTA	Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale	1168 Cascade Ave. S.W.,Atlanta,Ga.
AUGUSTA:	Mrs. P. W. Rice	2223 Kimberly Dr.,Augusta, Ga.
CARTERSVILLE	Mrs. J. Herbert Jones	Cassville Rd., Cartersville,Ga.
CLAYTON COUNTY	Mrs. John H. Scott	R. F.D.1, Riverdale, Ga.
COLUMBUS	Mrs. John Harten	1708 Starke Ave., Columbus,Ga.
CONYERS	Mrs. N. E. Freeman	Conyers, Ga.
COWETA COUNTY	Mrs. C. D. Bohannan, Sr.	Moreland, Ga.
DALTON	Mrs. C. B. Fall	107 N. Hamilton St., Dalton,Ga.
DEKALB COUNTY	Mrs. N. Howard Bradley, Jr.	2212 Azalia Cir. N.E.,Atlanta,Ga.
GAINESVILLE	Mrs. John Jacobs	1105 Green St. Circle,Gainesville
HAMPTON:	Mrs. Leon Van Devender	Hampton, Ga.
MACON	Mrs. Thomas E. Turner	270 Vista Cir.,Macon, Ga.
MARIETTA	Mrs. Steve Tumlin	449 Hickory Dr.,Marietta, Ga.
OCONEE COUNTY	Mrs. J. A. Butler	Watkinsville, Ga.
ROME	Mrs. Bryan Jolly	210 Leland Ave., Rome, Ga.
SAVANNAH	Mrs. Samuel L. Varnadoe	633 E. 45th St., Savannah, Ga.
SMYRNA	Mrs. Rex L. Ruff	Concord Rd.,Rt. 4,Smyrna, Ga.
ST. SIMONS	Mrs. Nelson T. Niall	Demere Rd., St. Simons Island,Ga.
TRI-CITY	Mrs. W. B. McClary	130 Lyle Ave., College Park, Ga.

DENOMINATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

1. A. M. E. (Mrs. E. C. Bennett, 614 Thomas St., Waycross, Ga.
   (Mrs. S. L. Greene, 1212 Fountain Dr. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

2. A.M.E.Z. Mrs. Rufus Clement, 691 Beckwith St., Atlanta, Ga.

3. C. M. E. Mrs. Neva J. Dennis, 115 Church St., Elberton, Ga.

4. Congregational - Mrs. H. Y. Sears, Pearson, Ga.

5. Disciples of Christ - Mfs. Frank Davis, 2157 Valley Brook Rd., Decatur,Ga.

6. Episcopal - Mrs. Lester Quattlebaum, 570 Milledge Ave., Athens, Ga.

7. Greek Orthodox - (Mrs. Jim Petkas, 301 Robin Hood Rd.,N.E. Atlanta 9,Ga.
   (Mrs. Harry Tassopoulos, 821 Maynard Terrace, S. E.
   Atlanta 16, Ga.

8. Lutheran: Mrs. C. K. Derrick, 539 Ridgecrest Rd., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

9. Methodist - (Mrs. Arthur Styron, 262 Peachtree Hills Ave.,NE,Atlanta, Ga.
   (Mrs. Scott Edwards, 501 E. 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

10. Presbyterian - Mrs. J. Swanton Ivey, Route 4, Athens, Ga.

11. Salvation Army - Mrs. Major Paul Thronburg, 1239 Cloverdale Drive, S. E.
    Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. T. Bolling Gay
3042 W. Pine Val. Rd., NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N.E.,
Atlanta
Ga.

April 8, 1958

Mrs. Arthur Styron
262 Peachtree Hills, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Martha:

I spoke to you sometime ago about Deaconess Anna Hall and your Conference program. You will remember that I suggested you get Dr. Brawley to bring her to Newnan to represent Clark College. She has been voted as the most outstanding alumnus of the College.

I am sure you have seen her from time to time wearing her deaconess bonnet and at all meetings of the Central Jurisdiction.

She is a woman of national fame in our church. Our Woman's Division named the new woman's dormitory at Gammon for her.

She was the first Negro woman missionary sent to Africa or anywhere else by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.E. Church. There are two churches in Africa that bear her name.

When Governor Tubman of Liberia was inaugurated, he brought her to his country to be present.

She will not talk much but it will be of interest to our women.

Love,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

MRS. LEIGHTON M. MCCUTCHEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MRS. MABLE C. MORLEY
DIRECTOR, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
MISS ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
ASSOCIATE, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

April 10, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Just a note to say thank you for your confidence expressed in your letter of April 8. We will share with you anything of significance that comes out of the meeting of the General Assembly the latter part of this month.

With loving appreciation,

Sincerely your friend,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ/s

April 8, 1958

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
Board of Women's Work
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
341-A Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Miss Annie Tait:

Your letter really caused me to have grave concern for the church in general. I agree with you, we must not do anything that would bring about abolishing your Division of Christian Relations in the Board of Church Extension. Let us wait quietly until the General Assembly is over this month and then see what might be done.

All through the years you have given me words of encouragement and I am deeply gratified.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

MRS. LEIGHTON M. MCCUTCHEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MRS. MABLE C. MORLEY
DIRECTOR, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
MISS ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
ASSOCIATE, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It has been sometime since we have written to you and we do want to acknowledge receiving that material which you were kind enough to send to us.

In talking over this whole proposed project with the Program Department in which department all service activity is centered and by which department it is directed, it has been decided that we do not plan now to enter into such a project as our outlined to you. There are several reasons for that. First of all, we have lost some momentum by waiting this long to reach a decision because the study in 1957 was good background for such a project. During these three months women of the churches where we might have entered into such a plan have become very much engrossed in the on-going study program and for that reason I say we have lost some momentum. There are other reasons, however, that are primary and that it is not deemed expedient at this time nor even wise to enter into such a project. There are quite a number of important matters of grave concern coming before the General Assembly meeting in April in Charlotte. Many overtures that would just abolish entirely our Division of Christian Relations in the Board of Church Extension, some that are critizing very severely the programs of this Board and the Board of Christian Education and other things that seem to be rather critical of what some of us are seeking to do and believe it is the thing that should be done at this time by Christian people.

All of this may seem backing down a bit in the light of what you and others of your own denomination have done; however, that is the decision that has been reached and we believe that it is the thing to do at the present time. This is something that will not be dropped out; there must be something that Presbyterian women can do and will be doing and we hope that there will be a time not too far off when just such a study and activity project may be proposed to selected groups.

I will keep this material which you sent although changes may come about before it is needed here in our office. We look to you, however, for keeping current information about such matters and it is a great comfort to know you will continue to spearhead efforts to take into these areas Christian ideals, Christian teaching, and Christian practice.

With appreciation and loving good wishes,

Cordially your friend,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ:gwf

May 19, 1958

Mrs. Stewart Colley
Grantville, Georgia

Dear Mary:

There are some things that have weighed heavily on my conscious for many weeks. They are the answer to your letter; the answer to Vera's when she told me the terrible story of her husband; and the note of thanks to Norman Manning for sending for me for the meeting. At last I have written to Norman and now to you.

Your request for material on United Nations came when I was away from home. When I received it your date had passed. This is just about what has happened with Vera's letter. This year has been a very full year for me. Four trips to New York, a trip to Mississippi, Alabama, Augusta, Rock Eagle and the Methodist Assembly at St. Louis. As you can see, my correspondence is read by me long after it is received.

I wanted to tell you this at the conference but when I saw you it was at the time you were disturbed because Stewart had not come to the meeting, and I did not stop you then.

With a heart full of love to you always, I remain

Sincerely,

DT:lec

Dorothy Tilly

May 19, 1958

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston, Georgia

Dear Penelope:

Your letter for some help on Christian Social Relations for your district laid on my desk while I was attending the Assembly of Methodist Women, and I read it after your district meeting was over. I am sorry.

With love and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

May 22, 1958

Reverend F. O. Shelnutt
1611 Mimosa Drive
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shelnutt:

The Tillys are still thrilled over your interracial meeting Monday night. It was like a "shot in the arm" to both of us.

We were impressed by the very frank questions of the Negroes present and the sincerity of the white laymen. Dr. Cook of Zion Church is really a minister and statesman. We were very impressed with him.

Our greatest joy was in you and Mr. Campbell. There is a lot of hope in our church in the courage and social vision of our younger ministers.

You asked about the trouble at Albany. It grew out of a political campaign. The mayor and councilmen had been most cooperative with the group. Taxi Smith, a Talmadge follower and a race-hater, ran against the mayor and ran on a hate campaign. Your group is not in this position.

Please accept the thanks of the Tillys for the privilege of being with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

May 22, 1958

Mrs. Clayton Calhoun
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Blake Craft was in the office of Rev. Bruce Wilson of the Georgia Temperance League last week. Mr. Wilson said Blake was disturbed about the study "In Every Place A Voice" the women of Augusta had had and he stated he was writing a rebuttal."

I am not sure who or what he is going to "rebut" - the teacher or the book. I know you will appreciate this funny information, as it may have been you that did the teaching.

Love and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lcc

May 28, 1958

Dr. Malcolm Calhoun
Presbyterian Center
341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

All of us of the various denominations owe the Presbyterians very much for their steadfastness and leadership in the realms of justice and brotherhood.

Everyday Mr. Tilly and I read carefully all the news that was reported from your Assembly. We breathed a fervent prayer of thanksgiving when the news came that the opposition did not win. Much of the victory, we know came from your patient and careful guidance through the years.

The final decision on church property ownership won by your denomination in the Florida case, was really a victory for all denominations.

Accept our thanks and congratulation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Board of Church Extension

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

HOME MISSIONS · EVANGELISM · NEGRO WORK · RADIO AND TELEVISION · CHRISTIAN RELATIONS

PATRICK D. MILLER, Executive Secretary

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN
Secretary

Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

May 29, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your nice note. There are many encouraging things happening today and, as you say, they are the result of the efforts of all of us who believe in and work toward a more Christian way of life.

With all good wishes for you and Mr. Tilly, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm P. Calhoun

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN

MPC/ept

June 11, 1958

Mrs. Edwin R. Watson
1197 Jackson Springs Road
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Watson:

I understand that you are interested in getting the release of Mrs. Ingram and her children. I want you to know that I am also interested.

I am giving you the names of two Macon women who are officers of United Church Women of Georgia: Mrs. M. W. Romar, 1017 High Street; Mrs. Thomas E. Turner, 270 Vista Circle, and also the name of Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Georgia. Mrs. Hardy has been in on the case from the beginning.

One other name that I would suggest is Mrs. Emmett Johnson. She is on the faculty at Wesleyan and lives out in Macon.

Hoping your efforts will bring the release of these three people whom I feel should never have been in prison, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly but signed in her absence)

June 11, 1958

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
341-A Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Annie Tait:

I am just back from Tuscaloosa where I spent a day and an evening at the school let by Mrs. Andrews. I came away more deeply impressed than ever with her efficiency and her strong christian convictions.

Congratulations to the Presbyterians for having such a wonderful school and such a capable leader to handle it. Congratulations are also due to you for the glorious way in which things came out at the Assembly. If it had been otherwise, it would have been a blow to all of us. As it is now, all denominations of the South can take hope and courage that a battle has been fought and won.

With all best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Southeast Convention

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

REV. ANNIE R. CAMPBELL
MINISTER OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

MRS. ARNOLD SLATER
MODERATOR

MR. W. J. STRICKLAND
TREASURER

673 PIEDMONT AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE: TRINITY 4-2558

June 30, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I was making a copy of the enclosed to keep, since we have only one copy in the office files, and I thought it might be useful to you sometimes.

Sincerely,

Monty Albright

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright

Published July 11, 1955
St. Petersburg Times

I AM GLAD THAT I AM WHITE BUT...

(By the Rev. Robbins Ralph, Supt. of Florida Congregational Christian Conference, as delivered at former pastorate at Church-by-the-Sea, Madeira Beach, July 10.)

THE UNFINISHED AMERICAN REVOLUTION

"I'm glad I was born white, since this is a white man's world. There are lots of reasons. I can go into any kind of a store, for example, a clothing store and be fitted for a suit. My wife can try on a dress in any shop in any city in the country. We can board a bus or train or boat, if we can pay for the ticket, and we can occupy any seat that is available, and no questions asked.

"I'm glad I am a white man. I can go to any theatre, and choose my own seat. If I were a Negro, I could not do that. I enjoy baseball, and when I go to Al Lang Field, all I have to have is one dollar and I can enter the main gate and go anywhere I choose in the great shaded grandstand. The Negroes have to sit on bleachers out in the sun. I'm glad I'm a white man.

"I'm glad my children have the privileges and advantages of freedom. The public schools that have been open to them are fine schools. They could attend any private school or college in the country to which I could afford to send them and for which they are intellectually qualified. They may choose their own careers. They may apply for any job in the country, and the only requirement is that they have the ability to perform the work. And that they be white. I'm glad my children are white, since this is a white man's world.

"One of mysons turned out to have a good deal of musical ability. He specialized in the clarinet. He played with the High School orchestra, then the St. Petersburg Symphony orchestra and worked up to first clarinet. When the road show "South Pacific" came to St. Petersburg for a week, they needed a clarinetist and he played with their orchestra and earned as much in a week as I earned in a week as minister. We were proud of him. And glad he was white. If he had been a Negro, he could have played in the Negro High School band - and that is good - but not in the city's symphony orchestra or in "South Pacific".

"I'm glad our family is white, since this is a white man's world.

NOT ALTOGETHER GLAD

"And yet I'm not altogether glad that I'm a white man. There is something on my mind. Since this is a white man's world, I rather naturally get the impression that I'm better man than the Negro. More intelligent, more cultured.

"Take the matter of money, for example: I know how to use money fairly wisely. I don't spend it as fast as I get it, and then go on relief when it is gone. I don't own a television set because I can't afford it. I don't drive a Cadillac because, for my money, there are other values in life more important. But the Negroes who live in tumble-down shacks have forests of TV towers over their quarters. They love to drive flashy and powerful cars. Their cultural scale is obviously lower than mine. Or so I am tempted to think.

"And yet, something bothers me. It just happens that I like to live in an adequate and modern house, set on a spacious, landscaped lot, in a pleasant neighborhood. How do I know what I would do if this privilege were denied me? How do I know what I would do if I had to live in the narrow confines of a crowded slum? If it were impossible for me to go out and buy, or build, or rent the kind of a house I like? If I could not go to the better churches, could not spend my money at the better theaters, could not play gold at the country club? I imagine I'd get a television set as soon as I could manage the down payment. Would I be able to keep up the payments? I don't know. If a white mandand I work together in a certain place and the employer has to let one of us go, I'll be the one laid off. I can't be sure of the future anyway. I might as well enjoy TV while I dan. And if they have to take the set back to the store, so what?

SYMBOL OF SUCCESS

"And as for the Cadillac. This is a white man's world. And in the white man's world, a Cadillac is a symbol of success, achievement or power and prestige. Since I happen to be a white man, there are also other ways in which I can satisfy the urge to be somebody; other ways in which I can prove myself successful. I don't need a Cadillac. But if these other avenues were closed to me, if I could not have a good house to live in, if I could not hob-nob with the best people, if I could walk through the hotel dining room as a waiter but not as a diner, if I could go out on the Municipal pier with a broom to sweep the floor but not with a pole to catch the fish, if my wife could go into the homes of the rich and elegant to serve tea but not to take tea--you know, I think a Cadillac might be tempting.

"No, I'm not altogether happy about being a white man in a white man's world. This world gives me the impression that I'm a better man. But the horrible and disturbing thought is that I may be wrong! The cards are stacked in my favor. The comparison is not fair. Maybe I'm an inferior person, and don't know it.

"And I'm not entirely happy about my children being white. I suppose, like any fond father, I thought my boy was the best clarinetist his age in town. But how do I know? There were hundreds of youngsters who never had a chance to show. Maybe I'm unconsciously afraid that I'm not a better man. Mabe I'm not really sure my boy is such a superior musician. Maybe I'm afraid a black boy might beat him out. Is that why I'm glad he's white? May God have mercy on me.

"We went to see "South Pacific", even though the price was steep. It was worth the price of admission just to hear one certain song in that play...a song that goes like this:

"You have got to be taught to hate and fear,
You've got to be taught from year to year,
It's got to be drummed in your dear little ear, -
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught to be afraid
Of people whose eyes are queerly made,
Of people whose skin in a different shade,
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught before it's too late,
Before you are six or seven or eight,
To hate the people your relatives hate;
You've got to be carefully taught."

(From "South Pacific", Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein II,
Copyright - Williamson Music, Inc.)

"We white people have been taught, carefully taught, by the culture in which we live, that we are the superior race. It has been drummed into our deal little ear until we believe it. The only trouble is, it just possibly isn't so.

"No, I'm not entirely happy about being a white man in a white man's world. There is something gnawing on my conscience. It is on my conscience that I and my sort are depressing my brother and his children. His children can't go where mine can. His children can't do the things my children can do. There are doors that close. When we elevate ourselves by stepping on the colored race, by the same act we send the colored race down. When we deceive ourselves into notions of innate and God-given superiority, by the same token we sometimes force upon the Negro a sense of inferiority which dooms him to live way below his best. If he is sensitive (and he is human), something gets crushed. Why fight against a stone wall? Why push in where you obviously are not wanted? You can always go back to shanty-town, the television, the Cadillac. For excitement and adventure you can always turn to moonshine liquor and the bolita game.

I AM RESPONSIBLE

"And I am the white man who send him there. I am not altogether happy about myself. My conscience is boethering me. May God have mercy on my soul.

"I love this church, and the people in it. I love them very greatly. Could I come to church some Sunday morning with a Negro friend and could we worship quietly together? I don't know. We had better be doing some thinking and some praying about these things.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

"Last Monday was Independence Day, the 179th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. We look with pride on the struggle carried on by our spiritual ancestors in the founding of a nation freed not only from foreign domination but freed from a caste-ridden nobility, freed from the over-lordship of an aristocracy born above the common man. We need to be reminded that less than two cneturies ago, in most of the world, 90 percent of the people, regardless of race, were thought to be unworthy to be educated, unworthy to vote. People like you and me, children like yours and mine, were not tood enough to go to school, at least with the silk-clad children of the aristocrats. It was folly to think of educating common people like us. What was the point of it? What did we know about the finer things of life? Your ancestors and mine were born for the heavy work, the dirty work, the servile work. We had no business aspiring to greatness or achievement in art or science or music or business or politics. It would only spoil our usefulness to let such notions get into our heads.

"But we repudiated that kind of thinking in this country. This was to be not a rich man's country, not the aristocrats' country, but the common man's country. But it is still a white man's country. The revolution is not yet finished. The struggle for freedom, for justice, for equality of opportunity is not yet won.

At present, it is till a white man's country, the American Negro being today where all our ancestors were 200 years ago, where all women were 100 years ago. We do not well to boast of freedom until the last battle has been fought and won.

"If I happen to be white, I want to be a Christian. The Christian part of me is restless and unhappy and guilty and ashamed. The Christian part of me will not be at peace until this is not a white man's country, nor a black man's country, but God's country. For all men are His children.

"I beg your pardon if I have spoken in such a way to disturb your thinking. I beg God's pardon if I have not."

December 12, 1958

Mrs. John Correll
11 Demorest Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Correll:

Enclosed is your report of the meeting of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" October 16-17, 1958, at Clark College. We thank you very much for the use of it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec
Enclosure

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College Park

WINDER:
MRS. MARK DUNAHOO Winder, "

West Pt - X Waycross - mrs. W. B. Smith
1701 Danora Dr.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Colley

"Fair Oaks", Grantville, Georgia

1/24/59

Dear Dorothy

I have written you one letter, but I'm not sure I mailed it.

Never have I appreciated true friendship as much I did yours when I read "my report" you made for me - "My cup" can overflow with love and appreciation for the depth and realness of your love and loyalty.

Count on me always to "stand by" when needed in the cause for which both of us are working.

I wrote Bishop Moore and asked him to sign the manifesto. He did not answer so I wrote him again. He answered my second letter say he agreed with every word in it, but he felt he must be "close to all" the people in times like this –

I love you –

Dorothy

Mansfield

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 3, 1959

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston, Georgia

Dear Penelope:

You may know that I regret deeply that the dates for Georgia's Fellowship of The Concerned Workshop comes on the last afternoon and evening of our Jurisdiction Convocation. It just could not be helped--all denominational meetings - not just Methodist - had to be taken into consideration.

The school situation is serious and we could not afford to wait until summer.

I know you possibly can't be with us, but I can more easily inform our own of what happens than I can other groups - so will let you know.

I regret so much that I will not be able to hear Bishop Raines on the evening of the 19th.

Sincerely,

Dorothy -

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

lec

Dear Dorothy
I hate to miss both this workshop and the Conference. I wish it could miss Sept. Lake Retreat but have already promised my at Rock Eagle. I also feel so bad by that I have children. I do feel so bad all the time! I feel I am a failure at fundamental Christian values. Sincerely Penny Lupton.

Feb. 7, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I shall try to be present at the Feb. 19 meeting. We have a new president for Ga.-S.C. from the Convention of the South Her name is Mrs. Helene Douglas, Dorchester Center, McIntosch, Ga. She replaces Mrs. Sadie Burroughs of Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Douglas knows you. She is an exceptionally fine person. It would be well for her to come.

Mrs. James T. McAdams is still our white Ga.-S. C. president. 787 Berkeley Ave. N.W. Atlanta. Mrs. Edw. Askren will be our incoming president next summer.

SOUTHEAST CONVENTION OFFICE
673 PIEDMONT AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sincerely,

Annie Campbell

Mrs. John T. Patton
President
1745 West Wesley Rd., N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. E. K. Beckett
First Vice President
803 Frazier Street
Marietta, Ga.

Mrs. C. C. Sapp
Spiritual Life
519 Pine Street
Albany, Ga.

Mrs. John J. Eagan
Finance Chairman
1327 Peachtree Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale
Treasurer
1067 North Pine Knoll Dr.
Macon, Ga.

Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr.
Leadership Education
170 Laurel Forest Dr., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

United Church Women of Georgia

February 9, 1959

Dear Fellow Board Member:

I know you are looking forward, as I am, to the splendid opportunities of service awaiting us as we work in United Church Women.

You have already received a communication telling you of a Workshop which will be held in conjunction with a meeting of the "FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED". Your letter gave you the plans of the meeting of Thursday, February 19th. On Friday, the 20th, our United Church Woman Workshop will begin at 9:00 A. M. in order that we may end promptly at lunch time.

As you know, our theme this year is "CHRISTIAN FREEDOM". In the light of this theme we are trying to search for ways of developing and understanding it through active participation in our various departments of work. The first part of the morning session will be an orientation of officers and their particular job. This will be followed by Workshops in the four departments, i. e., PUBLIC RELATIONS, CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS, CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS, CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS, with a special one on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP. All of this work program must be undergirded with spiritual emphasis, so there will be a place on the program for help in this area.

Remember! Your expenses will be paid -- accommodations at the hotel for the night of Thursday, February 19, travel and meals. Therefore, we are looking forward to seeing you on February 19--20.

If it is utterly impossible for you to come, please send your best representative, since we need ALL our members in this training session.

In the Service of the Master,

Laura M. Askren

(Mrs. Edward L. Askren, Jr.) Chairman
Leadership Education

LMA:s

2-10-59

Dear Mrs Tilly - I am planning to attend the meeting on Feb 19th. May I bring 2 others with me - both exceedingly interested & concerned. - & both very able leaders in many organizations. I think we shall not be staying overnight, but if it is better not to add to those attending do let me know.

Louise Pfeiffer

February 13, 1959

Mrs. Paul Pfuetze
710 Oglethorpe
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pfuetze:

Thank you for your card. Yes, by all means bring the two women you suggested.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 27, 1959

Mrs. G. S. Colley
Colley Farms
Grantville, Georgia

Dear Mary:

I am leaving for Indianapolis but came by the office and found your letter. It is a most distressful situation. You are one of the best "Portia's" in the South.

I believe if you went to Newnan you could get them out as you have done in the past. It is a very satisfying thing to know that those in trouble in your part of the country can come to you knowing you will do your best to help out.

I am sorry that I did not see you in Athens because I wanted to find out about Stewart, Jr. I do hope things are going well for you, for you have had so much to bear, but you bear it all bravely.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

C. S. COLLEY, Sr., President

STUART COLLEY, JR., Vice Pres.

Colley Farms

GRANTVILLE, GEORGIA

4/25/59

Dear Dorothy

A most distressing thing has happened here - 2 no Negro boys - about 20 and 23 - have been accused of "seeing" 2 prostitute white girls - One of the boys Joe Hardaway has a fine record and always has been a good boy. His brother, ~~the other boy~~, is married and is paying child care to a Negro girl whom he "fathered" her child -

They were in a car near the house and ~~content~~ they had a puncture when the police came by. As Jennie Belle says, they weren't even "clean enough" for any kind of date - white or colored.

Doesn't something need to be done. They are in the Newnan jail and their parents, highly respected Negroes came to me for help - Can anything be done?

Love always Mary Colley

July 23, 1959

Vera,

Just tell Hon. Jack Forrester, Director of Department of Corrections, Room 415, State Capitol, that a letter from prisoners in a camp at Madison, Georgia who desire him to send someone to investigate conditions at the camp.

You could in a nice way tell of our delight in his statement to prisoners at Buford Camp that they could communicate with him and their letters would not be censored.

You might quote from the letter enclosed. I thought at first you could send him the typed copy—but perhaps not.

Dorothy Tilly

United Church Women of Georgia

634 W. Peachtree Street

ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

August 15,1959

Hon. Jack Forrester,
Director of Department of Corrections,
Room 415,
State Capitol,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

A letter from prisoners in a camp at Madison, Georgia has come to my attention. It is very distressing to me and I am sure that you too will be concerned.

I was delighted with your statement to prisoners at Buford Camp that they could communicate with you and their letters would not be censored.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter and trust that you will give it your immediate attention.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) John T. Patton , President UCW of Ga.
1745 West Wesley Road N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

JUL 2 1959

01134,

U 7

June - 28 - 1959
Madison Va

Dearest Friends
we are asking for some Help
From you all. We have try every
way to get Help and we was
told to Call on yoall; So if its
any way that yoall can help us,
Please do. We are Prison here at
Madison Va Being Beate up
and mistreate under this Cruetreatment
here under this Warden. Being white
aloose the heads with Stick and every
things Else a gods Can get His hands on;
we dont get Enought food here some
Days to Worke on we Worke from
Sun to Sun; and Just as fast as we
Can; then the Boss Day we aint
done a Dam things all day; then

hell. Says I going to you niggie in the Dam Hold. now here is how the Warden got this fix up; he tell the gods to fisk at them niggie and put they asse in the hold and he will do the rest and here is what he mean. he will send in Bad reports on you and that will keep these Prison from getting out as you all so that; and he refuse to give the Boys a transfer to a Better Camp. We Boys have longe time in Prison and willing to try to make it; if we just could get to a Better Camp or ~~Exchange~~ in warden here we would like to move if you all would get intoch with Mr. Forrester at the Board this is at atlanta try to get him to send a investigation down here

to talk with us; we have try
to reach him But; have not been
able to reach him at all. So
if its any way you all can
help us Please do.

Service — Fidelity
Devotion

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 22, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Att: Miss Tilley

Dear Miss Tilley,

We are sending three representatives to the Forum being held at the Glen Memorial Building on Sept.24th and 25th. Unfortunately, we are involved with our own workshop and Board meeting on those two days and therefore cannot have greater participation. Our dates were set up by District way in advance and we were unable to change it.

Looking forward to future meeting with you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Mrs I. Wilen

Mrs. I. Wilen, President
B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

CW/BK
Copy to:
United Church Women of Georgia
634 W. Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Hampton, Ga
Oct. 23, 1959

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Mrs. Hardy, of Thomaston gave me one of your booklets "Why Are You Fearful". After reading it I must send you a small check to help in the work of the council.

Sincerely,
Frances Van Landingham
(Mrs J. M.)

THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

1 9 5 9

GREATER TASKS FOR GREATER DAYS

"ARE YOU ABLE," SAID THE MASTER

"LORD, WE ARE ABLE" -
Our Spirits are Thine
Remold them, make us
Like Thee, divine.
Thy guidance radiance
Above us shall be
A beacon to God,
To love and loyalty.

-- Methodist Hymnal

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this organization shall be:

To unite Church Women in their allegiance to their Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ and to the building of a World Christian Community

More and more we are realizing that United Church Women is not another organization, but is literally the women of the various churches working together on those tasks which can best be done unitedly. Together we need not be afraid to tackle the hardest problems or undertake the biggest projects because we have complete confidence in our resources of woman power, in our task and in our message, and in the God whom we are trying to serve.

Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel
8th National Assembly 1958--Denver, Colo.

To My Co-Workers in the United Church Women of Georgia:

It is with a heart full of gratitude for God's guidance and your wonderful cooperation that I come to the close of our two years together. A multitude of happy memories will stay with me, memories of your great devotion to our Lord and to our united work together.

I shall be remembering my visits in almost all of our Councils, now 30 in number; our exhausting but rewarding work together in the field of legislation; our vigorous resolutions on more than one pressing issue; our inspiring days at our two conclaves; the stimulation of our visits from Raykumari and E. Stanley Jones; special times, like the wonderful Day of Prayer in Rome and the thrilling moment when a whole church full of women in Monroe voted unanimously to form a new Council will remain forever in my memory.

I know under your marvelous new leadership you will move ahead more vigorously.

"Agreed to differ, resolved to love, united to serve"

May God be with you everyone,

Sincerely,

Evelyn Owen

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Greater Task For Greater Days

During the next two years, the United Church Women of Georgia shall seek, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to discover the dimensions of freedom and the imperatives of Freedom.

Ten years this past fall the United Nations Committee on the Declaration of Human Rights was discussing and adopting such freedoms as these:

Freedom from slavery or involuntary servitude.
Freedom from torture or cruel and inhuman punishment.
Freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention.
Freedom to move and choose your residence.

Freedom such as this is the spirit of Christ, we have been taught. Each day we are told that in times like this when tensions between people, races and nations fill the headline, the Christian Church has an unparallel opportunity to exercise its ministry of reconciliation.

This is one of the greatest challenges the United Church Women should ever want because it takes all Christians working unitedly in one common cause to bring about reconciliation. The United Church Women of Georgia has a wealth of great leadership ability. It is only as we work together we shall accomplish many things for the Kingdom of God and we shall seek the guidance of His Holy Spirit in all things.

Vera Patton

SPIRITUAL LIFE

These have been two glorious years. It has been our prayer that the Christian women of Georgia would be drawn closer together in a more common bond of work for our Master, because truly as we labor together as co-workers, we labor with God. It would be so easy just at this time to fall to the temptation that Peter suggested when he was on the Mount of Transfiguration with the Master, when he said in Mark 9:5, "Master, it is good for us to be here; and let us make three tabernacles."

We could so easily say to the Master that we would build a shrine or tabernacle to our Enthusiasm - this has been two very fine years, much has been accomplished and we're so happy here. Or, we might build a shrine to our Popularity - it would be so much easier to go along with the crowd and be popular, than to have our own convictions on the issues of this troubled day. And, we might even build our third shrine to our Satisfaction - we've done a pretty good job in the United Church Women's work, more women are becoming interested, new councils have been formed and the whole state is hearing that we stand only for the Christian ideals in our society - why go back to work for the next two years, let us stay in the Shrine of Satisfaction for a while.

But, seriously, I believe if we will listen carefully, we can hear His echo down through the ages saying - "United Church Women of Georgia go back to your homes and communities where there is so much more work to be done, communities to be cleaned up, lives to be restored and souls to be won - go back and labor on with each other and God, to help bring in His Kingdom."

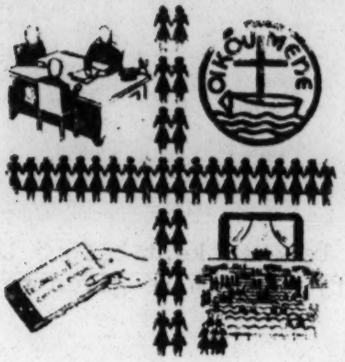
Mrs. Thomas E. Turner, Jr., Chairman

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That we pray daily for the United Nations that the delegates and those in official position in the world governments may have divine guidance as they work for peace and world brotherhood.

(2) That we continue to give prayerful thought and use our influence and efforts against the practice of racial and religious intolerance being used to further political campaigns, secure places of prominence or gain favors and profits of any kind.

(3) That since there are approximately half the folk in Georgia who are unchurched that the Church women continue to pray that these may be won and enlisted in His service



I. Administration and Finance

A.

The financing of the program of United Church Women has common elements, whether national, state, or local. This financing can become a means by which money becomes a constructive force in the building of a world Christian community. Raising money is not an end in itself, but the means to an end.

BUDGET

1959

Quota to National Organization	$ 1,250.00
Stationery (including envelopes, letterheads, mimeograph paper)	100.00
Stamps	75.00
Office Equipment	50.00
President's travel to National Board Meeting	125.00
Travel for other representatives to National Board Meeting	75.00
Rent, telephone and office secretary's salary	780.00
Literature	75.00
	$ 2,530.00

B. Fellowship Fund

We recommend that the Fellowship Fund be ever kept before the women of the State by having a part of every program be given to this announcement:

The Fellowship Fund consists of extra gifts by persons interested in the work of United Church Women. It may be as little as five dollars per and as much as one can give. There is no limit.

This fund is over and above the regular contributions made to local and State organizations. It supplements these contributions to make all the work possible that is needed to be done.

The Fellowship Fund really needs one hundred thousand dollars a year and is administered directly from New York . Any one who can and will evince an interest in this extended help is asked to send the check directly to United Church Women, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mrs. W. R. Gruber

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

II. Christian World Missions

There must be a rebuilding between the soul of man and the heart of God. Communism has been a powerful factor in the breaking down of communion between the human and the divine. However, we have had our part in the process, too. Our prayerlessness, our Biblical illiteracy, our neglect of worship and stewardship, plus our ambitions for wealth and social prestige, are just as effective as communism in destroying the bridge. We must make it our purpose to lift the whole human situation above the political and military level into the dimensions of religious faith.

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg
Eighth National Assembly--Denver, Colorado

A. 1959 Committee

Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville, Ga.
Mrs. John B. Tate, 2312 Dartmouth Road, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. C. H. Whetstone, 1333 Lanier Blvd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

B. With the increasing growth and maturity of the churches planted through the modern missionary movement, new demands are made upon the Christians of the West to find challenging and imaginative ways to develop a "partnership in obedience under God"; therefore

We recommend: (From Handbook and 8th Assembly)

(1) We engage in serious study of the Christian world mission today in denominational and interdenominational groups such as summer conferences; to provide similar study opportunities for the total membership of the churches.

(2) We become informed concerning denominational policies governing the recruitment and appointment of missionaries, and to challenge dedicated and well equipped young people for home and overseas service.

(3) We encourage the continued support of overseas work of the churches of the United States of America, understanding that increasingly the use of gifts and the designation of personnel will be determined by the overseas churches.

(4) We encourage all church women to develop a personal sense of mission, recognizing that all that is done at home becomes a part of the witness of the Church to the world.

(5) We recognize the tremendous responsibility of American Christians who travel or live abroad for making a consistent Christian witness and to urge that they prepare themselves for such witness.

(6) We urge all interested Church Women to attend the Fourth Ecumenical Institute for Christian leaders to be held at Blue Ridge Assembly, N. C., July 19-24, 1959 -- "Our Unity in the Church" will be the theme.

The Purpose of the Institute is to manifest oneness in Jesus Christ as Divine Lord and Savior; to strengthen understanding and promote cooperation among denomination; to find ways of doing things together as churches and church people, to provide inspiration, fellowship, and ecumenical education.

Workshops tentatively schedules are: International Relations, Community Relations, Christian Missions in Tomorrow's World, Town and Country Churches, Educational Evangelism, and Youth Activities.

C. World Day of Prayer

We recommend:

(1) That the local chairman order World Day of Prayer material early in the fall, and assign responsibilities to the members of her committee.

(2) That the governor of the State and Mayors of towns and cities be requested to proclaim the first Friday in Lent as a day of prayer.

(3) That all efforts be made to give full publicity to the Day:

(a) Posters in church and business houses
(b) Window displays in stores, banks and libraries
(c) Calls to Prayer cards distributed in churches, stores, hospitals, local theatres, bus and railroad stations
(d) Spot announcements on radio

(4) Plan services for women, children, business women at noon, and men women and youth at night.

(5) Use the entire prepared service.

(6) Send to State Chairman a report of the Day.

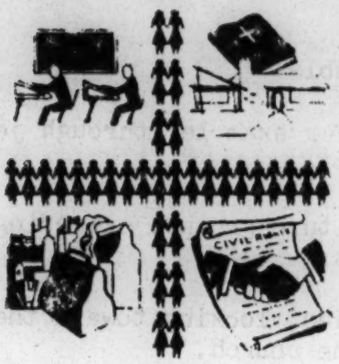
Mrs. Stewart Colley

D. Foreign Student Hospitality

Since the presence of these students in our midst is such a significant thing we urge everyone to get better acquainted with some international students:

(1) By inviting them into their homes to become acquainted with them intimately, and to participate in efforts to get them to attend the various churches, always with the spirit of understanding and helpfulness, rather than that of criticism of the religion of the student, if that happened to be something other than Christianity.

Mrs. C. M. Dunstan



III. Christian Social Relations

They that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in.

A. 1959 Committee

Mrs. N. E. Freeman, Conyers, Ga.
Mrs. Walter Stancil, Dalton, Ga.
Mrs. Calvin Moser, 530 Hillside Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2400 Edinburgh Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Cynthia R. Polychrone, 70 - 10th Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. S. F. Crank, 242 Boulevard N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

B. We Recommend: (From Handbook and 8th Assembly)

(1) That we urge the President of the United States to call a White House Conference on integration as soon as possible.

(2) That we in our churches give a positive Christian witness by working with the people in the community in which the church is located; and that we use church facilities to work toward a more inclusive fellowship rather than lend them to purposes for perpetuating segregation.

(3) To identify and examine the factors that separate particular groups from the general population.

(4) To help such groups meet their special needs and participate fully in church and community life by:

a. Fostering attitudes of understanding and acceptance without patronage;

b. Enlisting the co-operation of nonchurch agencies, public and private, to open doors to community service;

c. Making decent housing available;

d. Easing economic pressures, for example, through job opportunities;

e. Building bridges between culture groups, extending friendships on personal and group levels;

f. Sponsoring individual families, looking toward their inclusion in the fellowship of the church.

C. We urge a new understanding of the non-western world and developing nations and their needs and aspirations, and of our responsibility for helping to shape United States foreign policy which will recognize these goals and advance the cause of world peace and brotherhood. Such a policy would include creative, positive, clearly expressed, long-term objectives to build a stable world economy. This requires:

(1) Strengthening the provisions for expanding world trade.

(2) Adequate financing of economic development with increased capital through both intergovernmental finance agencies and the U. S. Economic Development Fund.

D. May Fellowship Day

We recommend:

(1) That each local Council plan now for May Fellowship Day by ordering the Packet. This year the theme will be: "How Much is Enough?"

(2) That we use our radio, television and newspaper to tell of our true fellowship by asking all denominations to participate in our fellowship.

(3) That you emphasize that half of the offering goes to the local Council and half to the State Council.

(4) That each local May Fellowship Chairman promptly send her report to the State Chairman so they may be filed in the yearly report to National.

Mrs. William Stewart, Chairman

E. Christian Citizenship

In The Glorious Liberty, Cynthia Wedel has written, "We cannot escape a sense of responsibility for our fellowmen, because we know that our Heavenly Father cares about them. We are, in truth, our brothers' keepers. It is part of this Christian responsibility to help create a society and a world in which every person has the freedom to develop his God-given talents and abilities."

The Christian Citizen, especially in our loved section of the Nation, constantly searches for the Will of God. She seeks His perfect will, but reaches toward His will "Under the Circumstances" - not to rationalize her position, but to move forward with "deliberate speed" (not bogging down, not ruthlessly proceeding) but, creating a climate of justice and opportunity for ALL.

(1) The 1959 Committee

Mrs. C. M. Weston (Chairman) 2052 Edinburg Ter., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. John M. A lexander, 441 Superior Avenue, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. Jack Bozeman, 1576 Mt. Vernon Road, Dunwoody, Ga.
Mrs. M. Howard Bradley, Jr., 2212 Azalia Cir., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. James Cobb, 241 Brown Circle, Smyrna, Georgia
Mrs. J. O. Thomas, 212 Griffin St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

We recommend:

(2) That the emphasis for the year be:

a. Public School Education - Study
Present Crisis and Preparation for Future
b. Minority Groups
c. Race Relations

(3) That in the Public School Crisis in Georgia, the Christian citizen seek the truth about Historical Background; listen for Changing Concepts in Conviction; gather Legal Facts; study the Consequence to Children of Closed Public Schools; and consider what can be done for the best good of ALL.

(4) That we accept as a guide to Christian Citizenship the following adopted at the 8th National Assembly, Denver, Colorado.

a. The Christian Citizen: registers; becomes informed; votes; expresses convictions. But, More Than That - She:

b. Studies the Christian significance of law and order and the problems involved in obedience.

c. Works to create a climate of community in which law and order will prevail.

d. Urges understanding and support of the growing concept of human rights and liberty of conscience.

e. Studies the fundamental issues involved in federal-state relations.

f. Supports the Supreme Court of the United States of America as the authority in defining the law of the land.

g. Urges more effective enforcement of civil rights legislation by the Executive Branch of the Government.

Mrs. C. M. Weston, Chairman

h. Confesses a share of guilt in the rise of prejudice which is revealing itself in intimidation and violence, works for reconciliation in the spirit of humility.

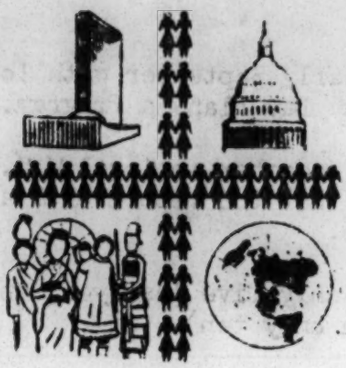
F. The Christian Family

We recommend:

(1) The activation of a committee to study the subject of uniform divorce laws for the United States.

(2) That local councils set up program for "Senior Citizens" - using "Aging in the Modern World" from Division of Geratology, University of Michigan.

Mrs. George L. Ragsdale



IV. Christian World Relations

A. 1959 Committee

Mrs. Ross M. Hoffman, 1004 Glen Road, Albany, Ga.
Mrs. Chester E. Martin, 400 Blackland Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Edgar W. Dunstan, 604 Ponce de Leon Place, Decatur, Ga.

B. Realizing that we who call ourselves Christian, who call upon God as "Our Father," and who serve Christ as our Savior and Lord must ever be mindful that the cords of love should bind us very close to our brothers and sisters around the whole world. We feel and know that it is only through our knowledge of and our interest and concern for peoples of other lands that we shall be able to bridge the gap that separates us because of differences in customs, languages, race, color and religious backgrounds. We desire always to have open hearts and minds towards other peoples - and to create here in our state such a wholesome atmosphere that our influence for better christian relations may extend beyond our boundaries out to the ends of the earth.

Recommendations for 1959:

In order to further strengthen our Christian World Relations as a part of our work, we recommend:

(1) That local councils early in the year set up a C.W.R. committee and that World Community Day chairman serve as general chairman; that this committee explore areas of service in local community, and if project is advisable, such be adopted.

(2) That names of W.C.D. chairman be sent in early spring to state chairman.

(3) That time be allocated and provision made for a workshop during annual Spring Retreat, at which time consideration be given to adoption of statewide project.

(4) That every means and media available be used to create an interest in and friendly attitude towards internationals in our midst.

(5) That state chairman communicate in early September with local chairman reference to World Community Day Plans a Program.

(6) That reminders be sent out early in December to local W.C.D. chairmen regarding reports in order that the report of State chairman may be more nearly complete.

(Mrs. Rozar wrote that she received only five last year and I have received through January 16th only ten)

Mrs. Clinton H. Whetstone

C. We urge a new understanding of the non-western world and developing nations and their needs and aspirations, and of our responsibility for helping to shape United States foreign policy which will recognize these goals and advance the cause of world peace and brotherhood. Such a policy would include creative, positive, clearly expressed, long-term objectives to build a stable world economy. This requires:

(1) Strengthening the provisions for expanding world trade.

(2) Adequate financing of economic development with increased capital through both intergovernmental finance agencies and the U. S. Economic Development Fund.

(3) Sharing of skill through U. S. and U. N. technical assistance programs with maximum use of international agencies. We urge support for the new U. N. Special Fund for Economic Development and that appropriate steps be taken when possible to expand this Fund to meet the increased need for capital for projects, including social and educational projects, not possible through existing agencies.

(4) The support of the new U. N. Administrative Services and the exploration of the possibility of establishing a world training center to prepare people for international service.

Such a policy would deal with ways of reducing tensions and strengthening world order. This requires:

(1) Continual study of the present policies of the government of the United States regarding relationships with all nations, particularly with regard to Africa, the Middle East, China and other parts of Asia, in order to create a favorable climate of opinion toward the acceptance of a new orientation and policy.

(2) The establishment of a permanent police force in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The force would be well armed, mobile, including an air arm, to the end that effective inspection and enforcement of future disarmament agreements may be realized and so that any breach would find effective and immediate punitive action through police and economic sanctions whenever necessary to the preservation of peace. This should be done so

that agreement within the framework of the UN on reduction and regulation of all arms may be attained. Work should be continued under its control for the development of warning systems against all forms of aggressive attack, for the elimination of testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons; and for the control of outer space and all scientific discoveries to ensure their use for peaceful purposes. The U. S. could further its support of the principle of peaceful use of outer space by maintaining civilian control of its agencies in this field.

(3) In areas where there are threats to international peace, there should be full use of the U.N. presence, whether in the person of the Secretary General or his deputies, U. N. Observer Corps and/or a U. N. Peace Corps and strengthened procedures for negotiation.

(From the Handbood & 8th Assembly)

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Mrs. Chester E. Martin
United Nations Chairman

1959 theme:
UNITED NATIONS - A BRIDGE TO PEACE

In studying the issues before the 13th General Assembly we realize the peace-making powers of the UN. To be sure it is better to accomplish improved relationships through an Observation Team than through the military.

One of the important lessons we have learned up to now is that peace-making is not a "hurried" enterprise, and we need to have the patience that goes along with debate in an effort to find the right answer to our tangled problems. Two things are important for church women to stress in their UN studies.

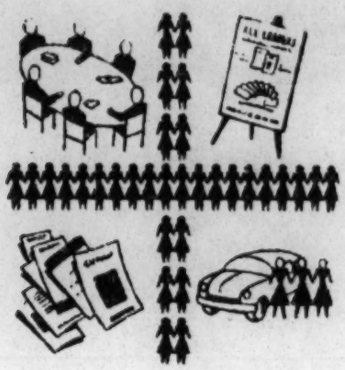
1. Be informed on the purposes and structure of U. N. and acquainted with its leaders.
2. Follow each session so that we know the accomplishments that are made. In other words, keep informed. Keep resource material coming to your local UN chairman so that she may keep the group informed.

I would suggest that the UN Chairman be known as your "World Reporter." Give her an opportunity at each meeting to have two or three minutes to tell what is going on in some specific spot in the world and how the UN facilities are brought to bear on this problem. Right now the complications in the Middle East will be furnishing interesting material for such reporting.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Challenge each member to do individual study. Use the QUESTION OF THE MONTH sent out by the American Association for the United Nations, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y. Membership in the UN is $5.00 a year.
2. Have each local UN chairman develop a library of UN materials and circulate them as you would books. Your World Reporter may have a topic at times which needs discussion. Give time in your program for this. Your group opinion is important.
3. The 33rd Annual High School Contest sponsored by AAUN will take place on March 5, 1959. Enlist some students in your community. Information may be obtained through Ann Ostergaard, High School Contest Secy., AAUN, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.
4. Do a good job of United Nations Week October 18 - 24, 1959. Get posters for your meeting rooms and public buildings. Spomsor a community program, with outstanding speaker. Time to plan for this is now.
5. Last year we celebrated the Tenth Anniversay of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is most important to church women. Make a special study of the declaration and the progress on the covenants. Nothing is more calculated to bring peace and concord to the world than to recognize and assure human rights to all peoples. No group is more qualified to influence this movement than CHURCH WOMEN.

ALL NATIONS CAN WALK ACROSS THE U.N. BRIDGE TO PEACE



V. Leadership Education

We Recommend:

A. State Areas

(1) That ten active Areas be developed in the state, each with an active leader and that a State over-all Chairman be appointed to direct the work.

(2) That a workshop be held in each Area and that they be of Spiritual basis with the work and its new emphasis be interpreted.

(3) That "A Day Apart" be held in each Area.

B. State Officers

(1) That a call meeting for all state officers to study the work and the present crisis facing the State.

C. Board Members

(1) That the 50 state Board Members do more work in study groups--

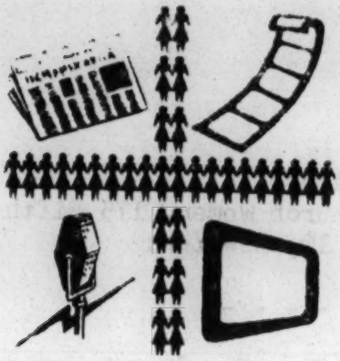
a. General work

b. Public Relations

c. The three departments of work - Special Projects

Mrs. Edward L. Askren, Jr.
Leadership Education Chairman

Mrs. Paul Phetze
Field Outreach Chairman



VI. Public Relations

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the program of United Church Women in public relations is to relate the public (men, women, youth children) to the presence and power of the Christian religion at all times. It is the further special function of this public relations program to interpret united Christian work to the entire community, religious and secular, with enthusiasm and persuasiveness, gaining its confidence and good-will, until it becomes an ally in active Christian faith and living.

A. 1959 Committee

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, 1106 Virginia Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, 1197 Fountain Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Ed G. Mackay, 489 Clifton Way, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. B. H. Nilsen, 1353 North Highland Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. C. O. Williams, West Point, Ga.
Mrs. James K. Dobbs, 1751 Flagler Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Hugh H. Harris, Box 686 Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Publicity

Having found that editors of county newspapers prefer publicity from their local people (in other words they will publish something brought to their office by one that they know), we recommend:

(1) That Presidents and Publicity Chairmen of local councils contact editors in adjoining communities that have no council, sending duplicate copies of their own publicity for special days, conclave, notices, etc. If President and Publicity Chairman do not know editors personally, work this through the local chairmen of the Women's Socities of the various denominations in the adjoining areas having no Council.

(2) All Councils near Atlanta should send noticies of meetings, etc., to Mrs. James K. Dobbs. (She will combine all these for general announcement in Atlanta papers. Because of shortage of space, Atlanta papers cannot publish separate announcements for each Council.)

(3) That new Publicity Chairmen find out from the editor the standard requirements as to form, typing, etc., for materials handed in for publication.

Mrs. Hugh H. Harris
Chairman Publicity
United Church Women of Georgia

C. From 8th Assembly, Denver, Colorado

Mrs. Jesse M. Bader, Chairman, Public Relations
Miss Leslie S. Bidwell, Director --United Church Women, 175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

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Things to do under Public Relations Dept.--(from The Church Woman)

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER--February 13, 1959

How are plans progressing for the observance of World Day of Prayer in your community: Does your check list include these items?

--- Attend the WDP committee's planning meetings.
--- Make arrangements for showing the filmstrip, The Voice of Prayer Is Never Silent, in as many churches as possible. ($3.00 prepaid, Publication and Distribution, 120 E. 23rd St., N. Y.)
--- Send stories about the Day and the projects to the newspapers.
--- Plan special radio and TV programs.
--- Send Radio and TV spots to all stations.
--- Make arrangements for church bulletins to carry full announcements of the Day.
--- Suggest to the florist that a floral display in his window would mean a great deal to the people in the community and would create interest.

POWER AND PRESSURE OF ADVERTISING AND RESPONSIBILITY TO MASS MEDIA

While recognizing the place of mass media in the American economy and culture, we believe that as Christian women we should more carefully evaluate the effects of the power of modern mass media upon our families and the peoples of the world. This calls for discriminating understanding of our role as consumers and as Christian stewards.

POWER AND PRESSURE OF ADVERTISING

We recommend that church women:

(1) Commend the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Motion Picture Association of America, American Newspapers Publishers Association, and Association of Magazine Publishers and other similar nongovernmental organizations for their effort to check excessive claims by advertisers, over-commercialism and corruptive influences in all fields of mass media.

(2) Urge that existing regulations be more strictly enforced.

Liquor Advertising

We re-affirm a resolution taken in November 1950, reading as follows:

> That we call on all organizations with like concern to join us in protesting against beer advertising on radio and TV; that each local and state council express disapproval of the advertising of beer to networks, sponsors and the FCC; express appreciation to stations not carrying such advertisements; express disapproval of liquor advertisements in magazines and newspapers.

Responsibility of Mass Media

We recommend that church women:

(1) Accept the responsibility of encouraging the best use of mass media, learning to distinguish between the good and bad in programming through critical appraisal, making known their comments, both favorable and unfavorable, to those in control of the mass media.

(2) Urge and encourage the inclusion of religious programs in radio and TV as a part of week-day scheduling.

(3) Support the efforts of the National Council of Churches to foster the production of better motion pictures by supporting at the box office pictures that are highly recommended by the Protestant Motion Picture Council.

(4) Support the efforts of the National Council of Churches to build audience for the best in radio and television programming and in particular those programs selected by the National Council of Churches.

(5) Commend the co-operative efforts of Protestant and Orthodox Churches in broadcasting through the National Council of Churches and support the united approach to the presentation of religious material in the mass media.

8th Assembly UCW--meeting in Denver

D. Radio-TV
We recommend:

(1) That all local council presidents appoint a Radio-TV chairman, sending her name and address to the State chairman.
(2) That we follow this procedure in our Radio-TV program:
   a. The State Chairman notify each local council in advance of any thing of vital interest to the United Church Women giving the date, hour and name of speaker.
   b. The president or Radio-TV chairman of local councils give information to the members and to the affiliated women's societies of the various denominations.
   c. Write notes of thanks to each TV and Radio station expressing appreciation for time allotment and cooperation of staff.
   d. Where there is no station, we suggest Radio-TV parties when these special programs are on.

Mrs. Harry Bass, Chairman

VII - INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES

I was in prison and ye came unto me; I was sick and ye visited me-- Verily, I say unto you, Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me--
Matthew 25:36,40

A. 1959 Committee -- Mrs. Henry J. Toombs, Mrs. Rex E. Neely
Mrs. L. L. Austin

B. PENAL STUDIES

Think Ugly Thoughts

Here are some very ugly facts for Georgia Church Women to think on-

In Sept. the Georgia State Department of Probations gave us their count of the dependent and neglected children and the deliquent boys and girls up to and including the 17 year olds, who had been held in Georgia jails during the preceding 12 month period. This number was 4,000.

In October the State Department of Corrections gave us a list of the names and addresses of boys and girls, none of whom are over 17 years old who served or are now serving a term in a state prison. There are 500 on this list. About half were sent up for misdemeanors which are not serious crimes. We are one of the last 11 states who send adults, let alone juvenile offenders to prison for misdemeanors.

By our last count only 7 counties in Georgia had Detention Homes for boys and girls and children waiting for disposition of their cases. Only 11 counties had juvenile courts, only 16 counties have some sort of specialized courts dealing with children's problems. It is difficult to be accurate since our reporting system is not. A few other counties have a section of the jail set aside for children and youth, some of the sheriffs will take young children into their homes instead of locking them up or make other plans for them. But in most of the remaining of the 159 counties they are held in jails. A survey of 64 county jails by the Federation of Womens Clubs last year showed them substandard in many respects usually there was a toilet and running water and that was about it.

Governor Griffin never signed the budget, making money available for the construction of 4 Detention Homes that would begin the state wide system authorized by the legislation we sponsored along with other women organizations in the 1957-58 legislature. So that was just so much wasted effort.

What's the matter with the church women of Georgia? Are we so busy building our new churches, arranging flowers on our altars, attending meetings and study groups that we can't walk around the corner to our court houses, go to see our state senators and representatives and our governor and get our children out of our stinking jails? Are we to continue sending 14, 15, and 16 year old boys and girls to state prison year after year.

The time has come to stop thinking beautiful thoughts and think about a few ugly ones - then we must

(1) Build a state wide system of Detention Homes with adequate staff and services to get the children out of Georgia jails--

(2) Expand our new state probation service to the extent necessary to provide enough qualified probation officers so our judges may place at least the youthful offenders convicted of misdemeanors on probation rather than send them to state prison--

Mrs. Adah K. Toombs

C. MENTAL HEALTH STUDIES

In the light of developments over the past two years, looking toward

(1) The appointment of a chaplaincy at Milledgeville State Hospital through cooperation with the Georgia Council of Churches--

(2) The building of a chapel on the hospital grounds by the State government, to be furnished by the United Church Women of Georgia--

(3) A program of public enlightment on all phases of mental health through cooperation with the Education Committee of Georgia Association for Mental Health--

The Committee on Mental Health Studies of the United Church Women of Georgia

Recommend: That the Committee be authorized to continue its associations with these organizations and to advance its efforts in keeping abreast with the afore mentioned developments, in order that at such a time as it feels appropriate, it may renew its efforts to contact the hospital personnel as well as the State officials, concerning the chapel and the chaplaincy at the State Hospital.

Mrs. E. Rex Neely, Chairman

D. DAY ROOMS - MILLEDGEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

We recommend:

(1) That approach be made to men in Sunday School Classes, church and friends informing them of the great need of equipping Day Rooms in the men's ward of the Hospital.

(2) That use be made of the film strip showing the Day Rooms furnished by the United Church Women. (Order from Mrs. L. L. Austin, 1174, Zimmer Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. - Note: colored picture cards made from the film of each room are available for 50 cents each from Mrs. Austin.

(3) That we use the movie (16 MM) "The Road Back," a story of the Hospital furnished free by WSB-TV.

Mrs. L. L. Austin, Chairman

ANNUAL MEETING

United Church Women of Georgia

JANUARY 22, 1960

honoring

25th

ANNIVERSARY

of

THE

Church Woman

1934 - 1959

J O U R N A L

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

JANUARY 1960

PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization shall be:
To unite Church Women in their allegiance to their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to the building of a World Christian Community.

Agreed to differ

RESOLVED TO LOVE

UNITED TO SERVE

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

At the close of 1959 and at the beginning of a new year --

'I press on toward the goal for the prize of the upward call of God in Christ Jesus'

Through LEADERSHIP - we work together to accomplish the purpose of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

To unite Church Women in their allegiance to their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to the building of a World Christian Community.

L abored to assist all the officers of United Church Women of Georgia in carrying out the plans for the year.

E ndeavored to attend all necessary meetings and to have each department meet at different times in my home.

A assisted with the plans for all meetings and with all printed materials.

D ealt with weak councils and have made plans for new councils to be organized in 1960.

E enjoyed the excellent fellowship as I visited church-women over the state. Helped in the program of education and promotion, travelling with the Caravan Team.

R eminded the officers of the United Church Women of Georgia of the many needs for personal attention to councils over the state. Being a leader for such well qualified women is like directing a great band of dedicated musicians. Each officer knows that if her job is badly done, the beauty of the music is spoiled or someone else must play two instruments. Generally speaking, each has played very well.

S hared the joy of seeing dead councils reactivated and the joy of seeing one council witness to another. Saw the loss of phantom councils. Today there are 26 strong vigorous councils.

H elped in promotion of the work of United Church Women over the state through workshops, seminars, etc. Helped in the publication of the NEWS of Church Women of Georgia. Have had many favorable comments on getting information to the people. One comment 'We feel that we are part of the state because we know everything that is going on.'

I ndicated that it was good public relations to speak to groups on the work of UCW. I have spoken to a number of churches on The Ecumenical Movement.

P articipated in the National Meeting. Participated in many school programs. Participated in the meeting of Governors Committee on Aging.

Vera Patton, President

A REPORT

Recently we have all been listening to REPORTS,--a Report To The Nation by the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower; a Report to the People of Georgia by the Governor of the State, S. Ernest Vandiver.

This is a Report to the United Church Women of Georgia about our beloved former Vice-President, Mrs. E. Kenneth Beckett, formerly of Marietta, Georgia, but now a resident of San Pedro, California.

Mrs. Beckett,--fondly called, Lois, by her close friends,--is now living in California as the Lady of the Parsonage at the First Christian Church in San Pedro. Her husband was voted a unanimous call by the California church. Rev. & Mrs. Beckett answered the call; for it meant a distinct elevation in the ministry. It also meant a reuniting of the family. One of San Pedro's most outstanding, christian, young citizens,--Mrs. Harriett Bond, accomplished mezzo-soprano soloist, and ardent civic and church worker,--is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Beckett.

Our Mrs. Beckett will be remembered as being very active in youth and women's organizations in the State of Georgia. We mention here only a few of her activities in our State. She was:

1. Worship Chairman of the Christian Women's Fellowship.

2. A member of the Cobb County Georgia Board of the Y. W. C. A.

3. Secretary of the Cobb County League of Women Voters and,

4. Vice-President and Program Chairman of the United Church Women of Georgia.

Since changing her residence to the far-west, in late May, mother and daughter have "teamed-up" in California and are making an outstanding contribution to the work of the San Pedro United Church Women's organization. Special mention should be made of the excellence of the Beckett's work on the 1959 United Church Women's Committee for World Community Day.

Presently, Mrs. Beckett, who has always been an interested friend of children and youth, is writing several stories for children.

A request has come recently from a book company asking her to write a story for twelve, thirteen and fourteen-year-old youngsters. Our beloved former vice-president plans sometimes this month to begin a book about Cappadocia and the early days of Christianity. We shall await with interest and pride A REPORT of the results of this new story-writing experience of the former Vice-President of the United Church Women of Georgia, Mrs. E. Kenneth Beckett, "away out California way."

The Writer's Note

Not only did Mrs. Beckett do an excellent job in the area of programming for the United Church Women of Georgia, but her contribution in the field of public relations, and greater still, in the realm of human relations, makes it fitting and proper it seems that this record come from a member of the Public Relations Committee.

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen

We learn through

SPIRITUAL LIFE OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

which seeks to:

Provide a medium of fellowship, study and witness;

Further the purpose of United Church Women;

Review the place and contribution of women in the faith, life and work of the churches;

Discover the role of women in interpreting current issues in the light of the Gospel.

It has been a real joy and most challenging to serve as chairman of Spiritual Life for the past year.

I have been privileged to attend all state meetings and conduct one or more worship services at each of these meetings and served at an installation service.

I assisted in planning the Day Apart State meeting - using the theme, "The Dimensions of Christian Freedom." Also have stressed the use of The Glorious Liberty, a booklet by Cynthia Wedel and available from United Church Women.

I assisted our State Chairman of the International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, to prepare a Thanksgiving Worship Service in observance of the 100th anniversary of this institution.

Mrs. C. C. Sapp, Chairman
Spiritual Life - United Church Women of Georgia
519 Pine Avenue
Albany, Georgia

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA
BUDGET 1960

Estimated Receipts:

Affiliation Dues	$ 1,110.22	
Contributions	705.00	
Leadership Education Allocation from New York	200.00	
News Subscriptions	38.00	
May Fellowship	475.95	
	$2,529.17	$2,529.17

Estimated Disbursements:

Quota	$1,325.00	
Office Rent	60.00	
Telephone	49.50	
Telegrams and Phone Calls	25.00	
Office Equipment	75.00	
Office Supplies	600.00	
Postage, Mailing Permit	125.00	
Literature	75.00	
Leadership Education	200.00	
President's Travel Expenses	200.00	
Elected Board Member's Travel Expenses	75.00	
Delegate to White House Conf.	75.00	
Triennial Fund	50.00	
Contingent Fund	100.00	
	$2,034.50	2,034.50
Not Budgeted		494.67
		$2,529.17

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 26, 1959 - January 11, 1960

Balance January 26, 1959 $ 1008.72

RECEIPTS

World Com. Day Offering, Bal. of Nov. 1958	$ 222.76	
World Day of Prayer Offering	1,751.42	
May Fellowship Offerings	465.55	
World Community Day 1959 Offerings $1,184.55; Poundage $165.75	1,350.30	
Milledgeville Hospital - Day Rooms	1,499.40	
Milledgeville Hospital - Chapel	150.00	
Affiliation Dues	1,017.22	
Contributions	728.00	
Allocation from N. Y. for traveling expenses	325.00	
Subscriptions to UCW of Ga. News	36.00	
Miscellaneous	59.93	
Total Receipts	$7,605.58	$7,605.58
		$8,614.30

DISBURSEMENTS

World Com. Day Offering, Bal. of Nov. 1958	222.76	
World Day of Prayer	1,751.42	
World Community Day Offerings & Poundage	1,350.30	
*Quota to National U. C. W.	1,222.49	
Milledgeville Hospital - Day Room Furniture	1,291.40	
Donation from UCW of Albany to Japan Univ.	50.00	
Leadership Education expenses	205.15	
Travel expenses for President, Bd. Member and Chairmen	309.98	
Refund - Affiliation dues overpaid by local council	15.32	
Literature	34.12	
Printing of Folders	62.62	
Secretary's Salary (5 mo.)	250.00	
Telephone	49.50	
Office Rent	60.00	
Office supplies and service on machine	399.59	
Postage, mailing permit	123.00	
Telegrams	31.99	
Donations, (3): $20, $5, $5.	30.00	
Miscellaneous	7.49	
Total Disbursements	$7,467.13	$7,467.13
Balance January 11, 1960		$1,147.17
		$8,614.30

*Note: $27.51 was sent by error to N.Y. by a local council. This is credited to our quota of $1,250.00

Fund Balances:

Milledgeville Hospital Chapel Fund	$ 150.00
Milledgeville Hospital Day Rooms	208.00
General Fund	789.17
	$1,147.17

Mrs. Fleming H. Ragsdale, Treasurer

REPORT OF THE FELLOWSHIP FUND

During the year of 1959 we have written many personal letters, had articles in our monthly News Letter, and tried in many ways to keep ever before our Women, the great necessity and opportunity for supporting the Fellowship Fund.

Our constant aim is to have every woman a contributor and to such we will continue to strive.

Mrs. Sue B. Sterne
Chairman

We work together through

CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS

To further the world mission of the churches of home and abroad by study, worship and witness;

To share in the churches' ministry to students from all over the world;

To share in the knowledge of the Friendship Press Books.

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER
(First Friday in Lent)

United Christians in one hundred forty countries and worshippers who, in more than twenty thousand communities in the United States, implement their prayers with offerings for interdenominational mission projects at home and abroad.

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER, 1960
(March 4, 1960)

A red-letter day for church women united in prayer in thousands of communities in the United States of America, and in 120 countries around the world. Not just another program! Make it a day of sincere and intelligent prayer for the suffering and tragedy-stricken peoples of the world; praying for a new glimpse of His power in the world - working in and through us.

As World Mission Chairman for the State of Georgia, I attended the Triennial National Committee Meeting of the United Church Women in New York, October, 14-16. The United Nations Seminar, held on October 13, gave me a feeling of the tremendous scope and influence of United Church Women that I have never before had. Meeting Mrs. Evans and other national chairmen and listening to the wonderful speakers representing this country and many foreign countries was an experience I shall never forget. It is hoped that the information and inspiration received will aid the Chairman of Christian World Missions to serve better for the State of Georgia.

Christian World Missions - continued

Much of the information received at the National Meeting will be used for various Mission Institutes. To sponsor meetings of this kind will require much effort on our part. Three such meetings have been held in the Atlanta area.

From the report of the Dekalb Council comes the following: 'From our Mission Study Institute came these projects - a $50.00 scholarship to a foreign student at Columbia Theological Seminary; $25.00 to the rural work in North Carolina; $50.00 to work in Africa; Silver Tea on U. N. Day; $25.00 to refugee family in Palestine; $50.00 to Meals for Millions.'

From the Atlanta Council, $127.77 was sent to the World Refugee Committee. This was inspired by Miss Elsie Harper when she spoke at a luncheon for United Church Women of Georgia and made such an appealing talk that it was decided to send our offering from our Mission Institute there.

The migrant work in Georgia is very little. We cooperated with the Federated Farm Bureau Women and other organizations in sponsoring the 'Christian Homemaker of the Year.' The President and Chairman of the Christian Homemaker have attended meetings.

Mrs. C. H. Whetstone, Chairman of Foreign Students and Christian Lit. and Lit. has contacted all foreign students in the state and works with the Y.W.C.A. at all times.

Mrs. Ben C. Milner, Chairman
Christian World Missions

We work through

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS

To stimulate church women to realize the interdependence of peoples and their universal hungers for bread, justice, freedom and dignity;

To study the functions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, upholding the world organization as the best hope, next to the churches, for establishing peace;

To share spiritual, material and financial aid for world relief and rehabilitation; believing that this will aid world peace.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY (First Friday in November) - Enlarges our concept of world brotherhood and helps church women to share in meeting specific needs by their offerings.

UNITED NATIONS AND THE GEORGIA CHURCH WOMEN

1959 Theme - "Crossing the U. N. Bridge to Peace"

The United Church Women have, from June 1945, shown a deep and abiding interest in the United Nations. Through our splendid coverage in the Church Woman, and the publications now available, program material is abundant, and this interest is increasing.

Georgia Church Women have reported 22 programs on UN, using the theme, 'Crossing the United Nations Bridge to Peace." All Councils reported participating in the observance of United Nations Week in their communities. Four Councils sponsored these observances in their communities. 43 churches had UN programs at their church night suppers in observance of the 14th Anniversary of the United Nations (Week of October 24th). 15 Councils made special emphasis in their study this year of World Refugees. 12 Councils made contributions to this cause; 6 through "Meals for Millions."

Every Church Woman, as well as every local, state and national group has been challenged by the growing dependence upon United Nations as a means to peace. We have watched with pleasure and pride the Assembly acts on the Middle East, and our own country's reliance on this organization. Tremendous changes are taking place in each of the independent countries and women have an important new role to play.

Christian World Relations - continued

With its 82 members, the United Nations has been extended and its worldwide significance emphasized anew. Church women have always emphasized the reponsibility of the individual citizen toward United Nations, and this is highly important, for this is our growing edge.

At this moment, we are proud that there has been a 'holding at bay' serious complications in the Middle East. This has been done through the efforts of Mr. Dag Hammerskjold and the United Nations Observer Team. The opening remarks of Prince Van of Thailand as he accepted the presidency of the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly keep ringing in my ears. His words were: "We must not forget that we have ourselves to count upon."

This I would like to apply specifically to our Georgia Church Women as they make the most of their educational opportunity in planning United Nations programs. We need, each of us, to do more study to "keep up" if you please, to present more programs, and set up a means of continuing study and action.

United Nations Day and Week will always be our special emphasis programs. However, the day-by-day followup of the issues before the United Nations and the progress being made is the best way to keep abreast of the importance of the organization and the responsibility of the individual citizen toward it.

The constant prayers of intelligent women are needed to safeguard and undergird this great organization and its leaders. Keep praying for its success. All Church Women have much to offer in these 'inner resources' and again, it is a task for the individual woman as well as the groups.

Therefore, I would like to alert all our women to devote themselves, during 1960, to the best effort yet made to be aware of, to make known to others, and to pray for the great ongoing work of the United Nations to bring PEACE to our world. Let's work until all nations walk across the United Nations B ridge to PEACE.

Mrs. Chester E. Martin
Chairman

We work together through

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

To foster an understanding of the pressing social, economic and racial issues and act responsibly for building a Christian social order;

To better prison conditions in Georgia (Children and Youth);

To help build a better state hospital program for the mentally ill;

To be more alert Christian citizens;

To maintain public schools;

To become better educated on economic and industrial relations.

MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY (First Friday in May) - Promotes Christian fellowship and calls attention to church women's role of living responsibly in their communities.

1960 -- May Fellowship Day -- "Citizenship-Free and Responsible"

This can be a day of fellowship, a day of study, a day to begin a significant plan of action.

MATERIALS ARE READY - ORDER NOW!

Christian Social Relations - continued

A. May Fellowship Day -- Mrs. N. E. Freeman, Chairman

Even as Christian Social Relations is an essential part of any church program or Christian endeavor, so it is a vital element in the work of United Church Women. Christian Social Relations is the "HOW" of Christian life upon the earth, and its manual is the Bible; with its emphasis on CONCERN FOR OTHERS. Concern for those about us is Christian Social Relations. Through its CONCERN, United Church Women of Georgia have, during 1959, reached out into many and varied fields, touched the pulse of the community, demonstrated Christianity toward people wherever they were found.

On the state level, our various committees have worked tirelessly for public school education, better legislation, the mental health program and Milledgeville, better race relations, prison reform and juvenile detention homes. Reports of these activities are detailed elsewhere.

The emphasis in local councils has been on day nurseries, youth and juvenile problems, senior citizens, rescue missions, rehabilitation, and volunteer aid wherever needed, as well as on the other statewide concerns.

May Fellowship Day with its provocative theme, "How Much is Enough," brought many groups together for stimulating discussion of community problems with well informed panel members. In several instances, the discussion at these MFD programs led to community-wide action.

Reports for May Fellowship Day came in exceptionally well; bringing much interesting information as to types of programs, names of speakers, etc. Three councils had attendance on MFD of approximately 250 and three others reported over one hundred. MFD was most generally observed with a luncheon meeting to which all churches - Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish - were invited. The offering for the day totaled almost one thousand dollars; half of which went to the state Treasurer for statewide projects.

The theme for MFD 1960 is, "Citizenship - Free and Responsible"; setting the mood for a year of preparation, exercise and experience - looking toward important elections in the fall.

We are sincerely grateful for the excellent work being done by CSR chairmen throughout the state - and for the sincere dedication of our state leaders. Many hours of

consecrated endeavor have gone into the functioning of each committee -- and through this action, the United Church Women in Georgia have made steady progress during 1959. All of the activities of 1959 will be carried on into 1960 for extended action as UCW continue to shoulder their responsibility as "responsible Christian citizens." Our prayer is that the efforts of UCW in their many fields of endeavor will have the guidance of The Holy Spirit and continue to bring forth fruit, leading the way toward much advancement on all fronts in the state.

B. Christian Citizenship

At the beginning of 1959 it was recognized that emphasis in the Department of Christian Citizenship should be:

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION - CRISIS IN GEORGIA

Our object: to serve the greatest good of ALL CHILDREN.

It was recognized that our first and greatest need was Study and preparation for the future.

I - Detailed Study

One Church made a pilot study on "The Public School Situation," through a five-program course:

(1) Religious Foundations of Concern

(2) Legal Aspects of the Situation

(3) Historical Backgrounds of the Situation

(4) Specific Problems of the Situation

(5) An Investigation - "Are Private Schools an Alternative? - Their Cost."

At the close of this church-wide study, sponsored by its Official Board, the following evaluation was made:

"The Church was concerned about the problems faced and their effect on many people; acted in good faith to try to understand the impact of the situation; showed willingness to openly discuss and learn about the situation; tried as individuals and as a group to get all the facts."

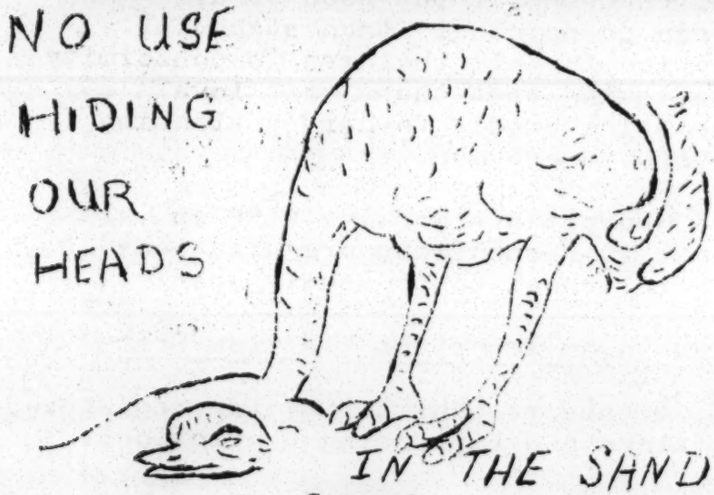
Christian Citizenship - continued

A forty-seven page report of the Study has been printed. A copy may be requested from the chairman. This program is not offered for duplication, but it could possibly help leaders to discover truth for themselves, suggesting ways of meeting their own particular need and responsibility for understanding.

The study has been recognized in local and national denominational publications, and THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY.

II - Information in a "Nut-shell"

Since it was felt that not all churches would be able to arrange for such a study, but that there was need of making responsible information available, two easily read leaflets on the subject were prepared and broadly distributed.



First

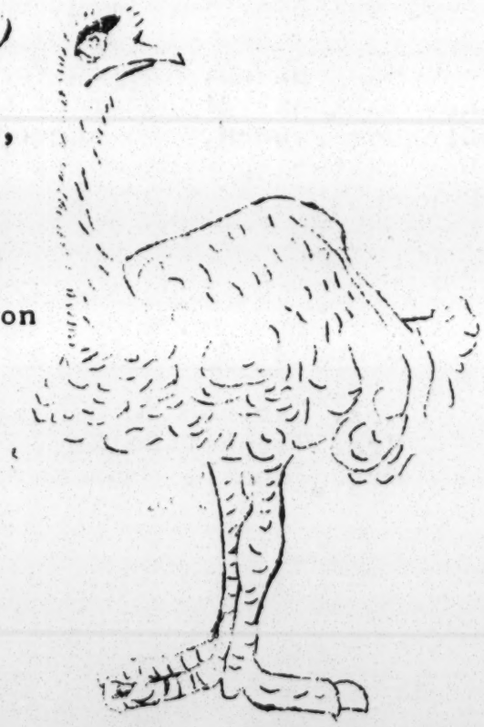
In the Spring the "Green Ostrich" leaflet - (printed on green paper) presented many facts and figures for quick information and basic understanding of the Public School Situation.

Second

The current "Blue Ostrich" leaflet, (printed on blue paper) Presents the Immediate Challenge - The Ostrich is "blue" because the Public School Crisis has not blown over. He has had to pull up for survival, and sees the only solution as:

MORE, NOT LESS PUBLIC EDUCATION

because State growth will mean MORE students who will need MORE tools of knowledge, for Moral and Spiritual, as well as Scientific living.



Christian Citizenship - continued

The Court ruling; the Atlanta School Board Pupil Placement Plan; the opportunity of the present State Legislature to change Georgia laws to permit practical compliance with Court demands - these are background.

Students of the problem are mindful of different educational situations throughout the state, but believe the needs of all can be met through honest local adaptation of some form of the Pupil Placement Law.

We have become aware of the need for mature Christian attitudes and expressions from many individuals in addition to pronouncements from committed groups.

Behind us is the good sense and considered opinion of a host of Georgia individuals as well as organizations who consider Public School closings to be unthinkable.

Ours is an especially heavy responsibility since we have a basic commission of concern for the good of all people - therefore - "we can do no other" than stand for uninterrupted public education for all children in conformity to Court requirements, believing that those most loyal to our State are those who bring credit to her by standing for obedience to the laws of God and man.

United Church Women of Georgia are working with an intergroup committee of some 10 responsible organizations concerned with keeping public school continuously open.

III - We Look to the Future in an Important Election Year

The Christian Citizen accepts responsibility for registering, becoming informed, voting, and expressing convictions.

Many of our Church Women have been delighted to meet our new national director of Christian Social Relations, Miss Eleanor French, who announced next May 6th as May Fellowship Day centering around the theme: "Citizenship - Free and Responsible." Study packets on this theme are now ready to be ordered for 50¢ for 1 or 2; 40¢ for 3 or more from:

"P. & D." - 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27

New Members of the Citizenship Department for 1960:

Mrs. Carlton W. Binns, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville, Ga.
Mrs. John D. Broadman, Atlanta, Ga.

1959 Citizenship Department members:

Mrs. John M. Alexander, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. Jack R. Bozeman, Dunwoody, Ga.
Mrs. Howard Bradley, Jr., Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. James O. Cobb, Smyrna, Ga.
Mrs. J. O. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. C. M. Weston, Chairman
Christian Citizenship Department

C. Mental Health Studies

The year 1959 will be remembered as the turning point in Georgia's mental health program. Through cooperation with the Georgia Association for Mental Health, the United Church Women have had a tremendous influence upon decisions that were made on the state level activating an entirely new and improved program of treatment and services for the mentally ill.

The Church Women are also represented on the Georgia Council of Churches' Committee on Institutional Services which sent a detailed plan for a chaplaincy program to the investigating committee of doctors known as the Schaefer Committee which, in turn, recommended to the Governor that a chaplaincy be provided at the Milledgeville State Hospital. More recently, on December 14th, the United Church Women were represented in a group of that same committee which called on Governor Vandiver and presented to him a copy of the proposed chaplaincy program recommended by the Council of Churches. The Governor agreed that a chaplaincy program was of primary importance to the hospital and would be taken into serious consideration. A most important development in this field was the establishment by the Governor of a committee to direct the building of a chapel of all faiths on the campus of Milledgeville State Hospital, with Dr. Louis Newton of Atlanta's Druid Hills Baptist Church as chairman. The church women are undertaking to assist this committee in raising funds for the building, as it is to be a gift from the church people of Georgia. Mrs. H. Eugene Williams is serving as chairman for the Church Women, receiving contributions. Dr. Newton has accepted an invitation to give the opening meditation at the Annual Meeting in January.

The many services by the women to the Hospital are continuing. Under the expert and dedicated leadership of the Day Room Chairman, Mrs. L. L. Austin, a magnificent work is being done, with 22 day rooms completely furnished to date. An

Mental Health Studies - continued

enlarged emphasis on programming is under the direction of Mrs. W. B. McClary of the Tri-City Council, who, in cooperation with Mr. Melvin George of the hospital music department, is scheduling entertainment for the patients. Mrs. McClary has already arranged for three groups to participate; one during Christmas season. She has also secured two record players and many records which have greatly enhanced the music appreciation department.

The Rockdale County Women under the direction of Mrs. N. E. Freeman are continuing to support the local Mental Health Association which they sponsored. They contributed 100 Christmas gifts to M.S.H. as did other groups throughout the state. The women in Atlanta and Tri-City assisted the Atlanta Chapter of Mental Health by hostessing the gift-wrapping center one day a week for six weeks before Christmas.

Groups of women from Tri-City, Atlanta and other councils visited the hospital during Open House Week in April and throughout the year in connection with the day rooms.

The Georgia Association for Mental Health requested permission and had printed for distribution, 1000 copies of the leaflet, "What Can I Do About Mental Health?" They donated several hundred of their leaflets which were distributed at the state meeting in September which highlighted Mental Health. The speakers at that meeting were Mr. J. R. Scanlon, Promotional Director for GAMH., and Mrs. Virginia Smythe, Director of Gerontology for the State Health Department.

Three of your officers, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Askren and Mrs. Neely, visited Mrs. Vandiver in her home at the Governor's Mansion to commend her for her interest in the state hospital and to invite her to the state meeting of UCW in September. Letters of commendation were written to Governor Vandiver, Dr. Bruce Schaefer, Dr. Venable, Dr. Rottersman, Mr. Peyton Hawes and Ralph McGill for their courageous and outstanding influence upon the mental health transformation in the state. When Dr. MacKinnon assumed his responsibilities as Superintendent of Milledgeville State Hospital, he was visited by Mrs. Suddeth, Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Neely who pledged the continued interest and cooperation of the United Church Women in services to the hospital and in educating church people as to the prevention of mental illness and the abolition of its stigma.

Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Association for Mental Health were regularly attended by your chairman as well as meetings of the Georgia Council of Churches' Committee on Institutional Services and special meetings with Judge Eugene Gunby, Mr. James O'Hear Sanders, Mental Health forums and other related meetings.

Mental Health Studies continued

The old order passeth, giving place to new; and with the coming of a new decade there is the dawn of a new era of hope seen for those who were so long forgotten. Following the commands of Christ, the women have been visiting the sick ones imprisoned for lack of love, understanding and proper care. They have ministered to many on their material needs, bringing to them a measure of light after darkness. Now at last the air is blowing fresh and clear about them and it is our prayer that we may continue to be used as instruments of God's love by combining our efforts with those of all others who are laboring for the same cause, so that soon we shall see our little mustard seed grow to such a size that it will remove this mountain of indifferance and despair. We as individuals cannot do this alone, but through our local associations for mental health, by appealing to our legislators to provide the needed legislation and then through the intelligent use of the ballot when such bills are before us, we can cause an overwhelming surge of hope and health to the people who sat in darkness. We can say with the Prophet of old, "The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light - even the Light of the World, Jesus."

Light after darkness
Gain after loss
Strength after weakness
Crown after cross
Sweet after bitterness
Hope after fear
Home after wandering
Peace after tears
Sheaves after sowing
Sun after rain
Sight after mysteries
Ease after pain

Joy after sorrow
Calm after blast
Rest after weariness
Sweet rest at last
Near after distant
Gleam after gloom
Love after loneliness
Life after tomb
After long agony
Rapture of bliss
Right was the pathway
lead us to this

Mrs. Edward Rex Neely, Chairman
Mental Health Studies, UCW of Ga.

D. Milledgeville State Hospital - Day Room Project

The year 1959 has been a momentous year for the state hospital -- Each taxpayer is part owner. The UNITED CHURCH WOMEN have an added responsibility to the patients as the investigating light has pointed out the many needs. Literally several thousand patients were active in their churches back home. These are the hundreds of forgotten people of Georgia.

This has been a year of investigation, drastic shake-ups and uncertainty for the staff and the hospital.

The Governor's interest and the improvements accomplished and expected, make a new era for the Milledgeville State Hospital. The people of Georgia are thankful for the committee of doctors and the state committee appointed by the Governor for their hours of dedicated service. Grateful thanks to the legislators and their wives who toured the hospital and saw the need. It is hoped that adequate laws about the hospital will be passed at this session of the legislature.

The state is to be congratulated for the fine new superintendent, Dr. I. H. MacKinnon. Dr. MacKinnon was grateful for the work United Church Women of Georgia had accomplished and asked that the work be continued. Dr. MacKinnon plans to make the Milledgeville State Hospital an accredited hospital and one of the best in the nation.

The state will not have any money for day rooms. All new budgeted money must go for increased salaries, new employees, shorter hours for employees and staff, for medicine, etc. Surely the United Church Women of Georgia want to see this fine Day Room Project continued.

Today the United Church Women of Georgia have furnished 21 beautiful day rooms. Over $17,000 has been spent. All furniture is bought at factory cost with 40-50% off, so the retail value is almost doubled. No one makes any profit, not even sales tax is paid. All furniture is new and in beautiful colors.

DAY ROOMS FURNISHED IN 1959

POWELL 6 is one of the new fast treatment centers. Sixty-five men use the room daily. More furniture is needed.

HOLLY 3 is used by the colored women. Furnished by Columbus, Mrs. J. Winford Martin, Chairman.

POWELL 4 Men's admitting. Furnished by Atlanta, Mrs. W. E. Letts, President

CHRISTMAS 1959 - Cash of $253.25 from Gainesville, Hampton, Churches' Circles and individuals. This money was used to add new furniture to Powell 6

ALBANY selected a room in the Whittle Building to be furnished soon by that Council.

COLUMBUS - $1,150 was sent in at Christmas-time to make the sixth room for Columbus, each room averaging $1,000.

DEKALB COUNTY - Planning a second room and a large amount has already been collected.

TRI-CITY - Is planning a second room, which will be a man's room. Mrs. Roy Drunkenmiller, Sr., Chairman.

REVOLVING REHABILITATION FUND - Must not be forgotten - this fund helps rehabilitate patients to re-establish themselves.

NEEDED - Television sets, new magazines, cook books, flower seeds, bulbs, money, and permanent flower arrangements.

AVAILABLE - Mrs. L. L. Austin to tell the story of the Day Room Project with colored slides.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That United Church Women of Georgia support Dr. I. H. MacKinnon in every way.

2. The promotion of Day Rooms be done in all councils.

3. The showing of the moving picture "The Road Back" - 16 m.m.; a story of the Milledgeville State Hospital. This is to be obtained free, from Mr. Ray Moore, WSB, TV, White Columns on Peachtree, Atlanta, Georgia.

4. More use be made of the beautiful color slides in groups to promote the work. To order slides write: Mrs. L. L. Austin, 1174 Zimmer Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

5. Each local President should appoint a Milledgeville chairman, who will be on the state committee to assist in the promotion of the Day Rooms.

6. Work for needed laws and money appropriation in order to have a state hospital second to none in the nation.

DAY ROOM PROJECT CHAIRMAN: Mrs. L. L. Austin, 1174 Zimmer Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

L E G I S L A T I O N

"MEET THE CHALLENGE OF EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP"

By: Mrs. Walter Stancil, Chairman of Legislation

In a democracy, the government is what we make it. As an individual citizen, you have great responsibility along with the privilege of freedom to make the laws.

While we hear so much of "rights" to be secured, how little emphasis is given to duties in a democracy?

Effective citizenship demands fact-finding, group discussion, study, interpretation of information, and a Christ-like approach to current issues on the local, state national, and international levels.

As a Christian, one must have the courage of his convictions.

As an individual, express yourself: (1) Register your opinion by your vote; (2) Communicate with your law-makers; (3) Help to shape public opinion for what is best for all.

Your influence is great - use it to meet the challenge of effective citizenship.

In a democracy, the individual is important. As an individual, make your influence felt so that legislation of our governmental bodies (local, state, and national) will show the impact of Christian ideals.

Group Policy and Procedure:

Besides individual concern, effectiveness in legislation can gain strength through group action.

To be fair, to conserve time, to act intelligently, to avoid high pressure groups or persons "with fish to fry", and to move impartially on legislative matters, what should be the procedure and policy of United Church Women's group?

In the local council of United Church Women, it would be fair (after study and discussion) for a group "to take a stand" on an issue, by obtaining a majority vote to that effect at a regular meeting.

In the state council of United Church Women, an individual, local council, or any committee, is urged to send suggestions on legislation to the United Church Women of Georgia, State Headquarters, 634 West Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 8, Ga.

Legislation - continued

Such suggestions on proposed legislation should be in written form and post-marked at least ten days ahead of the meeting at which they will be considered. This interval will allow time for study by officers and the legislation committee.

A state emergency legislative committee, composed of the state president, state chairman of legislation, state chairman of citizenship, one officer, and two local presidents (to be selected by the state president), shall be on the alert during sessions of the General Assembly. Members shall speak or select a spokesman on current issues already approved by the United Church Women of Georgia. In quick movement of current issues, this emergency legislative action committee would be subject to call at any time to work out action and/or initiate action on any issue to which the United Church Women of Georgia have already made a commitment.

On the national relationship with the General Department of United Church Women, our state organization will support legislation approved by the National Body. If our state organization disapproves of any particular measure which is expressed in regular meeting by a formal, negative vote, then we will remain inactive on that specific question. As a general practice, United Church Women of Georgia would endorse and support national statements and resolutions.

Group movement of United Church Women should be non-partisan; as this policy prevents entanglements. We are concerned with principles in government and not with personalities. We work for measures, not for people and parties.

In the May Fellowship Day observance, focus will be on "citizenship." Study now Wedel's, Citizenship - Our Christian Concern. In the urgency of the hour, we call attention to the "know-how" of challenging citizenship and the machinery used by United Church Women's group action.

THINK ON THESE THINGS

"A politician is a person with whose politics you don't agree; if you agree with him, he is a statesman."

Lloyd George

"God Himself dare not appear to a hungry man except in the form of bread."

Gandhi

Legislation - continued

"Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave."

Omar N. Bradley

"You cannot discuss education without discussing social problems."

James B. Conant

LEADERSHIP EDUCATION

The Leadership Education Team set as its aim for 1959 the task of strengthening existing Councils and re-activating those from whom we have had little response. As we looked at the map of Georgia, on the cover of the NEWS of the United Church Women of Georgia, we saw how our Councils dot the state, and decided that our best job could be done through area workshops to which we would invite churches from the surrounding communities.

The first task before us seemed to be that of reducing the national handbook to the local level, which we called our basic reader, "McGuffeys." While this was not an inexpensive piece of work, we did feel that it was very necessary that we have some direction sheets that were written just for Georgians and which were not to apply to Councils all over the United States.

It was imperative that we have a training session for our new members of the Board of Managers early in the year, which we did by bringing board members to Atlanta. In building this program, it was our intent to have a coordinated program by asking various chairmen to help plan the day and to see that the work of the four departments (Christian World Missions, Christian Social Relations, Christian World Relations, and Public Relations) were integrated into the interpretation. Each department chairman was given ample time with her department to discuss all the material given in "McGuffeys" and to come back for a final period of dedication to the task. Each person left with a list of thought-provoking questions to take home with her. Reports indicated that the planning was helpful and successful.

The training session workshop served as a pattern for a similar one held in Waycross where this new Council was inspired to plan for an area workshop to be held at St. Simons in June.

In April, we concentrated on deepening our spiritual resources with a "DAY-APART" held in the secluded country atmosphere of the Ewing Farm. Plans for this were also laid well in advance with much thought given to the setting. The Visual Aids chairman provided beautiful pictures, music and scriptural recordings to put the participants into a deeply receptive mood. Group singing of a devotional hymn was followed by a short meditation to present the theme of the meeting, "The Timely and the Timeless." Hoping to catch a vision of the world need, we used the Church World Service film "The Long Stride." This pictoral view of what the National Council of Churches is doing through Church World Service provided much food for thought and launched the

discussion which we called, "The Timely Stride - Taking Dimensions." In an effort to bring the group to the immediate needs of our own communities, we adjourned to small discussion groups under the title, "The Unfolding Drama of Youth - Our Responsibilities." A short meditation, "He has the Whole World in His Hands" concluded a day full of great spiritual value.

During the year, workshops were held in Marietta, Albany, Winder, and St. Simons with a caravan trip to Columbus and LaGrange. The fruits of the workshops are evidenced by the reports from Albany and Walton County where these Councils acted as leadership teams for their own communities. Albany is presenting the work of UCW over TV and for a number of the churches. Walton County gave a superb demonstration of WHO, WHERE, WHAT, AND HOW a Council works, and helped to organize the Winder-Bartow County Council on August 27. This is real development of leaders of which THE CHURCH WOMAN speaks in its section on Leadership Education.

In preparation for World Community Day and the theme, "Full Partners for Peace," an interfaith committee met to search for those deterrants in our own communities which keep us from being "full partners for peace." Leaders from the University community were asked to help to lift up the needs of the world and to challenge the group with the Christian's responsibility for meeting those needs. In a "questing" panel discussion, the local urgent problems of urban renewal, Negro aspirations, mental health and the problems of the aging, United Nations and World Community Day were all presented effectively. The meeting came to a close with a meditation entitled, "Interlacing the Strands" which pointed up the interdependence of the peoples and their problems.

Leadership Education has begun to see its mission fulfilled when members in the Councils can look at Sara Little's self check-list given in the December CHURCH WOMAN and be able to answer in the affirmative. We hope our work of 1959 has helped in your growth as a Church Woman.

PUBLIC RELATIONS UNDERGIRDS THE WHOLE PROGRAM OF UCW.

We communicate through

THE NEWS -- United Church Women of Georgia, official publication of the state organization; issued monthly except June and July. Price $1.00 per year.

THE CHURCH WOMAN -- Official publication of the General Department of United Church Women, National Council of Churches. 10 issues annually. Price $1.00 per year.

RESOURCES

Speakers Bureau

Caravans, Institutes and Seminars -- Day Apart
Helps for organizing a community council of United Church Women
Information about the council movement
Officers' and staff counseling
Program aids and materials

WRITE TO:

United Church Women of Georgia
634 W. Peachtree Street
Atlanta 8, Georgia

- -

A. Public Relations

Ten monthly issues of NEWS made history for promotional activities of UCW of Georgia in 1959.

The experiment of getting out a monthly publication has proved to be of even greater value than was anticipated. A larger number of concerned persons are saying they find the information and inspiration essential for motivating the work of the local councils.

NEWS has been credited with stimulating the apathy of some councils, with fanning into flaming zeal the dying embers of interest in others. NEWS is said to have pumped a stream

Public Relations - continued

of vigor and freshness into our several "power stations," both the old and the newly organized, scattered around Georgia. The number of subscribers has risen to above four hundred and the demands for extras are more than can be met.

Our sincere thanks to the faithful, efficient staff -- specifically for the facilities of Bishop J. W. E. Bowen's office under the guidance of Mrs. A. S. Dickerson and for the art work of Mrs. Rex Neely.

Notice is given at this point that the mailing list is regularly revised. It is suggested that prompt remittance of your dollar to state headquarters will insure regular receipt of NEWS.

Publication date is scheduled for the fifteenth of each month, except June and July. Contributed articles should reach the church office not later than the first of the month.

Your cooperation has been wonderful! We aim to please. We welcome ideas for improvement which will make NEWS more serviceable to you.

Let's all get off to a good start in this year of our Lord, 1-9-6-0!

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
Editor

B. Report of Radio and Television

All radio and television stations in the state have been contacted and cooperated in publicity for the three special days of the United Church Women.

They have also helped with all special drives and projects. Particular emphasis has been given to mental health, the penal system, and the school situation.

The work and activities of the United Nations has also been covered. A personal note of thanks has been mailed, as well as the "thank you" following the programs.

This brief report says in a few words that radio and TV have been busy 365 days in 1959 and United Church Women and their special interests have been covered throughout the state of Georgia on most of those days.

Mrs. Virginia Parker Williams
Radio and TV Chairman

THE CHURCH WOMAN

Attention Presidents:

National is asking, "Is your Council committed to help in the Church Woman Triennial Campaign to double the number of subscribers by 1961?"

Please report as to progress on Anniversary Campaign for SUBSCRIBERS to THE CHURCH WOMAN.

1. Has your Church Woman chairman been given an opportunity to speak about this on the three SPECIAL DAYS, other committee meetings, etc.?

2. Is each member of your executive board a subscriber?

3. Do you have at least one subscriber in each church in your Council?

OUR GOAL IS TO:

Double the number of subscribers - which

means that we need 600 in

Georgia!

Mrs. Ethel P. Harris
Chairman - THE CHURCH WOMAN

REPORT OF PENAL REFORM COMMITTEE

1 9 5 9

The Penal Reform Committee has for some time had as its major objective the purpose of getting the children out of Georgia's jails. With this has existed a deep concern for all the problems connected with dependent, delinquent, and neglected children in our state. This purpose still holds; however, the Committee now feels that this concern for Georgia's children in trouble is such an involved part of the whole problem of correction that it will be necessary to consider the entire penal situation of the state.

DETENTION HOME BILL.

First, a look at events of the past year is needed, to provide perspective. Largely through the efforts of United Church Women, a bill was passed by the 1959 Legislature which provided for the establishment of five detention homes for children in the state. However, the bill was actually inadequate and ineffective, because:

(1) It did not specify ways in which the money for the homes should be provided, and consequently none were ever built.

(2) It contained no requirements at all for the staffing of the homes, so that they might easily have become simply some more poorly-run jails.

(3) It would have placed the homes in communities where they were not needed, instead of placing them according to a survey which had been made.

It became increasinly clear, therefore, that some professional help was needed to provide a new approach to the problem.

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION PETITIONED.

Accordingly, (in conjunction with a similar Committee from the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs) our Committee petitioned the National Probation and Parole Association to send one of its staff members to Georgia to lead the state's citizens in analyzing and correcting our penal situation.

When it became apparent that the Association wanted assurance of the sincere interest of Georgia's citizens

Penal Reform - continued

in her penal problems, our Committee appealed to the Church Women of the state to furnish such assurance. This appeal was made by means of:

1. Four hundred letters sent to Church Women in forty communities.

2. Fifty personal calls and letters to state leaders in other organizations.

The response - in terms of hundreds of letters sent to the Association from all parts of the state - was so gratifyingly tremendous that the Association decided to send one of its field representatives to Georgia in January 1960. This representative, Mrs. Aubrey Elliott, will arrive January 25th for a lengthy stay and will provide professional skill and knowledge for the formation of a Citizens' Action Program. The Program is being aimed at both analysis and reform of existing penal conditions. The financing of this analysis and advice will be met by the Ford Foundation.

PENNINGTON ARTICLES

Parallel to these events - and seemingly providentially timed - was the series of very revealing articles by John Pennington in the Atlanta Journal on penal conditions in Georgia, which appeared in November and December 1959. Mr. Pennington had had the writing of the series suggested to him by the Penal Studies Committee of United Church Women of Georgia some time before. The present Penal Reform Committee of United Church Women of Georgia has made use of these articles in these ways:

(1) By steadily clipping and sending copies of them to all Council Presidents.

(2) By getting the Atlanta Journal to agree to make 5000 reprints of the entire series, to be bound in booklet form and to be available for distribution to Church Women.

(3) By mounting significant portions of them on large posters, to be used for display at Council meetings over the state.

PROMOTIONAL AIDS FROM GEORGIA CENTER.

Since it is clear that other promotional and informational material will be needed, in accordance with this Committee's purpose of forming a body of public opinion, contact has been made with the Georgia Center for Continuing

Penal Reform - continued

Education in Athens with a request for their professional services in creating visual and auditory aids for use in Councils and church groups over the state.

MEDICAL AUXILIARY INTERESTED.

Contact has also been made with the Women's Auxiliary of the Medical Association of Georgia, and it seems likely that this organization will join with the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the United Church Women of Georgia in a concerted effort to alert the people of Georgia to the need for penal reform.

JAIL VISITS PLANNED.

The Committee felt that an important means of forming public opinion would be actual visits by Church Women to their jails and prisons. Accordingly, a leaflet is being prepared by Mrs. N. E. Freeman, Conyers, Georgia, state chairman of Christian Social Relations for U.C.W., giving some arresting facts about Georgia's penal conditions and suggesting that each Council of Church Women have as its major project for the next three months to "Go See Our Local Jail or Prison." It will be suggested that these visits culminate in panel and forum discussions on May Fellowship Day, 1960.

STATE WIDE MEETING IN MAY.

Plans are being made for a state-wide meeting of all those interested in penal reform. This meeting, to be held at the Center for Continuing Education, Athens, will be in conjunction with the Georgia Conference on Children and Youth, which will review the findings of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, May 2 and 3, 1960. Details will be announced later.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Owen, Chairman
Penal Reform Committee

Mrs. Henry Toombs, Co-Chairman
Mrs. Frank J. Henry, Co-Chairman
Mrs. C. C. Sapp
Mrs. P. W. Rice
Mrs. W. B. Smith
Mrs. Robert MacDougall
Mrs. Stanford Y. Smith
Mrs. L. L. Austin
Mrs. Fred W. Patterson
Mrs. Carl Blieu

West Point Council of
United Church Women of Georgia

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
January 7, 1960

In many ways we have had a wonderful year. At times we seem to be struggling but when we sit down to count our achievements and blessings we are so happy we have made the effort to keep growing.

All of the programs for our special days have been the responsibility of our Vice President, Mrs. H. E. Steele. She has worked with the women in the various churches to give us these services. The World Day of Prayer was held in the First Baptist Church with a good attendance. Seventy-six dollars were sent to the State Treasurer. May Fellowship Day was observed with a tea and special speaker, Mrs. Carmen Dobbs of Atlanta. It was a program which projected great spiritual uplift. This service was held in the Episcopal Church. Our World Community Day service was in the First Methodist Church. The interest center had as a background all the colors of the rainbow, with a multi-colored flower arrangement. The foreground featured dolls of all colors and nationalities. We had special music and as our speaker Miss Marilyn Terry, Methodist missionary to Korea. She told us of her contacts with Korean refugees. As a result of this service we sent a twelve pound box of infant's clothing to the World Service Center and $43.75 to our State Treasurer.

We participated in the United Nations Study sponsored by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist Church. For United Nations Week our Council Members arranged two window displays in downtown WBMK Radio Station. United Church Women material was effectively displayed with dolls of all nationalities. Our publicity chairman, Mrs. C. O. Williams, followed this United Nations theme and during National Stamp Week had an exhibit of stamps in Schnedl-Jones Furniture Company window.

Mrs. Williams has also arranged two fifteen minute radio programs on United Church Women work. For May Fellowship Day our entire Executive Board presented a forum and prior to World Community Day three members of our Executive Board were heard.

Following Mrs. Vandiver's appeal for Milledgeville, our Secretary, Mrs. Osce Roberts, wrote to each church woman's group asking that they send material aid to the Milledgeville Hospital. Each church has sent at lease one box in response to this request and some have sent more. The interest is still alive and more boxes will be sent as materials accumulate.

We have more than 'Doubled the Number.' We now have twenty-two subscriptions to the Church Woman. Our Chairman, Mrs. Parks Segars, brings this publication to our attention at every meeting. Each

member of our Executive Board is a subscriber and we have at least one subscriber in each church in our Council. We also have subscriptions going to both hospitals in our community and to the library.

Our members cooperated in writing letters to the National Probation and Parole Association about the Citizens Action Program, and we had a contribution to the Fellowship Fund.

Our Publicity has been wonderful and Mrs. Erwin Lehmann, Scrapbook Chairman, is making a beautiful scrapbook of our activities. Mrs. E. H. McAngus, Treasurer, has been faithful and efficient in keeping our financial records.

Each member of our Executive Board is vitally interested in our Council and watches its progress prayfully.

/s/ Mrs. Leslie Scroggs
President

We, the United Church Women of Albany, feel like 1959 has been a big year of growth for us. We have seen it and felt it in everything we have undertaken. We have grown in numbers and spiritually.

Two members, Mrs. C. C. Sapp and Mrs. Ray Puckett, new president, represented Albany at the state annual meeting in January. In February we had an officers training day with the state president and vice-president leading the training session. Ladies from the surrounding towns came for this day of training and discussion.

We observed the World Day of Prayer with both a morning and night service. Our offering was $100.57.

In April, because I was the local president of U.C.W., I was asked to speak on the work of the World, National, State, and local council. This offer came from my own church, Porterfield Methodist. Realizing what a grand opportunity I had, I asked the officers of U.C.W. to help me and we presented the "inside workings" of U.C.W. This was done in the form of a skit with each member representing a different denomination. It was a hige success and we received invitations from other churches in the city. This year has been called our "educational year for the women of Albany." Comments such as, "I would have joined long ago if I had known anything about your organization" and "I didn't know that U.C.W. were responsible for the prayer room." This skit proved enlightening to so many.

United Church Women met with the Albany Inter-Agency Council, an interdenominational group, and observed May Fellowship Day with a luncheon. Rev. Tom Smith, Methodist minister from Atlanta, led the discussion on "Guidance for Youth in a Responsible Society." Youth leaders, parents, and pastors were present also.

In May we sponsored an international tea with the offering going to the International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan. Several Japanese ladies, in their native dress, assisted at the tea. $50.00 was received at this time.

In July we provided a Vacation Bible School for under-privileged children at one of the housing projects. Approximately 100 children attended this year. Each day periods of worship, storytelling and crafts were enjoyed with a "sharing time" climaxing each program. The theme for this year was "God gives to us freely all things to enjoy."

In October we received national recognition in the "Church Woman." Quoting, "U.C.W. of Albany, Georgia, has discovered the effectiveness of a panel to tell the U.C.W. story to others. Seven councils officers, who also speak as denominational representatives, are available to local churches for a specially prepared program, Progress in Ecumenicity." The fact that the panel is both a visible as well as vocal demonstration of ecumenicity has converted new supporters for U.C.W. wherever it has been used. Mrs. Ray Puckett is president of the council."

Mrs. James Wyker, past national president of U.C.W. was our speaker for World Community Day. Women of Albany sent 60 complete layettes to Church World Service and 5 duffle bags of used clothing. The cost of the layettes plus

the offering received on World Community Day represented more than $1,000.00. What a thrill that gave us. We received wide publicity on this observance as well as all the others. The national office requested additional pictures on our World Community Day coverage - these have been sent - so watch for them in the Church Woman in the near future.

Our current project is the furnishing of a day room at the Milledgeville Hospital. Our goal is $800.00. We now have $660.00 with more promised. We will keep you posted.

We made three TV appearances during the year - explaining our work and making announcements about our observances.

The end of our "educational year" has found us with many new friends for U.C.W. of Georgia.

Mrs. Ray Puckett, President
Albany Council

DID YOU KNOW??

---- That every year, 4000 or more children are locked up in Georgia - for minor offenses or for no reason except that their parents are in jail?

---- That Georgia has annually more prisoners per capita than any state in the union?

---- That Georgia is one of the last eleven states to still send misdemeanor offenders to state prison? (The other 39 states use probation for misdemeanor offenders.)

---- That, of the staggering number of prisoners in Georgia's badly-overcrowded jails and prisons, 50% are misdemeanor offenders who could be out on probation, if our system provided for it?

---- Of the staggering number of prisoners in Georgia's jails and prisons each year, one-third are repeaters - showing that our system is not rehabilitating the offenders?

---- That Georgia annually executes more persons per capita than any state in the union?

Compiled by Penal Reform Committee, United Church Women of Georgia, Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen, Chairman - from data in Annual Report of Georgia Board of Corrections, 1959.

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Atlanta, Georgia

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1106 Virginia Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

NEWS EDITOR
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1106 Virginia Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Atlanta, Georgia

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Atlanta, Georgia

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Atlanta, Georgia

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West Point, Georgia

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505 Manford Road, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

PENAL REFORM COMMITTEE
Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen, Chairman
3785 N. Stratford Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MENTAL HEALTH STUDIES

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1714 W. Sussex Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MILLEDGEVILLE PROJECT DAY ROOMS

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1174 Zimmer Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

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58 Sheridan Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MISSION STUDY

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2212 Dartmouth Road
Augusta, Georgia

FOREIGN STUDENTS

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1333 Lanier Boulevard, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Mrs. Ross M. Hoffman
1004 Forrest Glen Road
Albany, Georgia

UNITED NATIONS

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300 Blackland Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S ACTION FOR PEACE

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710 Pinetree Drive
Decatur, Georgia

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R.F.D. 3
Conyers, Georgia

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Box 635
Dalton, Georgia

Mrs. Calvin Moser
530 Hillside Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

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3378 Knoll Wood Drive, N. E.
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1960

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506 N. Semmes
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Mrs. A. W. Ferguson
P. O. Box 548
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WAYCROSS

Mrs. W. B. Smith
1701 Denora Drive
Waycross, Georgia

WEST POINT

Mrs. Leslie Scroggs
504 East 7th Street
West Point, Georgia

Jan.30,1960

Dear Mrs.Tilly,

I'm thrilled that you are taking part in NOW conf in Washington soon.Would like to attend that meeti but my out-of-town trips are few these days.Not expecting to attend meeting of Ch.So.Rel.Comas it's not convenient for me to leave just at that time. Not sure that I told you your letter re Oct.meeting of Fel.of the Concerned reached me late--after it had been held.So sorry to miss too,as would have been happy to welcome Eleanor French here,as well as hear the discussions. Don't want to lose my connections with your organization and work,at all.So could I have any report of that meeting that was prepared? Thank you for such kindness.Note my new address on sticker on this card. My very best wishes to you.A m glad that Mrs.Timothy Miller is one of the Council's office staff,talked with her this a .m.and she told of her work. Cordially, Annie Tait J.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
512 Clairmont Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs.M.E.Tilly,

Southern Regional Council

Room 432,63 Auburn Ave,N.E.

Atlanta 3,Ga.

Mailed 2-11-60 Blessings

FROM:

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
THE METHODIST CHURCH
March 22, 1960

THE STUDENT "SIT IN" MOVEMENT - Preamble (From Report of Standing Committee on Student Work)

The academic life of the colleges and universities of our country have recently been shaken by what are now commonly called sit-in demonstrations. In recent days, students of no less than 27 colleges and universities in 11 different states have participated. The sit-in demonstrations have become a visible symbol of protest by both Negro and white students against obvious racial discriminations.

The Woman's Division has a deep concern and responsibility among college and university students. We have challenged them to accept the vocation of Christian student-hood. This means for them and the university sound scholarship, academic freedom, and the discipline of study.

These sit-in demonstrations have occurred, however, at a time when colleges and universities, in fact our total society, are confronted with momentous issues that are a part of the world wide revolution. Therefore, anyone who is sensitive to the earth-shaking disturbances of our social order finds himself understanding these students and why they are doing what they are doing. In fact a sensitive Christian not only understands but also sympathizes. Christian students are involved in the demonstrations and Christian students everywhere must take a stand.

The Department of Christian Social Relations also concurs with the Standing Committee on Student Work in its recommendation:
That the Woman's Division endorse the method of non-violence which many students are practicing in the "sit-in" demonstrations. We believe these demonstrations offer to all Christians in this disturbed hour an opportunity for Christian witness. We urge Methodist women everywhere to study the facts which will enable them to understand, interpret, and undergird these students. We believe that every local church should seek in the context of the gospel to clarify its position on the race issue.

The Woman's Division therefore calls upon Methodist women across the nation to combine their efforts with other like minded community groups in such action as the following:

1. Contact your local law enforcement body at once and make sure that the rights of the students to protest are protected so that intimidation and violence of any type will be prohibited.

2. Communicate("face to face") individually and in groups with the management of public eating places in your community and offer your patronage and public support of their restaurants when they extend the service of their facilities to non-white patrons. Write letters of protest to local and national offices of Chain Stores operating eating facilities on a segregated basis.

3. Long range plans may well be made in many places throughout the nation for visits to city governing officials urging repeal of any local ordinances that violate human rights and the enactment of local ordinances that protect human rights and freedom from discrimination based on "custom". (In many states this long range emphasis will call for a program of education and action on a statewide scale for the enactment of State Civil Rights laws.)

4. In cities where there are "Mayor's Committees on Human Relations" or some comparable group such committees should be encouraged and supported in efforts such as are here suggested.

5. In those states where there are state and local organizations with effective program in the area of Human Relations, Woman's Societies and Guilds might with great profit provide an individial membership for their secretary and chairman of Christian Social Relation, in such state and/or local Councils, thereby uniting their efforts with other persons and groups of goodwill and sharing the benefits of the information plans and skills made available through Councils on Human Relations.

It is recommended that the Woman's Division refer this statement to other Division and the Joint Section of the Board of Missions with the hope that they may take similar action on the basic issues involved.

THE LONG TRAILS AND TRIALS TO THE SUPREME
COURT DECISION ON SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

States	Years of the Cases in District and State Courts
Massachusetts	1849
Indiana	1850 - 1874 - 1882 - 1883 - 1926 - 1931
Ohio	1850 - 1871 - 1876 - 1882 - 1887 - 1926 - 1933
Iowa	1868 - 1886 - 1875 - 1876
Michigan	1869
New York	1869 - 1872 - 1883 - 1900 - 1905
Nevada	1872
California	1874 - 1885 - 1890 - 1902 - 1924 - 1947
Illinois	1874 - 1882 - 1889 - 1899
Kentucky	1874 - 1883 - 1885 - 1896 - 1909 - 1918 - 1919 - 1921 - 1924 1931 - 1949
Louisiana	1878 - 1950
Kansas	1881 - 1891 - 1903 - 1906 - 1907 - 1908 - 1916 - 1921 - 1930 1941
Pennsylvania	1882
New Jersey	1884 - 1927 - 1933 - 1944
Arkansas	1885 - 1945 - 1949 - 1950
North Carolina	1886 - 1886 - 1902 - 1911 - 1951 - 1951 - 1952
Missouri	1891 - 1941 - 1950 - 1950 - 1952
Mississippi	1893 - 1909 - 1917 - 1920 - 1925 - 1927
West Virginia	1896 - 1898
Oklahoma	1898 - 1904 - 1925
Arizona	1912 - 1927 - 1934 - 1951
Oregon	1913
Tennessee	1921 - 1942 - 1942 - 1951 - 1952
Colorado	1927
Maryland	1936 - 1937 - 1939 - 1939 - 1950
Virginia	1940 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950
Florida	1941 - 1943 - 1945 - 1950 - 1952 - 1952
Georgia	1944 - 1949
South Carolina	1947
Texas	1949 - 1950 - 1953
Delaware	1950
District of Columbia	1950 - 1952

CASES REACHING THE SUPREME COURT

1896	Louisiana
1899	Georgia
1908	Kentucky
1927	Mississippi
1938	Missouri
1948	Oklahoma
1950	Oklahoma
1950	Texas
1954	Kansas
1954	South Carolina
1954	Virginia
1954	Delaware
1954	District of Columbia

THE CHURCHES SPEAK

Resolution on the Student Sit-In Movement by the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota April 26-28, 1960.

Believing as Christians that all persons regardless of race should have equal opportunity to live in dignity as children of God; and

Believing in obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted, but believing also that as Christians we must obey God rather than man;

United Church Women support the principle of service without discrimination at lunch counters and the principle of non-violent protest as a means of securing social justice.

We express appreciation to all students, who, using the method of non-violent protest, often at great personal risk and cost, have called national attention to one form of discrimination and symbolically to all discriminations wherever it exists in the United States.

We URGE church women individually and through local and state councils of United Church Women, in whatever ways are possible and effective locally, to support the protest movement not only in principle but concretely through such means as the following:

Continuous interpretation of the meaning of the protest movement and the facts of the local situation in conversation, in the local church, and in the community;

Efforts to strengthen, support or initiate by-racial committees of citizens to consider just solutions to the problems;

Support of merchants who show willingness to establish services without discrimination;

Statements to the local and national managers of stores and to the press regarding the position of United Church Women;

Contributions through established channels, such as the National Student Christian Federation, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York, to meet urgent needs including legal and scholarship aid.

Finally, we call members of United Church Women to give thoughtful study to the increasing body of material available, and to pray that we may equip ourselves adequately for our share in the task and that the work that we do may be illuminated and empowered by our common Christian faith.

Church Groups Speaking On This Subject Are Saying. . .

In Raleigh, North Carolina, 46 white ministers and 13 Negro ministers of the city have said:

"That we commend students and all other persons who use orderly and non-violent means in a forgiving spirit to express their views on the practice of discrimination."

Chapel Hill Ministers--Catholic, Protestant and Jewish said in a joint statement:

"We commend the leaders of these current protests for their dedication to the principles of Non-Violence. We believe that the right to protest in this fashion is a right generally recognized in our society--both by our laws and our 'sense of fair play.' Those who exercise this right peaceably deserve the full protection of our law enforcement agencies."

The Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church has said:

"We commend participating students for the dignified non-violent manner in which they have conducted themselves. . . .Students should be free to exercise in their personal Christian responsibilities. Methodist institutions should not penalize students who do so."

The Presbyterian Outlook, Published in Richmond,Virginia, has come out wholeheartedly in favor of the "sit-ins."

The Division of Racial Minorities and the Division of Christian Citizenship of the Protestant Episcopal Church observed:

"Certain laws so degrade the individual that they threaten the dignity of law itself. The remarkable characteristic of most of the 'sit-in' protests has been the orderly way in which they have been conducted."

In San Antonio, Texas, a Disciples minister, C. Don Baugh, Executive Director of the San Antonio Council of Churches, took the lead in calling together civic leaders and businessmen to eliminate segregated eating facilities when the city was faced with the threat of "Sit-ins."

Religious News Service reported that at Nashville, Tennessee:

"Faculty members of Vanderbilt University's College of Art and Sciences and its Divinity School swiftly declared their opposition to dismissal of a Negro Methodist theological student for leading anti-segregation 'sit-in' demonstrations in Nashville stores.

"In two separate statements--signed by 127 out of 180 Arts and Science faculty members and 14 of 16 Divinity school professors--the educators deplored the expulsion of James Lawson, 32, a senior in the inter-denominational seminary."

The National Student Christian Federation in writing to its members says:

"One reason for drawing this to your attention is: (1) to remind you that as Christian students we are inevitably involved, and (2) that many of the students involved in the demonstrations while professing to

be Christians consider themselves to be outside the camp of either church or society. With reference to the church we again and again receive evidence that there is a growing impatience about the continued segregation of the churches, and a growing feeling that the churches are not taking seriously the demand for racial justice and racial equality."

Though it seems probable that during the summer there will be some slackening of the growth of the "sit-in" movement, all that one can learn of it points toward renewed and greatly increased activity in the fall. Meanwhile, cases of individual "sit-in" protesters are being taken to court in dozens of cities.

The United Presbyterian Church (Student Demonstrations):

Since February of this year, college (and in some instances, high school) students in over seventy Southern communities have staged orderly, peaceful, and dignified efforts to obtain nonsegregated service at lunch counters, public libraries, and other places of public accommodation. Some have been beaten, cursed, spat upon, soaked with fire hoses in freezing weather. At least a thousand students have been arrested on charges varying from "disturbing the peace" to "conspiracy to obstruct commerce" to "trespassing." Not a few of those arrested have elected to serve jail sentences rather than pay fines or bail.

These spontaneous student demonstrations have been hailed as the most significant development in the movement toward desegregation since the famous Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. They have sparked sympathy demonstrations on over a hundred Northern college and university campuses and financial and moral support from dozens of organizations (in March, for example, from the members of the staff of the United Presbyterian Board of Christian Education and in April from members of the Board itself).

Statement of the Executive Committee of the Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches, April 28, 1960:

The Board of Home Missions, through its Executive Committee meeting on April 28, 1960 expresses its support of the students of its own affiliated colleges and of other educational institutions in their demonstrations against racial discrimination in stores, eating establishments, libraries and other places purporting to serve the general public.

We note with appreciation the excellent self-discipline of these demonstrators even in the face of physical attacks and verbal denunciations by ruffians. We commend the colleges that have not expelled or otherwise penalized their students for participation in these demonstrations and also those civil authorities who have attempted to protect peaceful demonstrators.

'Out of Conviction'

A SECOND STATEMENT

on the

SOUTH'S RACIAL CRISIS

signed by 312 Ministers
of
Greater Atlanta

Printed by
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

THE SECOND STATEMENT

Three hundred and twelve Ministers and Rabbis of the Greater Atlanta area, acting as individual citizens issued a statement on November 22nd, 1958, calling for the preservation of the public school system. Sixteen different denominations are represented among the signers. The text of the statement follows:

On November 3, 1957, a statement dealing with the racial crisis in the South, and signed by eighty Atlanta ministers, was released for publication. The fact that this statement, often referred to as "The Atlanta Manifesto", received widespread publicity through the secular and religious press, radio, and television, not only in the South but across the nation and abroad, was an eloquent commentary upon the nature of the crisis in which we are involved and upon the failure of many of our leaders to confront the problems of our day in a spirit of realism.

Six principles set forth in this statement as essential to the solution of our problem may be summarized as follows:

1. Freedom of speech must at all costs be preserved.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders, we have an obligation to obey the law.

3. The Public School System must not be destroyed.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own, can never be justified.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer and in obedience to the will of God.

The months which have elapsed since the signing of that statement have been a period of deepening danger. The events of the recent past have been such as to call for growing concern on the part of all responsible citizens. In the light of these events, we are more convinced than ever of the fundamental truth of these six principles. It is abundantly clear that they cannot be ignored with impunity.

Because of our involvement in this situation, as citizens and religious leaders, it has seemed to many Atlanta clergymen that some further statement on their part is appropriate. Out of that conviction comes this second statement. Once more we speak as individual citizens of Georgia and of the United States, having authority to represent no one other than ourselves. Once more we speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We believe some facts are now so clear as to throw additional light upon the problems which confront us.

I. It is clearer now than ever before that, at all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved. During the year which has past, it has not become easier to speak the truth concerning our situation. There are still forces which seek to deny freedom of thought and of expression to all who do not insist upon maintaining a rigid pattern of segregation. Economic reprisals, social ostracism, and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform. Such threats strike at the very heart of democracy. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction — whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups in various walks of life who have insisted that our problem must be faced in a spirit of realism, of sanity, and of good will.

II. It is clearer now than ever before that we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that Court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the Court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the Church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the United States in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine Law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We do not believe in the wisdom of massive integration and are sincerely opposed to the amalgamation of the races. We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some integration in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such integration would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, for States to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indiscriminate desegregation of the public schools.

III. It is clearer now than ever before that the Public School System must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some ficticious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life". It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic, ,viewpoint would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, White and Negro, would recieve no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumventing the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the State and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of Church and State shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

IV. It is clearer now than ever before that hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools even while this statement was being prepared. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statesmanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized. In any event, political power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of kindness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

V. It is clearer now than ever before that communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

VI. It is clearer now than ever before that our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

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Believing sincerely in the principles set forth in this statement, we therefore propose the following practical steps:

1. We appeal to our churches and synagogues to encourage and promote within their fellowship a free and intelligent discussion of the issues we confront. We believe such discussion should and would give careful consideration to the moral, spiritual, and legal aspects of the crisis we face in our beloved Southland.

2. We appeal to our community and state leaders to give their most creative thought to maintaining a sound public school plan. Such plan must be consistant with the law of the land, respect and preserve the rights of all citizens, and assure the preservation of our system of public education.

3. We request the appointment of a Citizens'Commission to preserve the harmony of our community. The public officials of our city have earned the tribute of the nation for their refusal to condone violence and their efforts to realize worthy race relations. We believe that in the future the need will be great for the support of calm, intelligent public opinion. Atlanta possesses business, civic, educational, legal, political, and religious leadership of the quality to afford this support. We therefore request that representatives of this leadership from the races involved be formed into a Citizens' Commission to advise and assist in maintaining harmony and good will among all our citizens.

Every section of our state also possesses the same able leadership. We therefore believe that the appointment of a similar Citizens' Commission by the state administration would serve to preserve harmony among the citizens of Georgia.

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We call upon all citizens to unite with us in dedicating ourselves to the solution of our problems humbly, patiently, in a spirit of realism, and with God's help.

Signed by:

Ackerman, Stephen W.
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Aiken, Paul
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Alexander, James J.
Allen, Charles
Allen, L. Clyde
Allen, Reuben T., Jr.
Alston, Wallace M.
Anderson, F. S., Jr.
Anderson, Thomas
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Woodward, H. Travis
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Wright, George R.
Zinser, Henry A.
Zwold, Harold D.

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UCW

August 1, 1960

Mrs. Felicia V. Sunderlal
Secretary for Women's Relations
The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Sunderlal:

Your letter of July 19, as remained unanswered because of my absence from the office.

The Georgia women are very interested in prison reform and are doing a splendid piece of work, therefore I am passing your letter on to Mrs. John Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Road, NW, president of the United Church Women of Georgia. I am sure you will hear from her relative to this very soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
cc: Mrs. John Patton

Ordeal of Church Is Now In Sight

Doris Lockerman

The Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 9, 1960

The kneel-ins may die away. They were poorly named anyway. If they do, the angry retorts will fade. Accusations of hypocrisy and rabble-rousing publicity will be forgotten. The tension may ease.

The dilemma will remain.

From now on, the specter of doubt will attend every worship service in the South where citizens study Christianity for its deepest meanings.

The ordeal of the church is now in full sight. It will increase. It will become agony and schism. It may eventually change the pattern of church organizations in the Bible Belt permanently. Many will find they have more commitment to a church than a religion.

It has been coming for a long time. Many ministers, many lay leaders have seen it coming and have either faced it and decided their direction or they have looked away, unable to face the decision that is sure to rend friendships, fellowship, congregations, even families.

We have already seen pastors discharged because of disagreement with their church members. We have heard reverberations of discord at high church conference levels, often between national and local attitudes and customs.

Years ago congregations began to split off to form their own churches according to their own plan. In many places churches are completely committed to the principle of restricting their pastors to preaching only on biblical passages, without interpreting their lessons to present-day problems.

These ministers may search the parables, the beatitudes, the allegories, the psalms for the light they shed on the time of Christianity in its historical inception, but they must not apply the lessons today.

Preachers, they are told, must keep out of politics, and everything is politics.

Their members are staunch, vigorous and determined. They are happy with things as they are.

In many churches, where there has been no formalized boundary on sermons, restraint is the better part of valor. Ministers carefully couch their observations in vague references, careful not to touch too cruelly the throbbing areas of social conscience.

Churches where association and fellowship are part of the appeal of membership, where membership means acceptance, comfort and status, will be the most seriously impaled on the problem. Indeed, they have been the most implacable in this first sensational testing by the kneel-ins, the most violated and outraged.

And perhaps kneel-ins may end. Surely the kneelers-in have been as ill as ease as have those around them. One should be unself-conscious in worship if no place else in the world.

But Christianity, a humbling, demanding faith, is not known for its easy ways. A crucifixion proved that long ago. It is a personal, private religion. What others do, what others believe, does not count. The vote of the majority does not make its laws nor change its doctrine.

Whether any stranger ever again breaches the portals of a Southern church, the problem will not die. A question has been asked. It will always hover over the heads of the prayerful, awaiting an answer.

The Christian Century

Editorials

AUGUST 24, 1960

Let Us Kneel-in Together!

✦ KNEEL-INS are new in name only. When small groups of Negro college students accompanied by white friends appeared at white churches in Atlanta on recent Sundays, they were doing what had been done many times before in southern and border states. Sporadically through the years Negroes have gone uninvited to white churches and have been received with varying degrees of hospitality or rejection. The motives of Negroes in going to white churches and the motives of whites in receiving or rejecting them have usually been vague and have often been mixed. At times they have been, on both sides, unworthy. It is not impossible and it is not improper to analyze those motives.

The stigma of racial segregation will not be removed until it disappears from white Christian churches, where it began. It will not be removed merely by juxtaposing whites and Negroes in the same church building. Such a relationship may be enough to satisfy the elemental demands of justice at lunch counters and public beaches and in buses and libraries; it is not enough to meet Christ's claim that his disciples are one. To speak of that claim is to speak of a relationship in which affinity is far more important than proximity. Bread served at a lunch counter is one thing; bread shared in church is another.

To say of Negroes that the motives which prompt them to attend white churches are often confused and sometimes ambivalent is not to question their right to attend and hold membership in any Christian church and to participate in the life of that church. It is rather to say that they do have this right, that they should not be excluded on the basis of race and that the fact of race should not make them suspect when they seek communion with white Christians. If white Christians are suspicious, resentful and defiant when Negroes appear at their churches, if even in the house of God they fail to "practice hospitality," the guilt is theirs. But Negro Christians have, nevertheless, a Christian duty; and that duty requires that to the best of their ability they give their white brothers no occasion for offense.

Negroes cannot perform this Christian duty, however, by staying away from white churches. Indeed, by staying away they confirm the clichés upon which exclusivist Christians rely; they deprive such Christians of the opportunity to measure their own faith and the proud protestations of their church against the demands of their Christ. A constant rather than sporadic attendance of Negroes at white churches would do more to compel all Christians of our land to re-examine the ground and purpose of their faith and to revive their calcified churches than any other single social factor.

It is not the *presence* of Negroes that causes white Christians to sin against their brothers. The evil is deeply buried; the appearance of the Negro at the church door merely hoists the signal which calls forth that evil. It is an evil which must be exposed, but it cannot be exposed by consideration of the hypothetical question, "What would we do if a Negro applied for membership?" It is when this actually occurs, when the Negro knocks on the door of the white church, that spirits stir within. Some of these spirits wear the mask of custom, but beneath the mask lurk the features of an ancient hatred. And others of these aroused spirits, struggling to be born, partake of the spirit of Christ. The white Christian church will never be what it ought to be until it is put to this trial, a trial in which Christ and racial custom engage in mortal struggle for the souls of men.

The Negro Christian, then, must approach the white church not for his own sake but as an instrument in the hand of God. He cannot serve as such an instrument if he attends a white church out of mere curiosity or to test for himself whether these Christians mean what they preach and sing. The church is sullied if it is used by men to expose and humiliate other men. The Negro Christian should not go in vanity to prove that he is just as good as other folk and perhaps better. Such profanation of the church has enough devotees among whites. He should not go for the purpose of harassing and disturbing the worship of other men. This is a misdemeanor which the law of the land properly does not tolerate. He should not go defiantly determined to invade and overthrow the last preserve of white supremacy. It must be overthrown, but not by establishment of some other kingdom of pride.

The Negro should go to the white church because he has heard the summoning of God and goes to hear what God will say to *him*. He should go because as a part of Christ's body he cannot endure separation from any part of that body. He should go because he wills under God's leading to be reconciled to his brother and knows no better place to begin than in the church. He should go because he knows that far beyond sit-

ting at lunch counters together, men must break bread together. He should go not once but regularly, for inconstancy will be clear proof that his going is not sincere. He should go willing to sacrifice at the earliest possible date the unique role which his own separated church has played in his life in exchange for a church in which the body of Christ is not divided on racial lines. He should go in such a spirit, and in such a spirit keep on going despite rebuffs and humiliations. Once more the offended must suffer for the redemption of the offender.

But what about the motives of the white man? In four Atlanta churches on August 9 Negro visitors were accepted and were seated indiscriminately. Would the white Christians do it again and again? And with equal grace if the episode lengthens to an epoch in their church life and a few Negro visitors become many? At two of the churches Negro students were offered but declined to accept seats in the balcony and in the basement. Reports do not make clear whether in the two churches there were unoccupied seats among the white communicants. In any event it is unlikely that the Negro students, making their first bid for acceptance in white churches, would settle for the only seating arrangement under which their enslaved grandparents were permitted to worship with white people.

The chairman of ushers in one of the two churches is reported to have said, "They were just a bunch of agitators." (Christians have, of course, been called that from the earliest days of the church.) So long as visitors to a Christian church conduct themselves with quietness and dignity it is not the privilege of any representative of the church to analyze the motives of communicants or to refuse them admission. The church belongs to Christ, not to the ushers, deacons or trustees. Christ knows the hearts of men who come to his church; he will judge and will recompense them according to that judgment. Whatever the motives of the Negro visitors who come to white churches, the usher has only one duty and one proper course of action: to welcome the visitors and to see that they are comfortably seated. If the Negro is engaged in unchristian agitation, cordial white Christians may be the instrument through which God's grace may work a converting power upon his life. If his enterprise is Christian, the absence of slight or rebuff will be pleasing to God whose child has been accepted.

Moreover, it is not enough for white Christians to give a cordial welcome to Negroes in the hope that such a display will disarm the inquisitive or defiant or sincere Negro and thus relieve them of the need to face issues raised by the possibility of his returning again and again. The welcome must be genuine; it must be the greeting of Christian for Christian, of member for potential member. A hypocritical, calculating cordiality can desecrate God's temple just as much as a deliberate rebuff. In a word, the same motives should move both the Negro visitor and the white host: a confession of sin, a need for forgiveness, a commitment of the whole life to God's full will. The sit-ins and the wade-ins succeed, but the will of Christ for the races will not be accomplished until Negro Christians and white Christians break bread together on their knees. For a long time to come the presence of Negroes and whites in the same church will not be normal, but the abnormality can be turned to the glory of God and to the good of all his children.

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THE ABOVE EDITORIAL IS REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY. THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MARCH 6, 1960.

EPISCOPAL GROUP BACKS SITDOWNS

Hails Negro Store Protests and Urges Similar Fight on Church Racial Bans

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 5—A national Protestant Episcopal organization has endorsed demonstrations against segregated public facilities and has suggested that similar protests be aimed at the church.

The action was taken by the board of directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. A statement from the board was released today by the society's headquarters.

The organization was formed two months ago in Raleigh, N. C., at a convention of lay and clergy delegates from the across the nation.

The statement grew out of a series of demonstrations by Negro students against segregated lunch counters in seven Southern states. The Rev. Mr. John B. Morris, executive director of the society, said that the statement was directed to the entire nation.

The board urged churchmen to "question if they can appropriately participate in a church activity which refuses to serve all regardless of race." Then it said:

"We commend those citizens who express love in suffering by passive disobedience to laws or mores that separate on account of race or religion in state or commercial enterprises.

"We suggest that all members of this society consider the participation in like visible objections to practices of the church in separating on account of race in any activity or institution supported, sponsored, controlled or operated by the church."

Mr. Morris said the statement had been drafted last week at the first session of the group's governing board at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

The executive secretary remarked in an accompanying statement that it was inevitable that the protests would spread. He said that they would eventually include "both white and Negro students in a South-wide movement to affirm the equal status of all citizens in public accommodations." He continued:

"The churches, where segregation is even more tragic, will not escape involvement. If negotiation and appeal fail, it is very likely that churchmen will find themselves picketing their own institutions and sitting down n restricted pews.

"Such demonstrative witness, motivated by love and expressed in nonviolent, passive resistance to evil, is thoroughly grounded in Christian teaching. Students at lunch counters and churchmen trying to set their house in order need only to look to Jesus for both an example of direct assault on sin as well as for the strength to persevere."

(Single copies of this reprint may be had without charge. It may be ordered for 3¢ each in quantities under 100 and for 2¢ each in any quantity over 100.)

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY. 50 Whitehall St., S. W. Atlanta 3, Ga.

From Georgia Voters' Registration Act (As Amended Through 1960)

SECTION 17

When an applicant appears before the Board of Registrars for examination, the Board shall proceed as hereinafter provided.

(a) If the applicant applies for registration and seeks to qualify on the basis of literacy, the Board shall submit to him a section of the Constitution of Georgia or of the United States and the applicant shall be required to read it aloud and write it in the English language. If the applicant reads the section intelligibly and writes it legibly, possesses the other necessary qualifications and is not disqualified for any reason, the card shall be marked approved and the applicant shall be considered a registered voter. Otherwise, the registration card shall be marked rejected. If the applicant states that solely because of physical disability, he is unable to read or write, the section shall be read to him by any member of the Board and he shall be called upon to give a reasonable interpretation thereof. The interpretation shall be in the applicant's own words, giving words the significance ordinarily attached to them by a layman of average intellect and attainments. If, in the opinion of the Board, the applicant gives such a reasonable interpretation, possesses the other necessary qualifications and is not disqualified for any reason, the card shall be marked approved and the applicant shall be considered a registered voter. Otherwise, the registration card shall be marked rejected.

(b) If the applicant applies for registration and seeks to qualify on the basis of his good character and his understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, he shall be given an examination based upon a standard list of questions as hereinafter provided.

(c) In all situations arising under this law where the applicant of the voter, as the case may be, is required to be served with a notice of a hearing, said notice, unless otherwise provided herein, shall specify a date not less than one nor more than 30 days after the date of the notice. The notice may be served by mailing it to the applicant or the voter at the address given on his registration card. The registrars, if present or in session at the time an application is filed, may proceed to the examination of the applicant instanter and without notice.

(d) Failure to appear at the time specified in any notice given under the provisions of this law shall constitute cause for rejecting an application or of removing a voter's name from the list. In either event, no new application for registration shall be received from any such person until after the beginning of the new calendar year. Provided, however, an application may be reinstated and a voter's name returned to the list on motion of such person if he can prove in fact that he was not servedwith or furnished with a notice.

(e) In all cases under this section and under this law where an application is rejected or a voter's name is removed from the list, the registrars on the day of such event shall notify such person by mail addressed to the address shown on the registration card. If any adverse decision is reached when such person is present and he is so notified by the Board, no written notice shall be required.

QUESTIONS OF 1958 REGISTRATION LAW
GEORGIA

1. What is a republican form of government?
2. What are the names of the three branches of the United States government?
3. In what State Senatorial District do you live and what are the names of the county or counties in such District?
4. What is the name of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such Circuit?
5. What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?
6. How many Representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties?
7. What does the Constitution of Georgia prescribe as the qualifications of Representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives?
8. How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended?
9. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and who is the Presiding Justice of that Court?
10. Who may grant pardons and paroles in Georgia?
11. Who is the Solicitor General of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and who is the Judge of such Circuit?
12. If the Governor of Georgia dies, who exercises the executive power, and if both the Governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power?
13. (a) What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

(b) What does the Constitution of Georgia provide regarding the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

14. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following State offices in Georgia?

(1) Governor

(2) Lieutenant Governor

(3) Secretary of State

(4) Attorney General

(5) Comptroller General

(6) State Treasurer

(7) Commissioner of Agriculture

(8) State School Superintendent

(9) Commissioner of Labor

15. How many Congressional Districts in Georgia are there and in which one do you live?

16. What is the term of office of a United States Senator?

17. What is the term of office of a State Senator?

18. What is the county site of your county?

19. How does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed?

20. What are the qualifications for jury service in Georgia?

21. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following offices in your county?

(1) Clerk of the Superior Court

(2) Ordinary

(3) Sheriff

22. How may a new state be admitted into the Union?

23. On what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly of Georgia are elected?

24. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of citizens to vote?

25. In what Federal Court District do you live?

26. What are the names of the Federal District Judges of Georgia?

27. Who are citizens of Georgia?

28. What is treason against the State of Georgia?

29. In what body does the Constitution of the United States declare that the legislative powers granted in such Constitution shall be vested?

30. How many electoral votes does Georgia have in the electoral college?

PRESIDENT
MRS. SCOTT A. EDWARDS
501 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. R. C. RANDLE
310 FLINT AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CECIL L. SHAR
402 HILL STREET
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

TREASURER
MRS. C. R. AVERA
ROBERTA, GEORGIA

SECRETARY OF
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. L. R. BARBER
MOULTRIE, GEORGIA

Woman's Society of Christian Service

South Georgia Conference

The Methodist Church

My dear Mrs Tilly.

Sorry I haven't answered your letter and I still don't know what I can do. My daughter is expecting a baby almost any day now and there are her other small children for which I shall be responsible. If the meeting were closer & I could come & go in one day I could manage but Atlanta is a long way off & involves being away from home over night which is hard for me to do.

I have writing the district secretaries your invitation & urging them to go.

Sincerely

Clara Barber

Mrs. Stewart Colley, President, Grantville, Ga.
Mrs. Spann Milner, First Vice President, 1109 W. Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. M. M. Hurst, Second Vice President, 933 Meigs, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. E. R. Mulcahy, Recording Secretary, 2960 Hardman Ct., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. C. H. Whitstone, Corresponding Secretary, 1333 Lanier Blvd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Martin Gruber, Treasurer, 1164 Rosedale Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. John J. Eagan, Chairman, Finance Committee, 1327 Peachtree Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

United Church Women of Georgia

Dear Friends,

One year of this administration has passed. This is a time for evaluation.

You have wrought well. There is much to be done but much has been done. Let us not "be weary in well doing."

Only one new Council, but many new members. People — church people — are thinking more and more about "togetherness".

As we think of the past, let us look to the future.

I sincerely believe that every Council should have a Leadership Education Day. New things are happening in the world daily and the United Church women are acutely aware of the changes. Therefore, our leaders feel that through Leadership Education, a council can not only be kept up to date on what is happening in the world but can receive new inspiration from the Leadership Education Team. Make your date early for a Leadership Education Day with Mrs John Patton, 1745 20 Wesley NW, Atlanta, the state

chairman.

We know you will observe the World Day of Prayer - truly that is the Hyde Spot of our Togetherness.

Plans for the Retreat will be made at an early date and I work for each of you the opportunity to attend.

There is more, much more, I could write about, but with all my heart, I can say to each of you - This is the year the Lord hath made. Let us work and rejoice together.

Pray with me and for me

Your friend in Him
Mary Foot Colley

Dear Vera,

Change anything you think best. Monday reports today.

My love & appreciation

Mary Colley

. . . Most of the reasons offered for segregation are, upon careful examination, flimsy; we see that the dangers against which it is supposed to protect us are for the most part unreal; we see that some of our attitudes in the matter are simply habits, and others a cloak for selfishness, and still others the result of the confusion of life, which is sacred, with segregation, which is only one of its perishing forms; we see, finally, that these old habits stand in the way of certain positive forces within us struggling for expression, chief among them the spirit of love which Jesus expressed and commanded—and yet—and yet—we are afraid it can't be done. We think it ought to be; we really don't want to defend it ourselves; but we're afraid it can't be—at least not now.

Perhaps this vague fear exists in the minds of many Christians. If so, we should name it for what it is. For its proper name may shock us into a deeper awareness of ourselves, and in the fantastic world we have created in the South, that would be all to the good.

It is lack of faith. Faithlessness. No more and no less. If we had more faith in God, we should have less fear. If we were filled with faith, we should have none. (No man attains, except at moments, this peak. Yet it is the peak toward which we climb.)

As we believe in love—which is to say, as we have love—we do not have fear. As we are afraid, then, we lack love, and lack faith in a God of love. Our fearfulness is the mark of our faithlessness, and simply means that the essential fire of Christianity burns but flickeringly upon the altar of our hearts.

How may that flame be steadied? By placing it alongside the original, the brightest of all its expressions, the life of Jesus. Contemplating that shining example, we shall find his spirit growing within us and the fears that now cling to our hearts like miasma along Southern ditches in summer dispersing before the beams of the rising sun.

As we have faith, we shall develop the institutions of a more Christian society. It is not easy to give institutional shape to love; it means transforming it into justice. Regardless of this difficulty, the source of our strength—and of our weakness—is clear: out of the heart proceed the issues of life. As our hearts are sensitive both to God's presence and to human need, as we yield ourselves to his encompassing love, we shall act well, and shall build, in these changing times, a more Christian society.

From "The Southern Heritage," by James McBride Dabbs (President of Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

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"Why Are You Fearful?"

☆

Compiled

for

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

by

MRS. M. E. TILLY
Director of Women's Work

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"Why Are You Fearful"

Behold, the Lord passed by,
A great strong wind rent the mountains,
and broke in pieces the rocks before the Lord,
but the Lord was not in the wind; and after
the wind an earthquake but the Lord was not
in the earthquake, and after the earthquake,
a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; after
the fire a still small voice.—I Kings 19:11-12
And in that still voice onward came the Lord.

Fear not them which kill the body
but cannot kill the soul;
but rather fear him which is able
to destroy both soul and body.
—Matthew 10:28

I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor
angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor
things present, nor things to come,
Nor heights, nor depths, nor any other creature,
shall be able to separate us from the love of
God.—Romans 8:38-39

"Fear Not"

O man, greatly beloved, fear not, peace be unto thee, be strong, yet be strong: and when he had spoken unto me I was strengthened and said, Let my Lord speak; for thou hast strengthened me.—Daniel 10:19

Fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their reviling.—Isaiah 51:7

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceedingly glad for great is your reward in heaven, for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.
—Matthew 5:11-12

Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?

But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye, and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled.

But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.

Having a good conscience, that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evil doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ.

For it is better, if the will of God be so, that you suffer for well doing, than for evil doing.
—I Peter 3:13-17

Fear thou not, for I am with thee;
be not dismayed, for I am thy God.
I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee.
I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteuosness.

For I, the Lord, thy God will hold thy right hand,
saying to thee, Fear not, I will help thee.
—Isaiah 41:10,13

Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father.

But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.

Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows.—Matthew 10:29-31

Be strong, and of good courage,
dread not, nor be dismayed.
—I Chronicles 22:13

Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and he shall strengthen thine heart,
Wait I say on the Lord.—Psalm 27:14

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.—Exodus 14:13

Have I not commanded thee?

Be strong and of good courage; be not afrighted, neither be dismayed; for Jehovah thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.
—Joshua 1:9

I Sought the Lord and He Delivered Me From My Fears

—Psalms 34:4

There is no fear in love, but perfect love
castest out fear.—I John 4:18

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee.
In God I will praise his word,
in God I have put my trust.
I will not fear what flesh can do to me.
—Psalm 56:3-4

The Lord is my light and my salvation;
Whom shall I fear?
The Lord is the strength of my life.
Of whom shall I be afraid?
Though an host should encamp against me,
my heart shall not fear.—Psalm 27:1,3

God is our refuge and strength,
A very present help in trouble,
Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed,
And though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.—Psalm 46:1-2

We glory in tribulation, knowing that tribulation worketh patience,
And patience experience, and experience hope,
And hope maketh not ashamed, because the love

of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit which is given us.—Romans 5:3-5

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High
Shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.
I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress;
My God, in him will I trust.
Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler,
And from the noisome pestilence.
He shall cover thee with his feathers,
And under his wings shalt thou trust.
His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.
Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night,
Nor for the arrow that flieth by day,
Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness,
Nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday,
Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge,
Even the Most High, thy habitation,
There shall no evil befall thee,
Neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling;
For he will give his angels charge over thee,
To keep thee in all thy ways.
They shall bear thee up in their hands,
Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.
—Psalm 91:1-6, 9-12

I will lift up my eyes unto the hills,
from whence cometh my help.
My help cometh from the Lord,
which made heaven and earth.

He will not suffer thy foot to be moved;
he that keepeth thee will not slumber.
Behold, he that keepeth Israel
shall neither slumber nor sleep.

The Lord is thy keeper;
the Lord is thy shade
upon thy right hand.
The sun shall not smite thee by day,
nor the moon by night.

The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil;
he shall preserve thy soul.
The Lord shall preserve
thy going out and thy coming in
from this time forth, and even for evermore.
—Psalm 121

The Eternal God Is Our Refuge and Underneath Are the Everlasting Arms

—Deuteronomy 33:27

The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty,
he will rejoice over thee with joy,
he will rest in his love,
he will joy over thee with singing.
—Zephaniah 3:17

Fear not, for I have redeemed thee;
I have called thee by thy name;
thou art mine.
When thou passeth through the waters
I will be with thee
And through the rivers, they shall
not overthrow thee.
When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt
not be burned,
Neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.
—Isaiah 43:1-2

Thou will keep him in perfect peace
whose mind is stayed on thee,
because he trusteth in thee.
Trust ye in the Lord forever,
for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.
—Isaiah 26:3-4

They shall sit every man under his vine and under
his fig tree,
And none shall make them afraid,
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.
—Micah 4:4

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed;
we are perplexed, but not in despair;
Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down but not
destroyed;
Always bearing about in the body the dying of
the Lord Jesus, that the life of Jesus might
be made manifest in our body.
—II Corinthians 4:8-10

Yea, though I walk through the valley
of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil, for thou art with me;
Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.
—Psalm 23:4

Watch Ye, Stand Fast in the Lord: Quit Ye Like Men, Be Strong.

—I Corinthians 16:13

"If God be with you, who can be against you."
Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.—Ephesians 6:10

Be strong and of good courage, fear not nor be afraid, for the Lord thy God he it is that doth go before thee; he will not fail thee nor forsake thee.—Deuteronomy 31:6

FORGET NOT THY MAKER

I, even I, am he that comforteth you.
Who art thou, that thou shouldest be afraid
of man that shall die,
of the son of man which shall be made as grass,
And forgetest the Lord thy maker,
that hath stretched forth the heavens
and laid the foundations of the earth,
and hast feared continually every day
because of the fury of the oppressor,
as if he were ready to destroy?
And where is the fury of the oppressor?
—Isaiah 51:12-13

OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD

Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

Bless them which persecute you; bless and curse not.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.

Be not overcome with evil but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:9,14,20,21

LOVE NEVER FAILS

Love suffereth long and is kind.
Love envieth not.
Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,
Doth not behave itself unseemly,
Seeketh not its own, is not easily provoked,
Thinketh no evil,
Beareth all things, believeth all things,
Hopeth all things, endureth all things.
Love never faileth.—I Corinthians 13:4,5,7

CONTROL THY SELF

Yea, and for this very cause, adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue, and in your virtue knowledge.

And in your knowledge self control, and in your self control patience, and in your patience godliness.

And in your godliness brotherly kindness, and in your brotherly kindness love.

—II Peter 1:5-8

IN NOTHING BE ANXIOUS

In nothing be anxious but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your request be known unto God.

And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true,
whatsoever things are honest,
whatsoever things are just,
whatsoever things are pure,
whatsoever things are lovely,
whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

Those things, which ye have both learned and received, and heard, and seen in me, do and the God of peace shall be with you.

—Philippians 4:6-9

THE REWARD

And my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

—Philippians 4:19

Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.—Luke 2:12

Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matthew 28:20

what?

why?

who?

Christian Action is the behavior of an individual or a group in response to the love of God in Christ. It may involve behavior toward a person or persons, or it may involve action toward an institution of society, or the initiation of a program designed to meet a need of society. To express it another way, Christian Action is the Body of Christ—the Church—at work in the world seeking to "preach good news to the poor . . . to proclaim release to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed . . ." (Luke 4:18).

This was the sort of thing that Jesus was doing when the followers of John the Baptist came to him inquiring if he were the Christ. The Gospel writer gives the following account: "In that hour he cured many of diseases and plagues and evil spirits, and on many that were blind he bestowed sight. And he answered them, 'Go and tell John what you have seen and heard: the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, the poor have good news preached to them' " (Luke 7:21,22).

In our day Christian Action might include, for example, such activities as setting up study groups to discover the meaning of the Christian ethic and the place of the Church in society; studying the needs of the local community and making plans to meet these needs; setting up a program of alcohol education; making provision for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic; providing for wholesome recreation in the community; promoting better race relations; encouraging better labor-management relations; working for better housing facilities, health, etc.; meeting the needs of prisoners; discovering the causes of delinquency and seeking to remove these causes.

Christian Action abounded in the early Church. Following the experience of Pentecost, it is re-

corded that the believers sold their possessions and goods and shared their income with those who were in need. Here was an earnest effort to meet human need in the community. The letters of Paul in particular demonstrate how the Christian faith was to be applied to life. During the first several centuries, Christians sought conscientiously to apply the Christian ethic to everyday problems. Man's mode of living has become complex in modern times, but the basic needs of man have not greatly changed. Christian Action continues to demonstrate the concern of believers in trying to meet these basic needs.

Christian Action is the inevitable response of the Christian to God's love. It is the intelligent effort of the dedicated Christian to carry out the will of Christ. Shortly before his crucifixion, Jesus said to his disciples, "A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another; even as I have loved you . . ." (John 13:34). Christians are guided by the life and teachings of Christ as they seek to be his disciples in the world. To them, acceptance of God's grace is inseparable from their commitment to him in all of their individual and group relationships.

When the Apostle Paul was confronted by the living Christ on the Damascus road, he perceived for the first time the wonderful love of God for him. Note his response to this experience, "Lord, what will you have me to do?" Later, in writing of his experience, Paul said, "For the love of Christ controls us" (II Cor. 5:14). So it is that Christians love because of his prior love. Obedience to Christ is motivated by love for him. "If you love me, you will keep my commandments" (John 14: 15).

Again, Christian Action seeks the welfare of others because they are our neighbors. Regardless of whether they are attractive or even friendly toward us, we are to seek the good of others because they need us, and therefore we are their neighbors. This, to be sure, is not the way of the world, but it is the way of Christ. On the cross as Jesus beheld his tormentors, he prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they do not know what they do" (Luke 23:34).

Just as in the time of Jesus when the multitudes came to him for help, so today the peoples of the world cry out for food, clothing, medicine, education, friendship, and recognition. Beyond these basic needs, they look for the answers to the deeper questions of the heart, mind, and spirit, which only he can give. Christians in the name of Christ and in dependence upon the Holy Spirit seek to make known the grace of God—this is Christian Action.

In the last analysis, *you* and *I* are Christian Action where we live. We are to be motivated by our love for Christ in what we think, in what we say, in what we do in our home, in our conversations with friends, in our business relationships, in our civic activities, in our leisure time, in our purposes and plans. We cannot escape this involvement, for this is where we live, and we are the Body of Christ in the world. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father who is in heaven" (Matthew 5:16).

Division of Christian Action
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Box 1176, Richmond 9, Virginia

W O R K S H O P

Christian Social Relations
School of Mission
United Church Women - DeKalb County

Christian Social Relations - "To bring all areas of life into harmony with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

O young and fearless Prophet of ancient Galilee:
Thy life is still a summons to serve humanity,
To make our thoughts and actions less prone to please the crowd,
To stand with humble courage for Truth with hearts uncowed.

We marvel at the purpose that held Thee to Thy course
While ever on the hilltop before Thee loomed the cross;
Thy steadfast face set forward where love and duty shone,
While we betray so quickly and leave Thee there alone.

O help us stand unswerving against war's bloody way,
Where hate and lust and falsehood hold back Christ's holy sway;
Forbid false love of country, that blinds us to His call
Who lifts above the nation the brotherhood of all.

Create in us the splendor that dawns when hearts are kind,
That knows not race nor station as boundaries of the mind;
That learns to value beauty, in heart, or brain, or soul,
And longs to bind God's children into one perfect whole.

O young and fearless Prophlet, we need Thy presence here,
Amid our pride and glory to see Thy face appear;
Once more to hear Thy challenge above our noisy day,
Again to lead us forward along God's holy way.

Amen.

This is the day the Lord has made.
Let us be glad and rejoice in it - Psalm 118:24

Together, this day, we go on a Spiritual Adventure - an age-old Adventure, pioneered by Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Amos, Micah, and Jesus.

We recognize Freedoms' Legacies

Amos - Justice and Righteousness
Hosea - Justice and Righteousness tempered with compassionate love
Isaiah - Justice and Righteousness conditioned on obedience
John - Justice and Righteousness and Repentance
Jesus - Justice and Righteousness - Redemptive Love.

Patterns of acceptance of the Challenge of Controversy

Moses - Upon the failure of the people at Mt. Sinai
Jeremiah - Chap. 32 - In the besieged city
Chap. 36 - The burning of his manuscripts
Jesus - Matt. 22 - Facing:
The Herodians - Nationalism
Pharisees - Law
Sadducees - Future Life
Peter - Acts 10 - Before Cornelius
Controversy in Church and outside
Paul - Acts 22, 23, 24, 26 - H is defense speeches.

Our Heavenly Father;

Thou are the source of all wisdom and power.
Thou has put Thy spirit upon Thy children and commanded them to live by the noble challenge of Thine own perfection.
With Thy help tyranny is overthrown, the chains of bondage shattered, the light of knowledge shines through the darkness of ignorance and despair.
With Thee to guide and sustain us, no task is too difficult, no obstacle insurmountable.

We pray for Thy guidance and the inspiration that comes from Thy presence in these days which challenge the spirit of men.

Make us aware, we pray Thee, of what Thou dost require of us -- "only to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before Thee."

Teach us to understand that Thou art the Father of all, and that all men are brothers, children of one God in Heaven above and on earth below.

Set our feet firmly on the path of justice so that through our efforts all men may learn to live in conformity with Thy divine plan - one God in Heaven, one humanity on earth.

We pray for the courage to venture everything for Thee. Fortify our souls for the task. Teach us that the untrod and untried ways of life are not too perilous when it is Thy kingdom we seek.
Rebuke our cowardice; overcome our doubts, dispel our weakness.

Inspire us to struggle ever upward towards the creation of that better world which Thou hast set forth for man to inhabit.

Yet, aware of the rightness of our cause, mindful of the virulent hatreds that exists, may we recognize that without righteousness there can be no peace, without love no harmony, without brotherhood no concord.
Teach us, therefore, patience and understanding so that through our goodness we may lead our enemies to decency and goodness.
May we earn for ourselves, through our own righteousness, the love and respect even of those who differ with us.
May we meet harshness with gentleness, answer prejudice with serenity so that men may recognize Thy presence in us and through us come to know the divine humanity with which Thou rulest the world.

"May the time not be distant, O our God, when all men shall invoke Thy name...when all created in Thine image shall recognize that they are brethren, one in spirit and one in fellowship, so that they may be forever united before Thee. Then shall Thy kingdom be established on earth..."

May this, Thy kingdom, come speedily, we pray Thee. And may we, Thy children, by our courage, our wisdom, and our quiet patience be the instruments that have brought it to pass.

Amen.

1. Mrs. Scott A. Edwards, 501 E. 50th St. Savannah, Ga

2. Mrs. Arthur Styron, 262 Peachtree Hills Avenue, NE Atlanta

3. Mrs. M. R. Hawk 1217 McKinley St. Albany , Ga

4. Miss Susie Cunningham, 396 Edwards St., NW, Atlanta , Ga

5. Mrs. W. E. Letts, 1327 Peachtree Rd. NE, Atlanta

6. Mrs. Eva Martin, Clark College, Box 300, Atlanta, Ga

7. Mrs. W . L. Parks, 502 Rockwell St. SW, Atlanta

8. Mrs. C. B. Copher, 9 McDonough Blve. SE Atlanta

9. Mrs. A. B. Smith, Jonesboro, Ga

10. Mrs. Charles Clegg, Ypung Harris , Ga

11. Mrs. John Tate, 143 Beverly Rd. NE, Atlanta

12. Mrs. Arva Floyd, 805 Morningside Dr. NE, Atlanta

13. Mrs. J. C. Thoroughman , 5998 Peachtree Rd. NE, Atlanta

14. Mrs. J. E. Gaines, Dalton, Ga

15. Mrs. Dow Hamrick, Ellijay, Ga

16. Mrs. B. H. Smith, 2051 Chelsea Circle N. E. Atlanta, Ga

17. Mrs. Harrison McMains, 2558 E. Densley Drive NE, Atlanta

18. Mrs. James Dobbs, 1751 Flagley Ave. NE, Atlanta

19. Mrs. H. C. McEwen, 392 Angier Ave. NE, Atlanta

20. Mrs. W. C. New, 610 Jefferson Ave. College Park, Ga

21. Mrs. L. J. Bahin, 410 Rigby Ave. College Park , Ga

22 . Mrs. Benj. Mays 820 Fair St. SW. Atlanta, Ga

23. Mrs. V. M. Grimsley, 2640 Peachtree Rd. NE, Atlanta

24. Mrs. J. F. Adams, 787 Berkeley Ave. NW, Atlanta, Ga

25. Mrs. Frank L. Simmons, 3668 Kingsbury Rd. NE, Atlanta, Ga.

26. Mrs. Dick Hall, 627 E. Ponce de Leon Ave, Decatur, Ga.

27. Mrs. DeWitt Matthews, Vineville Baptist Church, Macon, Ga

28. Mrs. Griffin Henderson, First Baptist Church, Marietta, Ga.

29. Mrs. C. M. Pearson, 1112 Ridge Ave S. W. Atlanta

30. Mrs. Marion Garrett,) 505 Echota Drive NW, Atlanta
31. Mrs. James Wooten)

32 .Mrs. Carlton Binns, 229 Boling Road NE, Atlanta

33. Mrs. Durwood Casson, Baptist Building, Atlanta, Ga

34. Mrs. Hugh C. Owen, 336 9th St. N. E. Atlanta, Ga

35. Mrs. David J. Evans, 1298 Westridge Rd. Sw. Atlanta, Ga.

36. Mrs. B. Wofford Medlock, 2194 Ponce de Leon, Ave. NE, Atlantqa

37. Mrs. Sherwood Astin, 1141 Hudson Drive NE, Atlanta, Ga,

38. Mrs. J. H. Scott. Riverdale, Ga

483 College Street
Macon, Georgia
September 10, 1950

Mrs. M.E. Tilley
SSouthern Reginoal Council
Auburn Avenue
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

At last I have the names and addresses of all our Georgia Rural Workers. I promised to send these to you as soon they arrived and became situated. They are as follows

Miss Virginia Courtney
1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia

Miss Betty Jo Hill
Box373
Forsyth, Georgia

Miss Patricia Bennett
Buena Vista, Georgia

Miss Jean Stocks
Irwinton, Georgia

Miss Willa Dean Lindsay
810 S. Broad St.
Cairo, Georgia

Mrs. Ruth Beasley Mincey
Box 872
Rochelle, Georgia

Miss Ann Pearre
Young Harris College
Young Harris, Georgia

Miss Acka Lewis
Funston, Georgia

Miss Thelma Smalley
Lincolnton, Georgia

Miss Addie Mae Jamieson
483 College Street
Macon, Georgia

Each of us would like to know the date of the meeting that has bee changed from Sept. 27-29. Also we would like to know a little more of the nature of the meeting. You just mentioned it to me in June, but I have not heard any more about it.Except that Betty Jo Hill said that the date had been changed, but she did not know when it would be. If the workers are not shceduled for a meeting I am sure that they would like to be present , if possible.

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,
Addie Mae Jamieson

Mrs. Sidney Parks, 1506 Kay Lane N. E. Atlanta
Mrs. Paul Pfuetz, 710 Oglethorpe Ave, Athens
Mrs. W. B. McCurry, Hartwell, Ga
Mrs. E. K. Witt, 12 Benvenue Drive, Rome Ga
Mrs. R. H. Stewart, 1084 Longley Ave. N.W. Atlanta
Mrs. D. John Bradmann, 622 Wesley Drive N.W. Atlanta
Mrs. James R. Beach, 3852 Drury Drive, Macon, Ga
Mrs. M. P. Enloe, 2570 Coronet Way N.W. Atlanta
Mrs. Donald R. Poole, Albany, Ga
Mrs. C. C. Saff, Albany, Ga.
Mrs. John Tate, 143 ~~Beverly~~ Beverly Road N.E. Atlanta, Ga
Mrs. Stewart Calley, Grantville, Ga
Mrs. Peter Manning, 1404 Beecher St. S.W. Atlanta
Mrs. H. B. Manson, Darien, Ga
Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, - 1590 Harvard Road N.E. Atlanta, Ga
~~Rev.~~
Mrs. Durand Miller, Chipley, Ga
Mrs. Reeves Jarrell, Greenville, Ga
Mrs. D. B. Smith, Milledgeville, Ga
Mrs. B. E. Mays, 820 Fair St. S.W. Atlanta
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, 1475 Epworth Church Drive N.W. Atlanta
Mrs. Spann Milner, 1109 W. Peachtree N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. M. M. Hurst, 933 Meigs St, Augusta
Mrs. C. H. Whetstone, 1333 Lanier Blvd. Atlanta
Mrs. E. R. Mulcahy, 2960 Hardman Court, N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. Martin Gruber, 1164 Rosedale Rd. N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. L. R. Barber, Moultrie, Ga
Mrs. C. H. Kemp, 1163 Pio Nono Ave, Macon, Ga
Misses Grace & Lillie Florence Arnold, 112 Brown Ave S.E. Atlanta

(over)

Mrs. Tilly's Georgia Mailing List

Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Box 725, Emory University, Ga
Dr. Claude Thompson, Candler School of Theology, "
Mrs. Rufus Clement, 691 Beckwith St. S.W. Atlanta, Ga
Mrs. S. L. Greene, 1212 Fountain Drive N.W. Atlanta Ga
Mrs. F. P. Drake, 424 W. Parkway Rd, Decatur, Ga
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, 1106 Virginia Ave. N.E. Atlanta, Ga
Mrs. Fred Bridges, 835 Courtenay Dr. N.E, Atlanta, Ga
~~Mrs. Paul Benz, 1641 Pine~~hurst Drive S.W. Atlanta, Ga
Mrs. Erston M. Butterfield, 1741 Cornell Rd. N.E "
Mrs. Edw. Askren, 685 Timm Valley Rd. N.E "
Mrs. Carlton Binns. 229 Boling Rd. N.E "
Mrs. A. H. Sterne.
Mrs. John Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Rd. N.W. Atlanta
Miss Mary Jane Willett. Y.W.C.A, 63 Auburn Ave N.E
Mrs. Philip Bohlasky, 103 E. 60th St, Savannah, Ga
Mrs. L. J. Bahin, 410 Rugby Ave, College Park, Ga
Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, 341 Ponce de Leon Ave. N.E.
Mrs. James O. Cobb, 241 Brown Ave, Smyrna, Ga
Mrs. V. M. Grimsley, 2640 Peachtree Rd. N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. Charles Robeson, 3532 Roxboro Rd N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Ga
Mrs. E. J. Mackay, Oxford, Ga
Mrs. Dow Hamrick, Ellijay, Ga
Mrs. J. C. Thoroughman, Veterans Hospital,
5998 Peachtree Road N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. George Longino, 1155 Cahoba Drive S.W. Atlanta
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton. Atlanta Urban League
Auburn Ave. N.E

Mrs. Tilly's Georgia mailing list

miss Ann Heard Ellijay, Ga

mrs. Irwin J. Hyatt, 4633 Northside Drive N.W.

miss Florence Harris, Y.W.C.A. 63 auburn Ave

miss Ethel Ingram, Hahira Ga

Mr. Arthur Levine, Anti. Defamation League, Kemper Bldg

mrs. Chester Martin. 400 Blackland Rd N.W.

miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St S.W.

miss Virginia Courtney, Carrollton, Ga

miss Betty Joe Hill, Barnesville, Ga

March 31, 1955

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwait
Chairman
6101 Louisville Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaite:

I am wondering if you've been thinking about a meeting in Louisiana similar to the one we had here. I certainly hope you have.

We can give you some help. We can prepare the workbooks for your group and furnish you materials. And if you so desire, I could be with you at your planning meeting, and can give you the lists given me by the presidents of the Southern women's organizations.

These meetings should come in every state not later than June 1st, or they'll be impossible until Fall.

I thoroughly enjoyed having you with us at our meeting here. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

Staff:

Return to

Met

United Church Women of Louisiana

New Orleans, La.
April 21, 1955.

The Honorable Robert F. Kennon,
State Capitol,
Baton Rouge, La.

My dear Governor Kennon,-

When I read the article by Hodding Carter in the March 22 issue of Look magazine, entitled, "A Wave of Terror threaten the South", I thought "Nothing so vicious as that will ever happen in Louisiana". But the Times Picayune, New Orleans edition, of yesterday morning, April 20, told of the organizing of the same "Citizen's Council" IN Homer, and definitely states "It is patterned after the Mississippi Citizens Council"

Since the chief council for the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, appointed by you, is a member of the new Council's board of directors, in the eyes of the public this new organization takes on official status, and should certainly be repudiated by the State Government. When it is a fact that approximately ninety thousand (90,000) Negroes voted in the last gubernatorial election, they certainly rate as citizens, and any form of economic pressure or other intimidation such as Citizen's Councils have given elsewhere is not the kind of thing we want in Louisiana.

When our State Senators take office, that take an oath to "uphold the Constitution of the United States", and it appears to us that it is most unseemly for any group such as that headed by Senator Rainach to be assigned to finding legal steps to circumvent a constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The women of this state, as represented by the United Church Women of Louisiana, are ready to accept any constitutional ruling concerning the public schools. The principles of racial equality are a partmof our religious beliefs. Therefore we are ready to back in any and every way we can the decisions of our Supreme Court. And we are looking to you as our Governor to uphold those decisions. If there is any way in which we can help you carry them out, please call upon us.

Most sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait, President,
United Church Women of Louisiana,
6101 Louisville St.,
New Orleans, 24, La.

This was re-typed.

April 25, 1955

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwait, Pres.
United Church Women of Louisiana
6101 Louisville Street
New Orleans 24, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

Thank you so much for sending us your very "telling" letter to your Governor. We hope that your communication from the United Church Women of Louisiana will have its weight with your Governor Kennon.

Now, as to dates. Any date you select from the 12th to the 20th of May is open for me at this time. But please advise me as soon as possible what date you select.

We are prepared to give you some financial assistance -- travel for speakers, caring for your postage and mimeographing, and if you desire, we will make workbooks for you similar to the one we had here at the Southwide meeting.

If you wish, we can find for you the Jewish and Catholic leadership and we'll send you the leadership of the other denominations.

Awaiting to hear further from you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

United Church Women of Louisiana

New Orleans, La
Apr. 22, 1955

My dear Mrs. Tilly -

I am enclosing a copy of letter written to our Governor following the announcement that a "Citizens Council" had been set up in the town nearest the home of Sen. Rainach whom he had appointed Chairman of the Legislative Comm on Segregation - This practically makes it official and I am just "burnt up" Can you indicate any special action? My C.S.R. Chairman is Mrs. E. P. Cudd 1604 No. Fourth St. Monroe, La - She has been asked to alert all C.S.R.'s locally. Since this is so highly political the women hardly know how to handle it. Many cannot convince their own husbands!

Have heard no further from you since giving possible dates for some sort of workshop - I am now

keeping dates open following May 9,
until May 20th when my husband
& I leave on vacation -

Shall talk to Mr. Mitchell at the
Conference here on April 30th.

My very best wishes

Sincerely

Mrs. C.F.

Isabel T. Goldthwait
6101 Louisville
New Orleans La

April 25, 1955

Mrs. William Cottles, Sr.
1405 S. Galvez St. - Apt. B
New Orleans 22, La.

Dear Mrs. Cottles:

Your very moving article "God Versus Segregation" came to New South, the official organ of the Southern Regional Council last Thursday.

On Friday we had a meeting of the leadership of the various denominations of the three faiths, including both races, to study the responsibility of Christian women in this time of social change, especially as it relates to schools. We had your story of the way you eased the hurt in the hearts of your children read to the group. They immediately asked that copies be made of it and given to them. We're having a series of these state meetings and we'll use the story as you wrote it at every one of these meetings, and if those in attendance want a copy it will be given them.

We thank you that you shared it with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Air Mail

May 4, 1955

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwait
6101 Louisville Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

Dr. Mitchell ~~has said~~ told me you had set that the Louisiana meeting of church women ~~will~~ to be on May 19th. Please verify this date quickly for me because I will want to stop in Mississippi either going to or coming from Louisiana.

We've just had the Alabama and Georgia meetings. In both of these we had workbooks so we can have them for your meeting if you wish. Check your workbook of the Southwide meeting and see if you wish the sheet with the hymns and the sheets of the devotions, "The Negroes on Public School Boards," "Long Trails and Trials to the Supreme Court Decision," blank sheets for notes, "The Churches Speak." For Georgia and Alabama on "The State Speaks" we used just the measures passed by the legislatures of these states -- so we would gather together for you the bills presented and those passed by your legislature.

We would have to know how many of thes books you wish.

It would be well for you to order enough copies of Southern School News for your meeting. They are free, you know, and the address is Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tennessee.

I hope we may have a supply of Lillian Smith's book, "Now is the Time," also for distribution but I am sure that Dell Publishing Company has written they are having to order a reprint.

As for funds, you may certainly have your speaker from Arkansas as you planned and there will be $50.00 more for you to bring some of your women to your meeting or use in other ways you may need to.

If there is anything else that you wish from this office let us know for it will take an early mailing in these days of strikes for parcel post to reach you. Looking forward to your meeting, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

MET:rnf

United Church Women of Louisiana

May 10, 1955

Dear Mrs Tilly;

When I called you the other day your letter of May 4, had not yet reached me - So will now answer some of the questions.

Do leave out the sheets on Hymns, Regrets in Public Schools, and all of the section on The States Speak. All Louisiana who might attend is familiar with our own Constitutional amendments. In your talk you might give a condensed comparison of the various states' action. Four sheets for notes should be plenty, maybe less.

It is impossible to estimate how many would attend. I should say between 50 & 100.

I now know that Mrs. Sparling of Hot Springs will come, but since I have not yet heard definitely about other speakers (our Parish School Supt. & the Catholic Supt) cannot give specific program. Will airmail later today if I can reach them or at least

get a reply.

Everyone is so pleased you are coming –

Sincerely,

Isabel T Goldthwait.

6101 Louisiana, New Orleans 29

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 11, 1955

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait;-

Your letter has just been received and we are fixing the Work Books accordingly.

There are some other things I have to do in New Orleans so I will arrive on the 18th on flight 575 - about 10 A
I have asked for reservations for the 18th & 19th at the St. Charles and hope to be there. If you want me for anything you can reach me there - provided I will have my reservation confirmed.

I am glad that you will have Mrs. Sparling with you. I will bring money with me for the travel of your speaker as I did for the Birmingham meeting.

Dr Mitchell was delighted with his short visit with you.

I am very grateful to you for all you are doing and I hope it will be a rewarding experience.

Sincerely yours,

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"
Louisiana Church Women - Concerned about the Schools of the South

International House, New Orleans, Louisiana
May 19, 1955

Called by Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait

Organizations Participating:

WSCS - local and district officers
NAACP
Metropolitan Council of Catholic Women
First Unitarian Church (men) and Woman's Alliance
Christian Church
PTA groups
B'nai B'rith and Anti-Defamation League
National Council of Jewish Women
Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches
Child Development Center
Commission on Human Rights (Catholic)
Catholic Committee of the South
Medical Auxiliary
Quaker (clerk and others)
Evangelist and Reformed Church (preachers and others)
WSCS - Central Jurisdiction
Synagogue Sisterhood
Temple Sinai Sisterhood
Presbyterians US & USA
League of Women Voters
New Orleans Council of Church Women
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Y WCA
Girl Scouts
Salvation Army

We're in the path of change
And I must go to meet the change
Being unable to live unaltered.
--- Christopher Fry

THE CHALLENGES FACED:

I. The Supreme Court decision on segregated schools -- acceptance or evasion.
Efforts to evade: (a) constitutional amendments, legislation
(b) Citizen's Councils and like organizations.

II. The "Child in the Midst" -- the fate and destiny of eleven million school children today and those that follow after.

III. Interpretation of the official stand of church bodies to the local member in the local church.

IV. Framework for action.

V. Finding the spiritual strength and power to be
Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do not agree...
"Fervent in spirit serving the Lord"

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

"The Fellowship of the Concerned" has just been Church Women of South meeting whenever crises in the section or nation need to be faced. We've met under different circumstances through the years - and now our concern is the Supreme Court decision on schools and our task as God's women to be interpreters and "shock- absorbers" to a disturbed South.

Some things we should remember:

(1) The Supreme Court could make no other decision.

(2) The effect on law and order of the defiance and attempted evasion of the decision of our highest tribunal by our legislatures - our law making bodies;are any of us safe if our law makers can destroy law ? I stood and saw the auguration of a governor and him swear allegiance to the Constitution of the U.S. and then him say: "As long as I am governor, there will be segregation of the races in the schools of this state."

(3) Study what your denomination has said on the subject.

(4) The child in our midst - the twelve million children, Negro and white - who will be victims or victors of the change in proportion of how well they will be prepared for this new adventure in brotherhood.

(5) Think what you would in this situation if you were not afraid of what what you would say.

A CITIZEN'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Washington, D.C.
Member, Democratic National Committee

We have committed our sons, husbands, sweethearts to the battlefields for our democracy which has been challenged because we believe in the rights of citizens to run themselves under the law. It is this refusal upon the part of certain leadership in our community to try to find methods to circumvent the law which should be of great concern to us today. How can we maintain our leadership in the world when men of law at some time or other make laws that are in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States. The highest court in the United States has said separation of children is illegal. We who are law abiding citizens who support those officials of government are as guilty of violating the democracy which we believe in as the individuals who initiate the things we have seen happening today. The Co rt has acted. We have pledged to uphold the court. This has happened in instances where citizens have given support to the fellow who upholds the law. In Western Europe, families because of their religious beliefs, are persecuted and killed. We cannot separate our welfare from any other place in the world. Whatever happens soon happens to all of us. These things soon get to be a real problem. In Florida, a Negro's home was bombed. Many of the good citizens may have talked about it and thought how terrible it was, but little else was done. Then, they began to bomb the Jewish Synagogues and the Catholic churches and businesses. It was only after it had passed the state of race that they began to really think about it and decided to try to find out who was doing it, and do something about it.

One of my chief concerns is the business of the so called peace and resistance groups that have risen in several states. It doesn't matter very much who the members of these groups are or where they branch out from, the whole truth of the matter is that their goal is that of circumvention, that of making up their own minds for the community as to what the law should be in that community. We have worked successfully in the South to do away with certain hate groups, but if we are not careful there will arise other hate groups under the name of piety to do more harm in our community.

In Mississippi these groups have started off as peaceful groups. In JET there is the article on a Negro minister in Mississippi who has been killed because he refused to take his name off voting list and encouraged others to keep their names on the list. This man was tracked down by two white men and a Negro informer. This man was killed and the so called law enforcement in the community said he had a car accident. His car was supposed to have turned over the embankment although competent people said there were bullet holes and gunpowder. Some of the people tried to get long distance calls through and the long distance operators refused to put th their calls through.

In Jackson a Negro grocer's shelves are bare because wholesalers refuse to sel him the goods. We of the minority group realize that it does require a great deal of courage to face the possibility of economic disaster. We are being trained to obtain rights in the community that we are entitled to. We are like the small voice calling in the wilderness when we stay within our own community. We must quietly assert ourselves and try to help otherpeople to believe and stand with us. When the war broke out we needed every possible hand because as a peace loving nation we had not spent money preparing for war. Because of our separated democracy, we didn't have trained hands.

In the South 75% of the Negroes did not have competency to go in defense plants of the nation to build things that were necessary to build military might that would be respected by other nations. We have to learn to talk in terms of basic principles in our communities rather than in terms of differences in people. NAACP reported last year that in 500 communities some 250,000 young people, white and colored, who had been required to attend segregated schools are now to integrate their schools. The first thing that comes to mind is that the Negro teachers are go ng to lose their jobs. On the basis of the NAACP survey, this has not been true. 45 Negro teachers have been replaced. If a Negro teacher is qualified to teach one child, then she can teach all children. Immediately as I saw these figures and the list of states I wanted to look at the relationship between states in which there had been volunteer compliance as to the percentage of Negroes that had qualified to vote. There is a very real relationship. It means that they have acted as responsible citizens in their communities through preparing themselves for the election of men and women to office who believe the constitution means exactly what the United States Supreme Court states it means. That gave courage to people who are basicly good in heart but are afraid to lose face. They said we are ready to support you in office if you have the courage to act on what is right or put you out of office if you cannot stand for what is right.

Members of your organizations and citizens of your communities should (1) hold officials responsible to carry out dutiesof office that give us our rights; (2) we, who believe in our principles, should not allow dirty politicians in our government. When we accept government as dirty politics, we have admitted our own irresponsibility as bad citizens. We, who have the experience and ability, should seek public office. Louisiana hascommitted itseld to unyielding resistance to the Supreme Court Decision. We should first acquaint ourselves with all the figures, then study them and talk with each other, and come up with a platform of action; and once we have done so we should act accordingly. Then we willachieve without violence and bloodshed in our communities our rights as citizens of the United States. In Shreveport a survey was made of 60 students. They were asked if they planned to stay in Louisiana. Only one little girl said she would stay. Most students will not continue to be driven like cattle in this community by other people. These young people will not put up with the kind of thing that has been maintained in most of our southern communities by those people who have a vested interest in segregation. Many northern capitalist leaders have a hand in this resistance of the Supreme Court Decision. They are able to get cheap labor down in the South. We are all one under God. We should not be deprived of any of the opportunities under the law that are denied us because of our race, religion or national origin.

ARKANSAS' EXPERIENCE WITH INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Mrs. E. N. Sparling, Hot Springs, Arkansas
Vice-President, National Y.W.C.A.
Formerly Member, Arkansas Board of Education

The Arkansas state board of education divided the school districts into certain sections and then had a representative from each department for a meeting of the boards of both white and Negro schools to talk over this situation. This was the first time that the two races had been together and talked over a common problem.

Arkansas' first step towards anything of accepting Negroes into the white schools was in 1947 when the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas stated that any eligible candidate will be admitted to the school for any study that could not be gotten at the state supported school. Since that time there have been numerous students there. In Fayetteville they have integrated on the high school level. There were no major incidents. They have been accepted. The elementary schools in Fayetteville have not been integrated at request of Negro parents. The school is located in their community and they have formed a community center around it and would like it to continue. In Charleston they have very quietly and without any fanfare integrated a group of 11 into that high school. There have been no incidents In Sheridan, after the directory of May 21, the board voted to accept a small number of students for the September term. The day after that this was resinded by a mass meeting of about 500 parents and so these pupils are sent to a neighboring county, cost $4000 for tuition, $4000 for board to transfer these students. This is a problem that the Council of Church Women can work on in Sheridan.

Little Rock is going to continue under its present 2 school system until further direction from the Supreme Court. They say they will conform with whatever the Supreme Court says. I think they will go into integration fully. In no way are they trying to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court. The Governor says that is the law of the land, Arkansas has always operated under the law of the land. The graduate school of Arkansas located at Little Rock has been on a non-segregated basis. The state department of education is planning a series of sessions together with the Negro and the white school people for fall meetings. They are on equalization and they feel that it is a better basis of understanding where Arkansas can move forward. We can see more integration in 1955 and 1956. In Southern and eastern Arkansas it will perhaps take a good while. On June 22 of last year there were 275 Negro churchmen and religious Negroes met and voted financial support of NAACP for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court Decision. Maybe we could not do it in certain areas immediately but if there was a correct approach it would come. The Arkansas Teachers Association, which is the Negro teachers' association, made this statement:

"The pattern of desegregation is still a legal question which should be left to the courts but the problems involved in desegregation is local and peculiar to each district. When the citizens unite for these common problems satisfactory result will come." The ChristianChruch in a vote meeting made this statement, "No person has the right to deny the admittance of another person to the house of God. We cannot separate integration in education from integration in the churches." Rev. Mitchell of Little Rock said we should meet this segregation issue squarely. We have done very well up to this point. Some districts get as high as 90 percent of the

money from the state funds for the support of the schools in their district -- white and Negro-- but after the money is allocated to the district the state department does not have anything to say about how they use it. We have come through the year in a very acreditable fashion since we are one of the southern states. I think before the next assembly meets in two years we all will be very busily about our Father's work.

I think the church people of Arkansas are going to attack this problem and work in every way to give people the chance to work with people of another race. I am a great believerof the responsibility of women on these issues. We have a great feeling for what happens to other people. We have a little more freedom to think and study. I know there are a group of church women in Arkansas who want to attack the problem there. Fayetteville had been conditioned to integrate schools because they are used to seeing Negro students up at the University. I think that would be a good point of departure here in Louisiana. It is not only the percentage of Negro population but also the education that is going to have a lot to do with it. In eastern Arkansas the counties are very much smaller than that would be in Little Rock and I think thatLittle Rock could be integrated because of the educational stands. About the church relationship schools have in Arkansas--they have not kept step with the state supported schools and I inquired from various people if there was any church related school admitting Negroes. In answer, I don't think they are admitting Negroes.

SUGGESTIONS FROM GROUP

1. Here in New Orleans we do have a peculiar situation. The percentage of children in the school in elementary schools is about 50-50. On this basis the groups will comingle at the same percentage. One of the first things is for the people to become informed and write to the school board to get a report on the school system. One of the ideas was that some efforts should be made to do away with segregation on busses, transportation and restaurants and hotels. If these things could be accomplished first, then the integration in the schools should follow. People could get together to find out what is going on in other parts of the country. If integration is atarted, I think it should be started in lower school level.

2. Before we admit defeat we should learn what has been done. We should have more meetings such as this interracial and interfaith so that information may be passed on. Other orgaizations should be urged to include a study of this kind in their existing programs.

3. In church organizations we should welcome Negroes to our meetings. A better understanding will be reached. The school teachers can have joint meetings at times and discuss problems of integration. Set up an interracial committee to discuss integration; also in recreation. Encourage Negroes to register in great numbers. We will therefore have more voters.

4. We can have church picnics and joint meetings for recreation. Each needs to consider starting in the home with our children. They must be taught that we are all God's children. We need some way of getting acquainted with children of other races now so that when they go to school together they will not feel so strange. The one thing that we need to learn is that there is one race under God and every man can be reached from God and this should be said from the pulpits.

5. Need nore groups to discuss this kind of meeting; needs to publicize so that Negro and white churches can get together for the purpose of discussion. Needs to be more small group discussions with people of varying experiences. Get people to say what they are afraid of in this situation. We need to relieve our fears and take action. Get together on activities other than race relations. If you can work on something other than race relations you can bring more agreement and understanding.

We have got to live everyday what we believe. We should let the government and the legislators know how we feel about it.

We should have meetings in places where everyone can go and let people know that they can go there.

Lets start integration at the kindergarten level.

Some of the Negro churches could invite the white to come into their services to see what they are doing.

I do think the time has come when Methodist women should meet together.

The churches are supposed to be open so let him go to church where ever he wants to go to church.

In seeking around for ways to find things to do to implement these problems, we should like to invite you to become members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. We can help you to use a lot of talents and interest you may have.

I think that we should feel that the fact that this group has come together and have been able to get the value by coming together -- has made this meeting a success.

June 15, 1955

Mrs. E. M. Sparling
222 Thompson Bldg.
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Sparling:

Enclosed is the Council's check for $54.30 to cover the expense voucher you submitted to Mrs. Tilly for the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in New Orleans. I'm sorry this is so late in getting to you but your letter came to the office while I was away and I have just begun to catch up with the work.

Mrs. Tilly was lavish in her praise of your part on the program. I had known of your work through the National Board of the YWCA with which I worked before coming to SRC.

If you have time, I think you would like to get in touch with our state organization in Arkansas, now known as the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Their offices are at 211 Izard Street, Little Rock, and the Executive Director is Nat Griswold. I am asking them to send you information about their program and services so that you might call on them at any time they can be of help.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

MAY 31 1955

222 Thompson Bldg
Hot Springs, Ark.

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

Louisiana had a very interesting meeting and it is inspiring that no matter how dark a situation might be that there can be found people who are willing to work for what they believe is right and Christian.

I am giving you my expense account as follows -

Train fare from Hot Springs to New Louisiana:

	$46.00
Food + tips	5.80
Taxi	1.50
Red Cap.	1.00
	$54.30

KS

The reason I was unable to give you the amount of my expense when in New Orleans is that I had flown down and was not sure of the exact train fare. Presuming you pay expenses on the level of train with lower berth I have sent you this as it is less than plane.

I intended to ask you about the sponsorship material sent out

for the proposed Southwide Conference on Compliance with the Supreme Court Decision to be held in Atlanta Nov. 28-30. I have not announced it for I know so little about it and failed to find some of the names he was looking for. If you could advise me on this I would appreciate it.

Sincerely
Flay Sparling

(Mrs. E. M.)

Fayetteville Ark. 500 High Students
9 Negroes integrated

Charleston, Ark. 600 in school system
11 Negro children integrated

6101 Louisville
New Orleans 27 La

United Church Women of Louisiana

Mar. 4. 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your letter to me concerning a workshop on Supreme Court Decision was passed on by me, as I had written you, to the State Christian Social Relation Chairman, with the result as the letter enclosed. I have told Mrs. Cudd that I would send this on to you as she wrote it, to save her writing out the details again. Also, I thot you would like to know the reactions as she would write them to me.

If you are willing to do so, I believe probably the best results can be obtained in Monroe, to have a meeting with just special delegates from each of these churches in their Council, plus those from Ruston or other nearby towns, that would come, and just sit down together and plan

strategy. The horrible + extreme things that are being done in this state by the Citizen's Councils, now springing up like mushrooms, make it difficult to decide what to do, but all these Christian women need all the strengthening they can get. Therefore I think if both you and Mr. Mitchell could arrange to go over + talk with them in a non-publicized meeting, it will help them greatly. They can invite in some strong + special negroes to sit with them.

This is what I have told Mrs. Cudd. Will you please inform her directly what can be done by your group? and dates? May 16 is not a possible date for Methodists. The address is Mrs. E. P. Cudd, 1604 N. Fourth, Monroe, La.

Our State Council meeting comes this week + Mrs. McLeod will be with us. We're looking forward to having Mrs. Milnes the first week of April. My love to you. Sincerely

Isabel T. Goldthwait.

Wednesday

Dear Isabel;

At a called meeting of W.C.W held at First Meth. Church ten of the fourteen women asked came.

After prayer and much discussion they voted to have a Workshop on World Understanding provided the Twin City U.C.W were allowed to pass on the speakers.

They also said that of a necessity we would almost have to have the Workshop in between the dates of May 13th and 19th and that perhaps May 18th was the best date for U.C.W.

We in Monroe have so far stayed out of any controversial issues about segregation and the women were reluctant to do anything,

because they are afraid we might do more harm than good.

Would the Southern Regional Council pay for speakers to come here under these conditions?

Mrs Varina (an Episcopalian) says we are fortunate in that town's newest and best schools are in the Negro section of town, and that many of our Negro students are graduates of Grambling, Southern and Tuskegee, so we are on a fairly good footing there.

Isabel, it seemed to me as I presided at the meeting Monday morning, that several of the Women were wary of speakers from Ga or Alabama because of recent tensions there.

Mary Henry said a

Woman from Southern spoke at your N.C. meeting in January. What do you suggest?

We plan to use the ten women who attended the Monday meeting as the Committee on arrangements to carry out the Program of the Workshop.

Those attending were
First Methodists
Dr Geo. E. Pomeroy
Mrs Geo. E. Pomeroy
Dr Margaret Sturtz Cobb
Mrs E. S. Cudd
First Meth. West Manor
Mrs Chas. Chisholm
St Pauls Meth.
Mrs DeWitt Henry
Episcopal Church
Mrs Geo. E. Vehring (Pres. U.C.W.
Covenant Pres.
Mrs Wayne Gray
Mrs O. M. Arnette
First Christian
Mrs R. J. Watson
Mrs D. L. Anderson (Finance Chr.)
making ten women
and Dr Pomeroy -

IV... I asked Mrs Hiram Lackey and Mrs Zeller Meadows to the meeting - They had other engagements.

Mrs Zeller Meadows phoned Monday and said she and Mrs Fred Smith would be glad to help, if we had the Workshop -

Mrs Lackey phoned me Friday night, saying, she was sorry to have to miss our called meeting; said she would help in any way, though she like the minister of First Pres. Church and Dr. Pomeroy said "in such times as these, we should be very, very careful in considering our speakers and not to invite the Press."

This, too, is the opinion of the Called Meeting Committee of Monday -

I am mailing this to you in Shreveport, please talk this over with Mrs Lackey and let us know what you think.

Yours Lillian Cudd

June 11, 1956

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwaite
United Church Women of Louisiana
6101 Louisville Street
New Orleans 24, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaite:

I regret I did not take full notes while you were talking to me that evening in New Orleans. Enclosed you will find copies of the report made to the office. I am sure of the main facts, of course, but I wasn't quite sure what time of day Mrs. Leshler saw the cars drive up before the college, or just what part of the week the Negroes were to have their family night at Hammond.

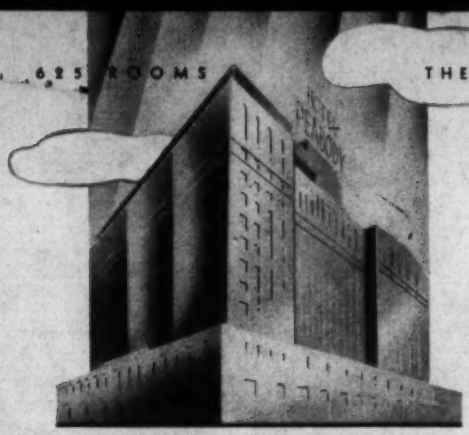
I have written Mrs. Cudd and sent her the invitation to be with us September 27 and 28. I am wondering if your own Council of Church women could not find the money to send you up. Of course, we are paying Mrs. Cudd's expenses.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Enclosure.



625 ROOMS

THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST

Read 6/18/52

HOTEL PEABODY

(AN ALSONETT HOTEL)

MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

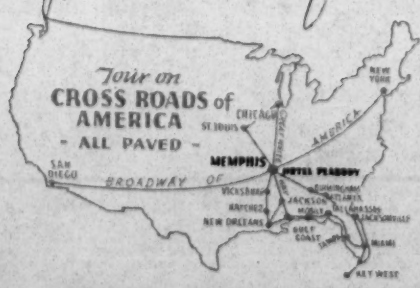
F. R. SCHUTT, GENERAL MANAGER
TOM McGINN, MANAGER

Sunday PM

Dear Dorothy:

This is a note to thank you for sending me a copy of the report of your trip to Birmingham, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Paul and I both enjoyed reading it lots. I love your positive, hopeful spirit – that encourages even Mississippians; moreover it shows a faith that is needed on the part of all.

I would like very much to know who the young Methodist ministers are to whom you referred in Louisiana conference. Was one of them the Hammond minister?



625 ROOMS

THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST

2

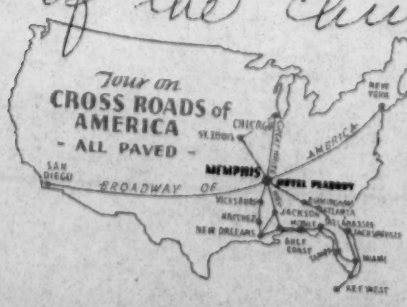
HOTEL PEABODY

(AN ALSONETT HOTEL)

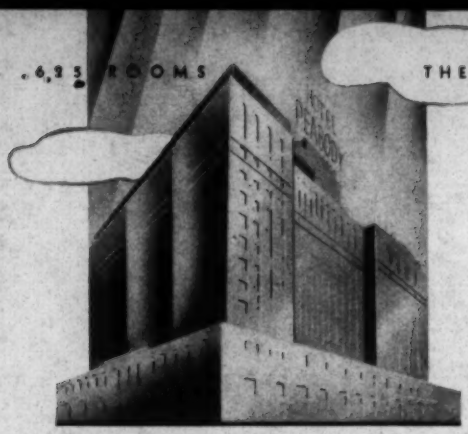
MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

F. R. SCHUTT, GENERAL MANAGER
TOM McGINN, MANAGER

Our conference has been in session this week at Galloway, but I did not get to attend a session. It made a bit of history in that a woman was elected to deacons orders. (I don't know whether that is the correct way to state it; but you'll understand.) I haven't read of anything startling to come from it. N. Miss. conference laymen got rather bold with stating what they would do to any institution, or agency or minister of the church advocating integration or working for it. That wont effect their W.S.C.S., for it doesn't bother about brotherhood



625 ROOMS THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST



3/9

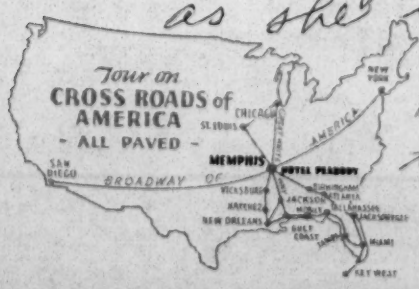
HOTEL PEABODY

(AN ALSONETT HOTEL)
MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

F. R. SCHUTT, GENERAL MANAGER
TOM McGINN, MANAGER

I'm on my way to Juneau then to New York for my last official trip. Will be home June 29. Paul enters hospital July 1 for surgery. We hope it won't be very serious; but I'm worried much about it. He'll be in hospital 10 days or 2 weeks the doctor says. Keep us in your prayers.

My sister came to see me recently, the first time in over 2 years. She is doing fair but has no strength nor resistance. We're so glad she's doing as well as she is.



Be sure to visit us when you're in or through Jackson.

Lots of love

Bess Arrington

July 6, 1956

Mrs. George W. Carter
2021 Louisiana Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ruth Carter:

Your letter has just been received, and as I am leaving for another school, I want you to know that it's a good boost for the coming week.

The experience at Gulfside was very delightful and I was rather flattered that you were in my class. You have done good work in your Jurisdiction and I know now that your efforts are to be largely in New Orleans, some of your dreams for the city will become realities.

With love and best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Dear Mrs. Tilly: July 1st '56

I throughly enjoyed your Class at Gulfside.

I do not know when I have been able to stay in class as much as I did. Usually some continues to call me out, but for that one time I never left your class.

It was interesting from the beginning to the close.

It was informative as well as inspirational. When I get through my summer I'll write and let you know what has come out of it for me as a Christian. I am concerned and plan to act, very soon.

This was a great pleasure to me to have had you on our Faculty as we spent our last summer with the School - two of us whose term expires.

May God bless you with
many more fruitful years
of service for Him.

Blessings
Ruth G. Carter

2021 Louisiana Ave

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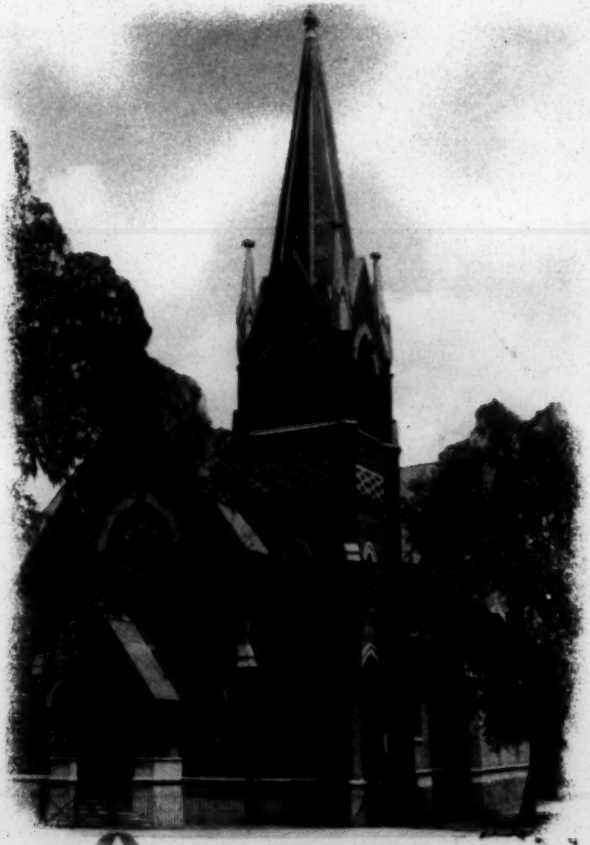

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH
New Orleans, Louisiana

Expenses for two
Birmingham meetings
Fellowship of the Concerned

Transportation (2 cars + 2 Train fares)
To & from Montgomery $31.00

Stamps for both meetings 12.75
Stationery for both meetings 8.58
Extra lunches (last meeting) 8.08
Phone calls & telegrams (both) 6.34

$66.75

Signed
Noreen D. Fatum

Check for $33.25 enclosed
March 26, 1957

Dearest Dorothy Lilly,

I know you think I absconded with your money, and I just about did! I got my bank account so messed up I wasn't sure I had any money at all in it and I was afraid

(Inside)

to send you a check for fear it would be returned!

It's all straight now, so the check is forthcoming. I took the liberty of reimbursing myself for the Birmingham meeting as well as for our last state-wide meeting, so there isn't much left. You may recall that we had to fix part of our work book for that meeting ourselves, which made our stationery expense more than it would have been normally.

I have been so troubled about our last two meetings. I felt we accomplished very little by way of giving our Negro women an opportunity to participate in the discussions. I guess I am just a poor

planner. You really have workshops, but these last two meetings have been largely formal programs, and I don't think that is what we need. I am so glad Myrtle Williams will "do" the next state-wide meeting. The first meeting we had here you helped to plan, and I thought

FORGET-ME-NOT
STATIONERY
WHITING PAPER CO.
© RAHWAY NEW YORK U.S.A.

it was wonderful. Then our Montgomery meeting - planned locally — was even better. But the last two we have had here have fallen short. The main redeeming feature has been we have had you with us, and that makes any

meeting worthwhile. Of course I think most of the talks have been very good; but it is at the point of "give and take" that I feel we have largely failed.

I have been thinking of trying to <u>organize</u> a prayer group - locally - made up of women who have responsibility for Christian Social Relations in this area - not necessarily local, but those who are leaders, and who are definitely concerned about our relationships to one another. I believe a group of this kind, meeting regularly, to pray and meditate together, and study too, would be

the nucleus from which
or by whom larger
more meaningful gathering
could be planned.

Well, I have to
bring this to a close. I
am in the doctors office
getting a complete physical
check-up. I can't raise
my left arm. Glad it
isn't my right!

Love to you -
Vera

FORGET-ME-NOT
SERIES
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
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February 4, 1958

Mrs. George McCaskey
1526 Second Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. McCaskey:

Thank you so much for sending the registration blank from your Parish. I am rather startled to learn that each Parish has a different one. I wonder if you could find out a little more about it. Who in the Parish is authorized to formulate the blanks? It all sounds queer, doesn't it.

I hope things are not too bad for you. Please know as I told you, I think about you a great deal.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

United Church Women of Louisiana

Saturday Morning

Dear Mrs Tilly:

I am so sorry I was away from home when your letter arrived - So am sending these anyway and hope they are what you want and I am not too late -

These are for the Parish of Orleans - Each Parish has a different registration form - There is not one certain kind to be used by the state as such, so I am told -

I am afraid it would be a little difficult to secure one from each Parish but if you say so I'll try -

All my love and Prayers

(Mrs G E) Maude McCaskey

December 30, 1958

Mrs. George McCaskey
1526 Second Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. McCaskey:

I am to be in Houston, Texas February 26. Would it be possible for you to have your workshop so that I might stop by on my way back to Atlanta? I am not urging this because other I know the dates have to be taken into consideration, and if this will rush you too much I would not want you to do it. Just let me know your reaction.

I hope that 1959 will have great blessings in store for you.

With the best of wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

United Church Women of Louisiana

New Orleans
Feb. 1-1959.

Dear Mrs Tilly:

After much discussion and letter writing - We have come to the conclusion we had better wait untill a little later for our workshop -

We have had so much unfavorable publicity in the northern part of our State the women feel we should wait untill after our State meeting March 19-20. Since that (Shreveport) is where we especially need our ~~our~~ workshop; and that is where we are having our meeting - The Editor

If the Shreveport paper has run your editorials condemning the National Council of Churches and all co-operating agencies which of course includes us. The women up there are terribly worried about our meeting.

I shall of course bring this up again at our Board meeting March 18th and try to get a definite time and place.

If you are to be in New Orleans during your trip to Houston let me know and I'll try to see you. Sincerely

(Mrs. J. E.) Maude McCaskey

January 10, 1960
[date probably intended to be 1961]

via air mail

Mrs. George McCaskey
1526 Second Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs.McCaskey:

I was shocked when Vera Patton called me and told me you were inquiring about me as you had not heard from me. Then and there I vowed, I'd never use one of those little "Thank you" sheets of note paper again. They are just too small to expect delivery through the mails everytime.

Yes, the flowers--a pot of beautiful chrysanthemums--came about the time I reached home from Clark College. Mr. Tilly was so excited and happy that afternoon. When I have been away, even for one night, he welcomes me so graciously that it pulls on my heart strings. Then your flowers came and in a little while Rosa Page Welch came by and sang the songs he loves, ending with "The Lord's Prayer" and "God Bless This House." It all made a glorious afternoon. Who but you and Rosa Page would be so thoughtful. It touched me d eeply. Before the day was over he asked me to write to both of you and tell you what a blessing you were to him.

You have had a time in New Orleans. We had Mrs. Sands with us Sunday evening.

Two wonderful young Negroes--a young lady and young man have enrolled at the University of Georgia. It has been an exciting time. The whole problem of school integration has been taken over by the courts and our legislature, in session, recognizes

this and may not even bother to repeal all those laws they have piled on Georgia's code.

Two thousand and more of the university students petitioned the Governor not to close the school. All over the State has come appeals from individuals and church groups--but the courts have taken it all in hand and the governor and the legislature are relieved of the responsibility. We hope this is the end of the controversy.

Thank you for your interest, your gift of the flowers and for being a friend. I prize your friendship.

May the New Year be full of good things for you and wonderful opportunities of service.

Lovingly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

P. S. The evening headline, "Vandiver (governor) Won't Defy Court; Twitty (house floor leader) Says Issue is Closed."

15 copies

Louisiana meeting

WORKSHOP ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

THE DEEP SOUTH AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Fellowship of the Concerned

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Georgia
Director, Women's Work, Southern Regional Council

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

in 1948 We first called ourselves the fellowship of the concerned; concerned about things happening in the South. Then we came together in human relations conferences, and in 1950 brought together in a conference those interested in what was happening in the South. In February, the leadership of the South came together again to see what we as followers of God could do in rapid social change coming to us. The meeting was held in Atlanta. We had cooperation of every denomination of the South and the leadership was there. Since then we have had state meetings in Georgia, Alabama, etc. You are beginning here in New Orleans which I hope will be followed by a state meeting. The fellowship of the concerned was jointly sponsored by the Council of Church Women and the YWCA. When the case came up before the district court in Charleston on the question of the school children, I had a speaking engagement elsewhere which paid me $500. I took the money and went to Charleston to learn the facts. First, the Supreme Court could have made no other decision. At all of our meetings we must say that over and over again to ourselves, to our neighbors, say it from house tops, and say it from mountain tops. It could not have made any other decision and been fair to everyone. For 100 years we have battled with the problem in human relations bequeath to us by generations. On May 17 this problem was lifted from our hearts. Now we can be free from it. Being in the Charleston court was a great experience with great lawyers on both sides. We once tried an experiement with a group of children of the same age. A group of dolls were brought into a playroom where white and Negro children were playing together. The dolls were painted white, flesh color, and brown. Most of the children, both Negro and white, dressed the dolls painted white in the prettiest doll clothes, and the shabbier clothes were used on the dolls painted brown. Another experiement with Negro and white children in Philidelphia -- we brought in dolls painted flesh colored and brown, and placed in the play roon doll houses which ranged from very nice to very shabby houses. Every child put the flesh colored dolls in the nice houses and the brown dolls in the other houses. We have been building up in our minds and in the minds of our children that which is against the Constitution of the United States. Education is not altogether different on teacher and parent level. There are tangible things that enter into education. When the children come down the highway together, then must separate and go into different school buildings because of the difference in the color of their skin, one group will look on the other group with a sense of superiority, and the other group will feel a sense of inferiority. That was taken into consideration in the decision. The Supreme Court could make no other decision. On May 17 the decision came just in time for Voice of America. The message was transcribed in 44 different languages. Every 15 minutes all through the night reaching the near east ~~for~~ breakfast and going also behind the iron curtain. Like a great white light beaming out on the world from the Statue of Liberty, that will go down in history. Some things you should remember are (1) the Supreme Court could make no other decision; (2) the great effects of law making bodies who uproot those who pledge to destroy the very roots of the foundation of our nation. Are any of us safe if the law makers can destroy law. I stood and looked at a governor pledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and then his first sentence was as long as I am governor there will be segregation among

the races in schools in this state. You who are church leaders have a great responsibility to pass down that which has been said to the other members. In your booklet you will find out what the various churches have said. It is suggested that the group read what the persons in the other cities have said. Then have a secret vote. Collect these and send to office at Atlanta to Mr. Calhoun. (3) Struggle with our conscience - Your "God of the South" is a tradition. This southern tradition is a block to us and has been for many years. Our Christian consciences will have to answer these questions. Heard it said that once a man came up to another man on the street and tapped him on the back. The other man said you nearly made me jump out of my skin. That is what we all should do since skin color seems to be the basis for discrimination. (4) The child in the midst - I wish we had a group of children playing where we could see them so our minds couldn't be deferred from the children. The teachers and parents and their attitudes and actions will be transferred to the children. These children are being made the victims of the victors depending upon the manner in which these children are being taught by parents and teachers. (5) What women have tried to do is find the courage of their conviction. We have more concern than conviction, more conviction than courage, and more courage than schools. Father Twomey suggested that all of us write out what I would do in this situation if I wasn't afraid of what my neighbors would think about me. We must be firm in conviction, never afraid to speak up, persuasive in conversation. (6) Work out what you think you can do today. Mrs. Tilly referred the audience to the Workbook of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Referring to the Long Trails and Trials to the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools, the sad thing about this to me is that these cases were fought by Negroes and you know how hard that money came to these people regardless of their abilities and training. Not until the last few years did they come to the point where they had the money to get to the Supreme Court. Recommended HOW IS THE TIME, Book, by Lillian Smith.

A CITIZEN'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Washington, D. C.
Member, Democratic National Committee

I am very glad ~~to be here with you this morning and to re~~new my friendship with ~~Mrs. Ti~~lly. I ~~was very glad that~~ Mrs. Ti~~lly spoke about~~ you as law-abiding citizens ~~because it seems to me that upon this~~ we ~~must rest~~ our case. We have committed our sons, husbands, sweethearts to the battlefields for our democracy which has been challenged because we believe in the rights of citizens to run themselves under the law. It is this refusal upon the part of certain leadership in our community to try to find methods to circumvent the law which should be of great concern to us today. How can we maintain our leadership in the world when men of law if at some time or other make laws that are in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States The highest court in the United States has said separation of children is illegal. We who are law abiding citizens who support those officials of government are as guilty of violating the democracy which we believe in as the individuals who initiate the things we have seen happening today. There has been direct action taken in the state of New York where some segregated schools have existed there. The Court has acted. We have pledged to uphold the court. This has happened in instances where citizens have given support to the fellow who upholds the law. In Western Europe, families,

because of their religious beliefs, are persecuted and killed. We cannot separate our welfare from any other place in the world. Whatever happens soon happens to all of us. These things soon get to be a real problem. In Florida a Negro's home was bombed. Many of the good citizens may have talked about it and thought how terrible it was, but little else was done. Then, they began to bomb the Jewish Synagogues and the Catholic churches and businesses. It was only after it had passed the state of race that they began to really think about it and decided to try to find out who was doing it, and do something about it. One of my chief concerns is the business of the so called peace and resistance groups that have risen in several states. It doesn't matter very much who the members of these groups are or where they branch out from, the whole truth of the matter is that their goal is that of circumvention, that of making up their own minds for the community as to what the law should be in that community. We have worked successfully in the South to do away with certain hate groups, but if we are not careful there will arise other hate groups under the name of piety to do more harm in our community. In Mississippi these groups have started off as peaceful groups. In JET there is the article on a Negro minister in Mississippi who has been killed because he refused to take his name off voting list and encouraged others to keep their names on the list. This man was tracked down by two white men and a Negro informer. This man was killed and the so called law enforcement in the community said he had a car accident. His car was supposed to have turned over the embankment although competent people said there were bullet holes and gunpowder. Some of the people tried to get long distance calls through and the long distance operators refused to put their calls through. In Jackson a Negro grocer's shelves are bare because wholesalers refuse to sell him the goods. We of the minority group realize that it does require a great deal of courage to face the possibility of economic disaster. We are being trained to obtain rights in the community that we are entitled to. We are like the small voice calling in the wilderness when we stay within our own community. We must quietly assert ourselves and try to help other people to believe and stand with us. When the war broke out we needed every possible hand because as a peace loving nation we had not spent money preparing for war. Because of our separated democracy, we didn't have trained hands. In the South 75% of the Negroes did not have competency to go in defense plants of the nation to build things that were necessary to build up military might that would be respected by other nations. We have to learn to talk in terms of basic principles in our communities rather than in terms of differences in people. NAACP reported last year that in 500 communities some 250,000 young people, white and colored, who had been required to attend segregated schools are now going to integrate their schools. The first thing that comes to mind is that the Negro teachers are going to lose their jobs. On the basis of the NAACP survey, this has not been true. 45 Negro teachers have been replaced. If a Negro teacher is qualified to teach one child, then she can teach all children. Immediately as I saw these figures and the list of states I wanted to look at the relationship between states in which there had been volunteer compliance as to the percentage of Negroes that had qualified to vote. There is a very real relationship. It means that they have acted as responsible citizens in their communities through preparing themselves for the election of men and women to office who believe the constitution means exactly what the United States Supreme Court states it means. That gave courage to people who are basicly good in heart but are afraid to lose face. They said we are ready to support you in office if you have the courage to act on what is right or put you out of office if you cannot stand for what is right. Members of your organizations and citizens of your communities should (1) hold officials responsible to carry out duties of office that

give us our rights, (2) we, who believe in our principles, should not allow dirty politicians in our government. When we accept government as dirty politics, we have admitted our own irresponsibility as bad citizens. We, who have the experience and ability, should seek public office. In Delaware another resistance group arose which was committed to resist Supreme Court Decision. Louisiana has committed itself to unyielding resistance to the Supreme Court Decision. We should first acquaint ourselves with all the figures, than study them and talk with each other, and come up with a platform of action; and once we have done so we should act accordingly. Then we will achieve without violence and bloodshed in our communities our rights as citizens of the United States. In Shreveport a survey was made of 60 students. They were asked if they planned to stay in Louisiana. Only one little girl said she would stay. Most students will not continue to be driven like cattle in this community by other people. These young people will not put up with the kind of thing that has been maintained in most of our southern communities by those people who have a vested interest in segregation. Many northern capitalist leaders have a hand in this resistance of the Supreme Court Decision. They are able to get cheap labor down in the South. We are all one under God. We should not be deprived of any of the opportunities under the law that are denied us because of our race, religion or national origin.

Mrs. Tilly - The citizen's councils objectives are to "keep Negroes in their place" and to bring economic pressure to keep them in their place. They preach on their programs that there will be no violence. There are white persons who take stands against them too. There is money being put in bank in Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Tennessee by Negro Insurance companies, NAACP, and other givers. This money will be loaned to these people to relieve them of that pressure, and it is felt that if it comes to be very serious, the Negroes themselves will have to set up a commissary and let economic pressure come from both sides. Where the government stands firm against these citizen's councils, they do not arise. There is an article in LOOK magazine by Hodding Carter on the Citizen's Councils.

Mrs. Spraggs - When Governor Kennon was elected, $90,000 (?) voted out of 100,000 registered. It seems to me that our state government should be aware of the number of citizens who participated in that election. Mrs. Spraggs was speaking at the workshop as an individual, not for the Democratic National Committee.

LEGALITY OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. Simmie Monroe, New Orleans Lawyer

Mr. Monroe read the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which does not allow states to pass legislature that does not conform to the United States Constitution. The first case under this amendment that had to do with education was Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896. A Louisiana statute saying that Negroes would be in different railroad cars was taken to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Decision was that as long as facilities were equal, they could be separate. This doctrine was limited in this decision for transportation but they could apply it to education and they did apply the separate but equal doctrine to education. This separate but equal case has been before the Supreme Court seven times. An interesting case came up in California of a Chinese girl who wanted to fight high school who refused her admittance to the school.

The decision was in favor of the school and the Chinese girl was made to go to a Negro school. The first crack was in 1938. Lloyd Gaines, a Negro student earned admittance to Missouri law school. Missouri had no Negro law school. Missouri offered to pay tuition of the Negro student to attend a law school in another state. Missouri was forced to accept the Negro student into their law school. In the Sweatt Case, there had already been established a separate law school. Supreme Court refused to pass on separate but equal doctrine but simply said the facilities were not equal. The Supreme Court was telling us what was coming. If those objectives applied to a law school, they certainly applied to lower schools where the children are more impressionable. This first came up for argument in 1952. The Supreme Court sent it back down for reargument on assignment questions. They were trying to tell the people what was coming so that they may try and get prepared for it. They heard arguments in 1953 and waited a year to hand down the decision of May 17. The Supreme Court said that separate facilities could not be equal because it causes children of one race to feel inferior to the other race. All the states involved in this decision had the right to file a brief. Many of the questions were (1) Does the decision mean necessarily that we have to order immediate desegregation in schools? (2) If not, how should we provide for gradual integration? (3) Will the Supreme Court give some outline and remand it to the lower courts? (4) Should the Supreme Court leave it up to lower district courts without any instructions? In Louisiana they feel that the Supreme Court should (1) allow superintendents to assign the children to the school which he thought they should attend or (2) have constitutional amendment placing schools under police power. In Mississippi, individual assignment plan allows for local superintendents to assign students; or, to provide for abolition of public school system. A large group of states are waiting to see. The proposals that have been suggested follow into five general patterns -- (1) wipe out public schools to be replaced by private schools aided by the state, (2) establish private schools and leave public schools to Negroes and finance tuition payments to private schools, (3) individual assignment by superintendents to assign students to schools drawing lines of school districts so that Negroes and whites may be separated by districts, (4) the tri-school plan; the two systems that we have now of separate public schools and establish a third school that will be integrated for people who want to go to integrated schools, (5) last is the remaining device is the state police power as put forth in this state which puts the schools separate because of public health, morals, and safety. Most of the legislators in New Orleans knew that this legislation was invalid when they passed it. Since the Negroes can now own property where they want it, the police power could not be used to take away people's constitutional rights. The state's rights does not have sufficient power over the constitution of the United States to allow this sixteenth amendment.

ARKANSAS' EXPERIENCE WITH INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Mrs. E. N. Sparling, Hot Springs, Arkansas
Vice-President, National Y.W.C.A.
Formerly Member, Arkansas Board of Education

We know that the Negroes have made in the last 75 years great progress. We do know that minority groups in any country and in our country have a heritage. Since in the early 80's we have a great many coming to our country from Europe. The Negro citizen is the one that is most different from us in appearance. The Negro citizen wants an improved economic status that the Negro lacks as a whole due to the lack of

education provided him. There is no great middle class. We have two intellegencies, those who are good and those who have not had the opportunity for education and it is only through education that they will be able to improve their economic leadership. They do want this education for themselves and for their families. They want the stigma of inferiority removed. They want integration as a legal right. This lack of desegregation must be removed so that he can take his proper place in American society. There is no place for separate but equal. The Supreme Court Decision was made on the five cases brought before the Supreme Court. Since no decree has been issued, Arkansas has taken the stand in a great many of the counties that it will wait and see. I asked Harry Ashmore, executive of Arkansas Gazette and author of the NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS how he became interested in this no. 1 problem. He said as a boy in high school, he was studying the constitution. He could not understand why what was said in the constitution did not include the Negro people. Dr. Carl Wells of Mississippi was at the University of Arkansas, he said that in going back to Mississippi and talking with his friends, he found they did not share his views about this problem. Some of them think that they will lose their prestige if the Negro race is allowed to rise in education and so have their place as first-class citizens in our country. I think we have been very fortunate to have men in that position to stand up on this question. Some of the attitudes of the people in any school district or in any state is really the thing that is most important because unless there are proper attitudes toward racial desegregation and integration it is almost impossible to do anything. There has been felt among the Negro teachers that they will lose their jobs. This has not been true. What is the attitude of Youth. There was a forum in which both white and Negro children participated. These children were of high school age. They had a very good discussion. They wanted to know how they could work on the adults to get them to move. Many of the states in the South have had a very serious problem economically. Arkansas schools are in a very serious problem from financial point of view. They have asked the state legislature for an increase in funds. Some say desegregation in Arkansas will increase the cost of schools when we do not have the money. Director of Education said it will not affect the amount of money that is needed whether we have segregated or desegregated schools. If we have separate but equal schools as in the constitution, than we will have to equalize the schools and must bring the Negro schools up to the white schools. We do know that in the past there has been a great difference in the amount of money given to the support of white and Negro schools. In 1940, 44% was given to the Negro schools as in comparison with the white schools. These things do happen and these things are bad. We know that they will take place unless pressure is brought forth. The Arkansas state board of education divided the school districts into certain sections and then had a representative from each department for a meeting of the boards of both white and Negro schools to talk over this situation. This was the first time that the two races had been together and talked over a common problem. Arkansas' first step towards anything of accepting Negroes into the white schools was in 1947 when the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas stated that any eligible candidate will be admitted to the school for any study that could not be gotten at the state supported school. Since that time there have been numerous students there. In Fayetteville they have integrated on the high school level. There were no major incidents. They have been accepted. The elementary schools in Fayetteville have not been integrated at request of Negro parents. The school is located in their community and they have formed a community center around it and would like it to continue. In Charleston they have very quietly and without any fanfare integrated a group of 11 into that hight school. There have been no incidents. In Sheridan, after

the directory of May 21, the board voted to accept a small number of students for the September term. The day after that this was resinded by a mass meeting of about 500 parents and so these pupils are sent to a neighboring county, cost $4000 for tuition, $4000 for board to transfer these students. This is a problem that the Council of Church Women can work on in Sheridan. Little Rock is going to continue under its present 2 school system until further direction from the Supreme Court. They say they will conform with whatever the Supreme Court says. I think they will go into integration fully. In no way are they trying to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court. The Governor says that is the law of the land. Arkansas has always operated under the law of the land. The graduate school of Arkansas located at Little Rock has been on a non-segregated basis. The state department of education is planning a series of sessions together with the Negro and the white school people for fall meetings. They are on equalization and they feel that it is a better basis of understanding where Arkansas can move forward. We can see more integration in 1955 and 1956. In Southern and eastern Arkansas it will perhaps take a good while. On June 22 of last year there were 275 Negro churchman and religious Negroes met and voted financial support of NAACP for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court Decision. Maybe we could not do it in certain areas immediately but if there was a correct approach it would come. The Arkansas Teachers Association, which is the Negro teachers' association, made this statement. The pattern of desegregation is still a legal question which should be left to the courts but the problems involved in desegregation is local and peculiar to each district. When the citizens unite for these common problems satisfactory results will come. The Christian Church in a vote meeting made this statement, "No person has the right to deny the admittance of another person to the house of God. We cannot separate integration in education from integration in the churches." Rev. Mitchell of Little Rock said we should meet this segregation issue squarely. We have done very well up to this point. ~~Then a bill came up to~~ ask congress ~~to appropriate money for school construction.~~ It ~~was passed~~ by a very low majority. A ~~little later on a bill was passed that if money was~~ available, Arkansas ~~would accept from federal government. It stated nothing about segregation but~~ for the ~~good of the school~~. Some districts get as high as 90 percent of the money from the state funds for the support of the schools in their district--white and Negro--but after the money is allocated to the district the state department does not have anything to say about how they use it. We have come through the year in a very acreditable fashion since we are one of the southern states. I think before the next assembly meets in two years we all will be very busily about our Father's work. ~~Those on the other side are~~ very active and busy while we think things are going to take care of themselves. I think the church people of Arkansas are going to attack this problem and work in every way to give people the chance to work with people of another race. I am a great believer of the responsibility of women on these issues. We have a great feeling for what happens to other people. We have a little more freedom to think and study. I know there are a group of church women in Arkansas who want to attack the problem there. Fayetteville had been conditioned to integrate schools because they are used to seeing Negro students up at the University. I think that would be a good point of departure here in Louisiana. It is not only the percentage of Negro population but also the education that is going to have a lot to do with it. In eastern Arkansas the counties are very much smaller than that would be in Little Rock and I think that Little Rock could be integrated because of the educa-

tional stands. About the church relationship schools have in Arkansas -- they have not kept step with the state supported schools and I inquired from various people if there was any church related school admitting Negroes. In answer, I don't think they are admitting Negroes.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Here in New Orleans we do have a peculiar situation. The percentage of children in the school in elementary schools is about 50-50. On this basis the groups will comingle at the same percentage. One of the first things is for the people to become informed and write to the school board to get a report on the school system. One of the ideas was that some efforts should be made to do away with segregation on busses, transportation and restaurants and hotels. If these things could be accomplished first, then the integration in the schools should follow. People could get together to find out what is going on in other parts of the country. If integration is started, I think it should be started in lower school level.

2. Before we admit defeat we should learn what has been done. We should have more meetings such as this interracial and interfaith so that information may be passed on. Other organizations should be urged to include a study of this kind in their existing programs.

3. In church organizations we should welcome Negroes to our meetings. A better understanding will be reached. The school teachers can have joint meetings at times and discuss problems of integration. Set up an interracial committee to discuss integration; also in recreation. Encourage Negroes to register in great numbers. We will therefore have more voters.

4. We can have church picnics and joint meetings for recreation. Each needs to consider starting in the home with our children. They must be taught that we are all God's children. We need some way of getting acquainted with children of other races now so that when they go to school together they will not feel so strange. The one thing that we need to learn is that there is one race under God and every man can be reached from God and this should be said from the pulpits.

5. Need more groups to discuss this kind of meeting; needs to publicize so that Negro and white churches can get together for the purpose of discussion. Needs to be more small group discussions with people of varying experiences. Get people to say what they are afraid of in this situation. We need to relieve our fears and take action. Get together on activities other than race relations. If you can work on something other than race relations you can bring more agreement and understanding.

We have got to live everyday what we believe. We should let the government and the legislators know how we feel about it.

We should have meetings in places whereeveryone can go and let people know that they can go there.

Lets start integration at the kindergarten level.

Some of the Negro churches could invite the white to come into their services to see what they are doing.

I do think the time has come when Methodist women should meet together.

The churches are suppose to be open so let him go to church where ever he wants to go to church.

In seeking around for ways to find things to do to implement these problems, we should like to invite you to become members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. We can help you to use a lot of talents and interest you may have.

I think that we should feel that the fact that this group has come together and have been able to get the value by coming together -- has made this meeting a success.

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MAILING LIST

FOR REPORT OF

WORKSHOP ON SUPREME COURT DECISION

SPONSORED BY

THE WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

Mrs. George Wilson
2030 Broadway
New Orleans, La.

Dr. Joseph Taylor
2601 Gentilly Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Robert Thomas
200 W. Urquhart St.
Chalmette, La.

Mrs. Henry E. White
820 Austerlitz
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Mrs. Annie Ramie
4320 Clio St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Alma Valley
3628 Gen. Ogden St.
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Clarence A. Laws
2637 London Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Bernard Lemann
7703 Burthe St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Mrs. V. S. Henry
8531 Cohn St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Mrs. Erma Landix
2809 Jackson Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. W. Lazauskas
2126 Royal St.
New Orleans 16, La.

Frances Dwyer
Box 694
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Carl M. Conrad
3839 State St. Dr.
New Orleans 25, La.

Mrs. Lawrence Benson
2029 Palmer Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Mr. George H. Wilson
5401 S. Claiborne
New Orleans, La.

Rev. E. E. Russell
6200 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Rev. N. A. Maunz
11 Beverly Gardens
Metairie, La.

Mrs. Charles Goldthwait
6101 Louisville
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. G. E. McCaskey
2203 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Guy J. D'Antonio
2621 O'Reilly St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Sol Shnaider
606 Common St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Irving Fosberg
2700 Calhoun St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Herman Liveright
2239 Gen. Taylor
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. F. Roy Robinson
1410 Broadway
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Rogers
Box 1294
New Orleans 10, La.

Mrs. William Cottles, Sr.
1405 S. Galvez St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. C. J. Fackaberry
5403 Spain St.
New Orleans 22, La.

Mrs. Warren On
6105 Louisville St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Arthur M. Shaw
4819 Walmsley Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Clifton A. Cowan
16 Swallow
New Orleans, La.

April 25, 1955

Mrs. E.E. Deen
206 E. 32nd Ave.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Deen:

I am deeply appreciative of your long letter full of triumphs and of sorrows. You did a magnificent job with your own society and I believe that your annual meeting will not be as tense as you feel -- your Executive Committee has shown so much strength and power and you spent so much time in prayer. Surely the little society of Louise cannot be more powerful with your membership than the Christian faith and vision of the leadership of the conference.

Of course, neither I nor anyone else would want you to interpose any discussion of the Supreme Court decision at this time. You truly have enough to interpret now when you need your women to understand the Interracial Charter.

With deep appreciation of your leadership and admiration for your courage, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

May 6, 1955

Mrs. Hodding Carter
The Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Carter:

Thank you so much for the clipping and the note attached. It was the first news we had received from what I knew would be a tense meeting of the Mississippi women.

I may have told you the story that the little town of Louise became very disturbed when she found the Mississippi Conference had voted favorably on the racial charter, and had secured a lawyer who had written a very strong and abusive letter about the charter and they had mailed it to every society of the Conference and to every minister. The executive group of the society has certainly been under fire since May of last year. They have been very brave about it and more patient with the opposition than women with a cause usually are. This vote was really a triumph. It gives me hope and faith in Mississippi.

I still remember the pleasant hours I had with you and Mr. Carter and I am appreciative of the courtesies shown me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

May 15, 1958

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey
415 North Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Only my trip to the Assembly of Methodist Women at St. Louis, has prevented me from writing you the note of thanks in which I wish to express my appreciation for all the courtesies shown to me. Please know I am deeply grateful. Give my best wishes to your mother, I hope she is well.

I would like to say that the meeting of your Board of Social and Economic Relations was most informative and stirring. I doubt very much that any other board in the South ever had such a serious program. It was wonderful to me to be present.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 11, 1955

Dear Bess;-

I wrote to you that I would be in Jackson on the evening of the 19th - but now I see that I cannot leave New Orleans until the morning of the 20th. If you are at home I'd thoroughly enjoy spending the night with you and then go to Hattiesburg on the 21st.

Let me know if you'll have time for a talk-a-thon like we had last time I was in Jackson.

Hurriedly --

February 4, 1958

Mrs. J. A. Burt
1815 Enterprise
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Martha:

While of course I appreciate your securing the registration blanks for me, I appreciate it all the more your note which intimated the strategy you used to get them. Yes indeed I will call on you whenever I need to know anything about Mississippi. You are my contact and resource person.

I am coming to Mississippi this spring and maybe you will have some time to spend with me. I think it is wonderful that you have your interracial study groups in spite of the Citizens Council.

Please accept my gratitude for what you have done in the past and a heart full of thanks for this last job.

Sincerely,

DTilec

Dorothy Tilly

June 11, 1958

Mrs. J. A. Burt
1815 Enterprise Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Martha:

I would like very much a copy of the summary that you sent Thelma of the Gulfside Conference, and I would appreciate it if you would give me some notes of the meeting of the Mississippi Association of Methodist Ministers and Laymen. They certainly do not know you very well or you might not have been acceptable to them.

Now in answer to your questions. We would like conversation groups here and there over the state, looking forward to having a statewide meeting if at all possible, if not, two or more meetings in different sections. Then too, we would like you to keep us informed on the things that you think we need to know. Of course you would have to be our "trouble-shooter" as occasion arises. Think through this and let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

P. S. I have just found that Mrs. J. W. Patrick, Jr., Brandon, Mississippi is the new conference secretary of Christian Social Relations. Can you give me any information about her?

M. E. T.

August 6, 1958

Mrs. J. A. Burt
1815 Enterprise
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Burt:

Rabbi Mantinband suggested you as someone who might help us in distributing copies of "South Carolinians Speak," a copy of which is enclosed.

We received several thousands of these through a grant from the Fund for the Republic. The aim is to distribute copies in the deep south states of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. We think it more effective for the moderate, uncommitted persons.

We hope you will undertake the distribution of this pamphlet in Mississippi or suggest names to us for distribution from this office. We will appreciate any service you may render us.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosure

Mrs. James Augustus Burt, Jr.
4235 Meadow Lane Drive
Jackson 6, Mississippi

November 30, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am sorry that we were out of town and not here to receive your letter sooner. This seem to be a rather disjointed dictation Betty gave me late tonight , for she admitted that she was speking extemporaneously on the discussion she had heard from the women. She said that a lot of it was in the " feel of the moment " so the notes you have are probably more reliable than these notes of hers. She said that she had no written notes at all.

You were gracious in the things that you said, and we both appreciate them. Betty came home a very grave and impatient little girl. She has already registered at Millsaps for the fall term, rather than remain in high school another year. It will not surprise me one bit if she changes her vocation from the medical field to the social field, but she does not know I feel this way.

I hope time has not been held too long for these notes, for I still feel that the ones you have are probably better.

Love and best wishes,

Martha

December 2, 1958

Mrs. James Augustus Burt, Jr.
4235 Meadow Lane Drive
Jackson 6, Mississippi

Dear Martha:

I have just received Betty's report, it is about like the notes we have. Betty really had a prominent place in the Workshop and made a good committee member. The women were delighted to have one so sincere, so young and such a clear thinker.

Love,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Answered 3/18/59)

Ret. to MET

Materials Sent:
Bigotry In Action
MAW's letter to WCC man
AJC booklet
SRC Resis. Groups report

Mrs. Tilly:

Don't know if you have anything like this in Georgia yet, so I am sending it along. This is just a copy of the pretty colored leaflet passed out to all the students here this week, with Bettys instructor in English saying."..... of course the credit will be extra credit, BUT I am requiring every one to write a paper." You would expect that Miss Betty will be writing on #2 and will it be a surprise to them! Thelma Stevens was here for the week-end and told us of the recent study of organizations by the ADL which includes some dope on the Citizens Councils themselves. If you have anything else she can use, Please send it along. She really wants to write a GOOD paper. I am so proud of her.

Martha Grant

WCC mat

CERTIFICATE OF STUDENT

Name

Mailing Address

High School

Subject

I hereby certify that the work on the attached essay is my own. Where I have quoted from authors on the subject I have indicated with quotations. I have received only suggestions of a supervisory nature.

_____
Signature of Student

_____
Date

STATEMENT BY SCHOOL OFFICIAL

Name of student submitting essay

_____

Average grade of student _____

Character traits of student

_____

Leadership qualities

_____

Special activities

_____

_____
Signature of school official

Date _____

Title _____

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STATEWIDE SCHOLARSHIP

Essay Contest For

MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1958 - 1959

TWO $500.00 CASH AWARDS

BEST ESSAY BY
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOY

BEST ESSAY BY
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRL

CITIZENS' COUNCILS
STATES RIGHTS · RACIAL INTEGRITY

Sponsored by

THE
EDUCATIONAL FUND
OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.

Dedicated to

STATES RIGHTS AND RACIAL INTEGRITY

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST

SUBJECT

(a) Why I believe in social separation of the races of mankind.

(b) Subversion in racial unrest.

(c) Why the preservation of States Rights is important to every American.

(d) Why separate schools should be maintained for the white and colored races.

AWARDS

Essay award at local high school level by local Citizens' Council.

$50.00 for best essay by Senior High School Boy.

$50.00 for best essay by Senior High School Girl.

State Educational Fund Award—

$500.00 Scholarship for best essay by Senior High School Boy.

$500.00 Scholarship for best essay by Senior High School Girl.
(Payable $250.00 each semester)

FORM

Essay shall be 1500 words or less.

Essay must be typewritten and double spaced on 8½ x 11 unruled paper.

Manuscript must be accompanied by Certificate properly filled out and signed by both pupil and school official.

All manuscripts submitted will become the property of the Educational Fund of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

Manuscripts must be submitted by the pupil to the school principal accompanied by Certificate with pupil's part properly filled out, and sufficient postage, on or before the 1st. day of May.

School principal will complete Certificate and mail with essay on or before the 10th day of May to:

The Educational Fund of the
Citizens' Council, Inc.
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

Essays will be judged by members of the State Contest Committee who are appointed by the chairman of the Educational Fund.

Winners will be notified by the Chairman of the Educational Fund on or before the 1st day of July.

PURPOSE

1. To assist our young people to develop into informed, patriotic, American citizens.

2. (a) To stress the importance of maintaining States Rights and Constitutional Government.

   (b) To stress the importance of maintaining Racial Integrity.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE

BOOKS

"The Sovereign States" by James J. Kilpatrick
Henry Regnery Company
64 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois — $5.00

"States Rights—The Law of the Land"
by Charles J. Bloch
The Harris Company
Atlanta, Georgia — $10.00

"Black Monday" by Judge Tom P. Brady
The Association of Citizens' Councils of Miss.
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi — $1.00

"The Cult of Equality" by Stuart O. Landry
Mr. Stuart O. Landry
305 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Louisiana — $3.50

"White America" by Col. Earnest Sevier Cox
P. O. Box 116
Richmond, Virginia — $2.00

"The Age of Error" by W. E. Michael
Vantage Press, Inc.
120 West 31 Street
New York 1, New York — $3.50

"The Tragic Era" by Claude G. Bowers
Houghton Mifflin Company
The Riverside Press
Cambridge, Massachusetts — $5.00

MAGAZINE

U. S. News and World Report
David Lawrence, Editor

OTHER REFERENCES

Transcript of Hearings
"Subversion in Racial Unrest"
Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee
P. O. Box 450
Homer, Louisiana — $1.50

PAMPHLETS

"A Christian View on Segregation"
by Rev. Guy T. Gillespie

"The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed"
by James F. Byrnes

"The Congressional Committee Report on what Happened When Schools Were Integrated in Washington, D. C." — Congressional Record

"Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood"
by Herbert Ravenel Sass

"The Ugly Truth About the NAACP"
by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook

The pamphlets listed may be obtained, free, by writing to the Association of Citizens' Councils, 207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississippi. There are many other excellent references which are not listed here.

March 25, 1959

Mrs. J. A. Burt
4235 Meadowland Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Martha:

I have been most interested in the English course program for the high schools of Mississippi, and I am still more interested in what will become of Betty when she turns in her masterpiece.

I am enclosing something that I think will interest you. I was afraid to send it to Betty for fear she would quote from it in her masterful essay that she will present to her high school. Betty is great and I am with her all the way.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

Rec'd 9/1/59

Mrs. James Augustus Burt, Jr.
4235 Meadow Lane Drive
Jackson 6, Mississippi

August 31, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I certainly meant to write you long before now. This summer has gone by in a haze, what with a graduating daughter and a filthy political campaign with a very busy office I have needed 30 hours in a day.

The essay contest did not come off as a requirement because of the unwillingness on the part of the students to participate. Only a token showing was made in the school Betty attends so of course it would have been ridiculous for her to enter at all. I am glad for several reasons, one being the lack of material, really factual material, for her to use. Promises from several sources failed to materialize.

She finished with a wonderful record and received word just the other day that she qualified for the National Merit Scholarship finals. She will not be eligible, though, for the finals will be given next spring to the high school seniors who qualified for the finals, and of course she will be a college freshman.

She has almost definitely decided to major in sociology so I want you to help us watch out for scholarships available in some of the better schools. Though she wants to attend Millsaps now, she will have to go out of the state for much other major work.

(Neither of us can make any sort of guess about the Fellowship of the Concerned in November.)

Betty was in Purdue last week for the National Convocation, her graduation present from us and you and others who were so gracious to her. She was thrilled beyond words as she told us of her experiences.

Jim is at home after a month spent on Jimmy's family farm. They are drilling for oil again and Jim is preparing to retire at an early age. He was very worried because Barnett was elected Governor, he is afraid we will be run out of the state. It will be no picnic, you can be sure of that.

Thank you for your nice gift to Betty, though we did not want you to do it. She just wanted you to know that the event had taken place. We all love you.

Martha

February 9, 1961

Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bess:

When your letter came expressing appreciation of the Workshop and your request for the address of the place we secured the prayer cards, Mr. Tilly was so ill I let the request slip by. I am sorry because I think you must have wanted them for Christmas for your class. Maybe you can use them at Easter.

Many things have happened since November the most significant one being the integration of our State university (at least two Negroes are there).

The story of Athens, the seat of the university, is great. The faculty, the large part of the student body, the mayor, the chief of police, the grand jury, many of the civic clubs and the Ministerial Association took positive stands. Besides over a thousand citizens signed petitions to keep the university open and a plea for decency and order. The Athens radio and daily paper, and sermons in many of the churches stated plain facts on law and order and respect for human dignity.

The right about face of the governor was pathetic in a way and you could see how he suffered. The Legislature removed all segregation laws from our books but passed some funny bills that can't hold.

Atlanta has been ordered to integrate on the high school level in September. The university test will certainly help us.

Lots of love.

From,

Dorothy Tilly

February 27, 1961

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, President
United Church Women of Mississippi
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Schutt:

I have discussed the matter of the reprint from the February issue of THE PULPIT with Mr. John Constable, the editor of NEW SOUTH, and he told me that it will be published in this magazine; but it will not be off the press in time for your annual meeting of United Church Women. In the meantime, we will have seventy-five copies mimeographed and mailed to you.

It was good to hear from you, and I am sending out a letter to find out just what follow-up has been made of our Workshop in November. I have just returned from the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned of Florida, and on the 21st here we held an inter-faith meeting as a result of the meeting in November.

It is wonderful to have someone like you heading the United Church Women,- Somebody who dares to be herself and takes stands she knows to be right.

With best wishes to you in your leadership.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi
February 20, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to the sermon by Rev. William Byrd, "Mistakes I Have Made In Race Relations," as published in the February issue of The Pulpit. I understand you have had a request for reprints of this article, and I would like to add my request to that of Mrs. Eckart of New Orleans.

United Church Women of Mississippi will have their annual meeting in Meridian the last week of March, and I should like very much to have some reprints to distribute at this time. If they will be available, please send me 75 copies collect.

Sincerely yours,

Jane M. Schutt

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
President
United Church Women
of Mississippi

March 7, 1961

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, President
United Church Women of Mississippi
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Schutt:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, seventy-five copies of the sermon by Rev. William Byrd, as published in the February issue of THE PULPIT.

We hope you will have a godd meeting; and if we can be of any additional aid, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

April 5, 1961

Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bess:

I am leaving just as soon as I dictate this letter to go by the hospital to see Mr. Tilly. He haddbeen desperately ill for thirty days, between life and death, but the change has come and we hope to take him home soon.

Now about the prayer cards - can't you let us make a gift to someone as nice as you?

We most certainly will ask Jane Schutt to be with us this fall, and we will give her a definite place. We are going to have to face the "closed doors" of our Churches and do our best to find way to open them.

I am sorry Martha Burt has been ill and of course I will write her a note.

As for Georgia, our governor is not so great by any means; it is the businessmen in back of the state that made him know he had to change his mind and he didn't do it in any very gracious way. However, he did carry the whole legislature with him. That is something in his favor. Maybe he is better than Mr. Patterson of Alabama and the governor of Louisiana and Arkansas.

My secretary whom you know, Miss Luel Cummings, will sign this note for me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

1735 Piedmont St.
Jackson, Miss.
March 26, 1961

Dear Dorothy:

The prayer cards were a happy surprise. I am so delighted to get them, but no where did I find the cost of them. I do expect to pay you, so drop me this information.

Why didn't you tell me how Mrs. Tilly is doing? I think of you constantly and how amazing you are.

It was a disappointment not to see you at Durham. The meeting was excellent in spite of floods and strikes. Betty Cathcart was tops. We do hate

to lose her from leadership.

We are getting a new president for our State U.C.W. This week — by law requirement. Jane Schutt is one of our outstanding women. If you need her for anything, she will be excellent. (Retiring pres)

Things are really changing in Ga. Aren't you proud of your Gov. — big enough to change in face of need?

Martha has been in hospital, she's back at work but not well at all. Very nervous. She'd love a note from you if you ever have time.

Lots of love and appreciation from

Bess Dennington

Dear Mrs.Tilly,

Just a hurried note to let you know I am still enjoying our having been together, even for a while.

I understand thaa Dr. Maddox has definitely been removed from the Conference Program. Will let you know more about it in a few days. A group of us are preparing a formal protest to Bishop Franklin. I am sorry that it had to come this far, for I definitely wanted to remain in the Bishop's good graces to try to work on him from another angle or two, but we feel this calls for definitive action.

Enclosed is the United Churdh Women letter I promised. There is no need to return it to me.

Thanks again for coming my way.

Love,

Martha Burt

UNITED CHURCHWOMEN OF MISSISSIPPI
3906 Council Circle,
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Burt :

I am enclosing my President's address which has caused much controversy and has been mis-quoted in both news papers and Press.

I want to draw your attention that when Mrs. Ezell arose and said, "Thank God for Mrs. Wates," she was referring directly to this address and to the fact that the United Churchwomen of Mississippi have a project which needs our prayers, our attention and our efforts. Mainly, the Parchman project and work at the Oakley and Columbia Training Schools for deliquents and this work must go on.

Please see that this report is brought before your Council and Group.

I do feel that my year of Presidency has been fruitful because of this one fact, that we realize the need of working together on all problems .

I would like to thank you for your cooperation and your help in the past year and I want you to feel free to call me anytime.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Elizabeth N. Wates

Mrs. Elizabeth N. Wates
President.

EW/s

MISSISSIPPI METHODIST ADVOCATE
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF MISSISSIPPI METHODISM
THE METHODIST BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1093
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SAMUEL E. ASHMORE, Editor

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for the kind things you said about my family. It is good for someone to sense those attributes a happy home depends on.

The consultation down at Gulfside was simply wonderful. It was the most mature group with the least defensive attitudes I have ever been in, and you know how many that is. If you would like, I will send you the summary I wrote for Thelma, and you can send it back when you are through.

Jimmy and I attended the meeting of the Mississippi Association of Methodist Ministers and Laymen. It was a very interesting meeting and I took very full notes for the sake of the Bishop and offered him all the information. He has availed himself of very little. One of the most heartening things about it was the fact they let slip that only 12 ministers had joined. One of the most sickening was the rather smug assumption that " the Bishop will be alright ", and "...no, we won't be using the secular press, we will use the church publications ".

We got a letter from the Jackson Citizens Council this week saying that very soon, one of their esteemed members would call on us for conversation on the state of "things".

MISSISSIPPI METHODIST ADVOCATE
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF MISSISSIPPI METHODISM
THE METHODIST BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1093
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SAMUEL E. ASHMORE, Editor

If you think I can be of any help to you, just write me what it is you want and I will see what I can find out for you. If I can supply all you want, then you can talk about pay, but I do want to help you if you can secure no one else. Write me in detail, and with Jimmy to help, we may can do all you want. He could arrange to take his day off during the week, and I would have Saturday, so between us, we could probably do a great deal.

Dr. King has us all interested in his entrance of Ole Miss. He new has four of the five Alumni he needs to endorse his application.

Let me hear from you.

Affectionately,

Martha

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.

Do use my home address:
1815 Enterprise St.

December 30, 1958

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwaithe
2112 Ridge Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaithe:

Have you considered further what time you think North Carolina can have a workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned? I am trying to get my calendar in shape. As soon as you decide I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

Here's hoping that 1959 will have great blessings in store for you and yours.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 19, 1959

Mrs. Charles F. Goldthwaite
2112 Ridge Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaite:

I am very interested in your letter of February 26, suggesting a smaller group in several areas of the state. I think you would have to answer question (1) What should we set our sights on in the way of accomplishment? As to questions (2) and (3) yes I would be able to attend and the $200.00 promised you is still available. It would be nice if we could reach the Eastern part of the state, but you know better than I how we could reach your least "re-constructed" section.

I regret very much that you did not get this letter sooner, but please look into this and let me know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

W. A. KALE
PRESIDENT

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

MORTON R. KURTZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Department of United Church Women

Affiliated With The Department Of United Church Women Of The National Council Of Churches

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ARARAT, VA.

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MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
BOX 1339
ROCKY MOUNT

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BOX 685, CLINTON

MRS. J. W. SEXTON, No. IV
828 SYCAMORE, ROCKY MOUNT

Feb. 24

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

Mr. Harry Jones of N. C. Council on Human Relations spent an evening here with me last week to discuss possibilities for a Little Fellowship of the Concerned, & I had talked to Mrs. Barnhardt also, & a number of others at our Annual Meeting - The College in Charlotte is sponsoring a wonderful seminar with N. C. Human Relations having Liston Pope & that level of speaker. Apr. 6 & 7 - N. C. Conference for Social Service holds a big meeting Apr. 26-28 - on interfaith, inter-racial basis - Raleigh will have a joint meeting of Human Relations Council and Southern Churchmen, also in April.

Therefore, it seemed to Mr. Jones + others tho. others, that we would be duplicating + perhaps on a smaller scale. He suggested we might reach more people if we did a smaller group in several areas of the state - To that, I have some questions to ask -

1. What should we set our sights on in the way of accomplishment?

2. Would money be available for smaller set-up?

3. Would you be able to attend, if you should approve of such arrangement?

4. Should we try to do anything special in the Eastern part of this state, which seems to be the least "re-constructed"?

The State Board will be holding a "Retreat" here in my home on Mar 17. and any plans of mine should be ready for them then. This state is so wide, over 700 miles east + west that a state-wide meeting, to Mr. Jones at least seems out of the question.

Do please give me your advice + suggestions. I am always ready to go all out in doing what seems right.

My love to you - and blessings

Isabel Goldthwait

April 1, 1959

Mrs. Charles F. Goldthwaite
2112 Ridge Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Isabel Goldthwaite:

I am not quite sure just exactly when you feel you could have the community workshop. If it is in the next few weeks, I will say I have no dates open in April, but I do have the first two weeks in May. However I will be in Washington on the 16th and if you want me I could go on to Washington from there. But if you are thinking of this ~~winter~~ fall we can plan the date later.

I think I told you that we have $200 for expenses of the workshop to be used for travel for the women if you need it. Please let me know your plans as soon as possible because dates have a way of being taken.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

P.S. You might be interested in the enclosed leaflet that Noreen Dunn Tatum distributed at a meeting of the Alabama Laymen, to make plans to prevent the integration of the Central Jurisdiction into the church.

RICHARD H. BAKER
PRESIDENT

MORTON R. KURTZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
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28 PINECREST PARKWAY
WILMINGTON

HISTORIAN
MRS. SAMUEL LEVERING
ARARAT, VA.

CHAIRMAN, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION
MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
BOX 1339
ROCKY MOUNT

Mar. 23 – 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly –

Thanks for your letter, know how busy you are. More & more the idea of a small group appeals to me – partly because it is so impossible to find places where whites & negroes may eat or even meet together here & east of here. United Church Women has to rotate each year in certain small churches only – in Raleigh & can accomodate up to twenty or so in my living-room & we could have some box lunches sent in, which might be best.

The State Co. on Human Relations has just set up a new local Council in one of the eastern small towns & we could go there the second day – I believe we more apt to get expressions for action from

smaller groups. We might decide it would be our best accomplishment to "wait on" Gov. Hodges, since the Legislature is now in session, & there is constant agitation over a single Negro entering the local High School.

We probably would need your list of Jewish & Catholics in sympathy.

As I see it, there needs to be no very formal program, but you would be the "Key-notes" and a few of our local preachers (not Methodists) would bring the spiritual note.

I would ask all the Christian Social Relations Chairman that I could find who would be in sympathy with this, both in Methodist churches and W. Church Women.

Hope you have some free dates - Please stay away from Monday - if possible - I have W S C S responsibilities

My love & appreciation & best wishes

Always

Isabel T. Goldthwait

CECIL W. ROBBINS
PRESIDENT

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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3721 CENTRAL AVE.
CHARLOTTE

Affiliated With The Department Of United Church Women Of The National Council Of Churches

BOX 6637, COLLEGE STATION, DURHAM, N. C.

CHAIRMAN, CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS
DR. GUION JOHNSON
BOX 652, CHAPEL HILL

CHAIRMAN, CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
MRS. CHARLES F. GOLDTHWAITE
2112 RIDGE ROAD, RALEIGH

CHAIRMAN, CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS
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ARARAT, VA.

CHAIRMAN, LEADERSHIP EDUCATION
MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
BOX 1339
ROCKY MOUNT

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MRS. B. R. HEWITT, No. III
214 OAKLAND, FAYETTEVILLE

MRS. J. W. SEXTON, No. IV
828 SYCAMORE, ROCKY MOUNT

Apr. 7, 1959 -

My dear Mrs. Tilly. Thank you for your kind letter - For many reasons, I have come to the conclusion that we would accomplish more by waiting until fall for my workshop. There are now going on a number of inter-racial planning & discussion meetings. One is by the American Friend's Service Comm. to be held in Chapel Hill on Apr. 16. There will be two Raleigh groups having another soon - Have just learned of an inter-racial group in Rocky Mount, which would give us another place in Eastern N. Carolina to reach out to.

If you will set aside some time, perhaps after your own Workshop in Atlanta when we can have you for two days here, I will "work my head off" to have

a good group. If we can set dates far enough ahead, no one will have excuses. There seems to be so many activities in this area - everybody says "I'm all dated up" and sometimes put social plans first -

My husband & I will be gone to Europe for nearly three months from middle of June to middle of September, so perhaps we can decide on dates before then.

What a wonderful person Noreen Tatum is! Surely no open-minded or God-centered preacher or layman can resist the pure logic of her article. How much trouble we have, simply because people imagine things that aren't so. My heart has been broken many times since coming here because a number of otherwise lonely & loving people, say the most vicious things about Negroes, - all generalities -

I seem to unburden myself to you whenever I have a chance - All my love

Sincerely

Isabel T. Goldthwaite

March 27, 1961

Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Your letter of February 19, from Zurick, Switzerland, is really something that I prize, knowing that our Fellowship of the Concerned touched the delegates of so many countries, and that they were in the hands of a LaGrange, Georgia girl.

Mr. Tilly has been ill for three weeks, but is much improved. Easter will have a new meaning for me.

I've appreciated your friendship all through the years and I really prize it.

Love and best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Information

MET:lec

HOTEL PLAZA ZÜRICH

GOETHESTRASSE 18 TELEPHON (051) 34 60 00 TELEX 5 20 80 TELEGRAMME: PLAZAHOTEL

Bernie

Airmail ZÜRICH, (Schweiz)

February 19, 61

My dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you very much for sending me the material so promptly. It has been of great service to me and served as an example for technique in areas of tension. How blest we have been for your leadership! Our interpreter was from La Grange, Ga. a young girl married to a Swiss boy. So I left every piece you sent me with her to read and pass around to her friends and

interested groups.

I sincerely hope Mr. Tilly is feeling better. My love and best wishes to you always,

Sincerely,

Susie W. Jones.

The Conference will close today - Almost twenty-eight delegates from England, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, East and West Germany, Poland, Greece, Lebanon, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

March 31, 1955

Mrs. Ralph Wilson
Box 280
Laurens, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

We are planning state meetings at the present time. As you may remember it was suggested at our meeting here in Atlanta that the United Church Women take the initiative.

I have taken the matter up with Mrs. Dabbs, your South Carolina president, and will be in South Carolina sometime soon to see her. I'd appreciate it if you would give me some open dates that you have -- we would most certainly want you to be with us.

In a day or two you will receive some excerpts from the letters we've received from the women evaluating our hours here together in Atlanta.

With love and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

December 28, 1955

Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 New Townlane
Charleston 50, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Mrs. E. U. Robinson says she will be available on your South Carolina meeting after the month of February is over. I suggest that you drop her a note advising her of the date when it is set so she will bear in mind that we are expecting her to lead the discussion at your meeting.

Remember we will mimeograph your letters here, address your envelopes if you send us a mailing list and stamp them and send them back to you to mail that they may bear your South Carolina stamp.

I hope you have had a wonderful Christmas and may the New Year be full of good things for you and full of opportunities for service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

February 2, 1956

Mrs. Walter A. Davis
Poinsett Hotel
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Here are some things that I don't believe I made very clear to you.

First of all, the letters of invitation have gone out from the United Church Women rather than from the Southern Regional Council. What we have done is to mimeograph the letters that the President of Church Women wrote, address the envelopes, and stamp them and send them back for them to be signed and mailed with your postmark. If this is not what you want, of course we will send the letters out from here.

I think I told you that you would have $200.00 for travel expenses for yourself and your denominational leaders and for any speaker you might bring to the meeting.

The usual procedure has been that you, yourself, would select a person to give a devotional message that would set the tone of the meeting. You possibly know someone better than I would know. Then, we have always had someone to talk on the ~~Negroes~~ Legal side of what the South is Attempting to Do in evading the Supreme Court Decision. If you can find these two people, then with Mrs. Robinson to lead the discussion, your meeting is secure. Mr. Dabbs ought to be invited and would be a good leader for one of your Buzz groups. And, of course, you do invite the Chairman of the Council on Human Relations. However, do not put on your program anywhere for a speech from her. The questions will be asked from the floor and than she will answer them. Our meetings, as you know, are not to exploit the women in any way or to build up membership in your South Carolina Council on Human Relations. However, there is usually a good by-product from the meetings.

As soon as you know the place and the date and write your letter, we can get them ready for you. I will have a list of some Catholic and Jewish women to add to your list. I hope you have the presidents of the various denominations of the state and their Secretary of Christian Social Relations. If so, please send these names to us so we may direct your envelopes for you.

I am sending you a copy of God Versus Segregation which should be read sometime during the day. We are getting ready Workbooks which will have a good deal of information in them for usethat day.

I haven't heard from you the exact date -- the 7th is entirely out for me. I could come the 6th or preferably the 8th.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:MF

P. S. Anything else you want us to do please let us know.

United Church Women
of South Carolina

MRS. WALTER A. DAVIS,
7 NEW TOWNLANE,
CHARLESTON 50, S. C.
PRESIDENT.

MISS ANNE HERBERT,
125 BROAD STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. ROBERT K. GORDON,
BOX 226,
DILLON, S. C.
SECRETARY

MRS. W. S. SANDIFER,
BOX 2277 A,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
TREASURER

Greenville, South Carolina
February 3, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly :

Your letter came this morning and I am glad to have your choice of date : March eighth with the sixth a possibility for you. I had tried to make clear in my letter to Mrs. Robinson with copy to you that I wanted you two to arrange the date. I shall send Mrs. Robinson a copy of this letter and if the eighth is agreeable with her I shall be in Columbia next Tuesday and Wednesday to make final arrangements. In case the sixth proves to be better for Mrs. Robinson, will you, Mrs. Robinson, let both Mrs. Tilly and me know about it ?

Would you favor asking Mr. Dabbs to lead our worship ?

I have made inquiry about a lawyer in Columbia to do the thing you want and Mr. John H. Lumpkin is the only one recommended. As soon as the date is confirmed I shall proceed to talk with him while in Columbia.

Are you thinking in terms of our inviting all presidents and secretaries of Christian Social Relations from women's denominational groups in South Carolina plus your names of Catholic and Jewish women ? We have no contact with the Baptist women because their church does not encourage their participation. If you have suggestions of Baptist women in South Carolina who are interested I should be glad to have their names too.

After my trip to Columbia next week I shall send a letter to you to be mimeographed. It will be perfectly agreeable with me for you to send the letters to me to be signed and mailed. I am to be here much of February as my husband is in this part of the state due to enlarging a plant near Greenville.

It is true that I probably did not get all these details as when we talked I thought Mrs. Harvey would carry much of the responsibility. The $200 seems a very adequate amount to me. You said the expense of denominational leaders could be included if it- all expense- came within the above amount. Do you mean for me to offer some expense money to the ones receiving the letter or do you mean only for the ones participating as Mr. Dabbs leading the worship IF HE WILL. And I believe he will. It might be well to send me a sample copy of other letters that have gone out to give me guidance.

Sincerely yours ,

Genevieve Davis

United Church Women
of South Carolina

MRS. WALTER A. DAVIS,
7 NEW TOWNLANE,
CHARLESTON 50, S. C.
PRESIDENT.

MISS ANNE HERBERT,
123 BROAD STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. ROBERT K. GORDON,
BOX 225,
DILLON, S. C.
SECRETARY

MRS. W. S. SANDIFER,
BOX 2277 A,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
TREASURER

Charleston, South Carolina
February IO, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly :

In Columbia this week I found that Mr. Lumpkin who had been recommended to me while somewhat liberal as his name might indicate has become very much absorbed with the Americanism of the American Legion and would not do the thing we want done.

I know a very fine man here , retired from the law shhool, and I thought he would do it for us but he says he does not have the stamina for it.

I can see no way but for you to arrange for someone from another state to come and do it for us. I have written to Mr. Dabbs asking him to lead the worship.

I have read the " Gleanings" and understand somewhat the content but I would like to have a program, point by point timed, etc., that you are proposing. You have dome this so much and as you know I have never been in one of your meetings and am in no position to compose a program for it. If you will prepare it I shall be glad to preside and carry it on the best I can.

Miss Elizabeth Eldridge, a lawyer of Columbia, will attend as a resource person but I am told she could not do the interpretation you wish done. She is not a "speaker" I understand but will contribute much in a quiet way. I would suggest Mrs. Robert K. Gordon to read " No Hiding Place". I suggest Priscilla Shaw, mayor of Sunter, as a resource person and a Mr. Solomon who is the executive secretary of the Palmetto Education Association has been recommended. We need a lawyer and a person who has had international experience. If we could have Frank Graham.

I have arranged for a place, a pianist, stenographer, and will attend to the lunches. Mrs. Tilly it seems to me I shall have to ask you to arrange this program as YOU wish to have it and pro-rate the money.

I enclose a suggestion of a letter. I have not " quite" got the C.S.R. chairmen yet but will send you my list soon. I thought this stencil , or rather for the letter, could be cut and in a few days, probably Monday, I can send you my list. Do you wish to have the officers and chairmen of U.C.W. invited or shall we confine it to denominational leaders. If they do not turn out better than for our other meetings we shall not have the denominational presidents except Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Breeland of the Disciples women. Mrs. Robinson should attract our Methodist leaders but they have so many conflicts it seems and I know they do.

Sincerely yours,
Genevieve L. Davis

The United Church Women

Charleston, S.C.
Feb. 14, 1956

Dear ,

An opportunity is being given to you to meet with other denominational leaders in South Carolina in a Fellowship of the Concerned meeting. ~~Our organization,~~ being the interdenominational channel in the state, has been asked to make the plans for this meeting. ~~The~~ discussion will be led by Mrs. E.U. Robinsom of Gallatin, Tennessee. Mrs. Robinson is the president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Southeastern Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church, and we feel very fortunate in having her leadership for this meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is to draw Christian women together to consider prayerfully the grave problems of the South and of our particular communities and state. There will be periods of worship and prayer and periods of thoughtful discussion which, if you will support it, may mean much to our people in South Carolina. It can mean much to us individually to meet with " like minds" and spirits in an attempt to understand existing conditions better and to plan together to meet them in the way God would lead us.

There will be fellowship

We shall meet on March sixth at the Parish House of the Church of the Good Shepherd, I5I2 Blanding Street, Columbia. We shall begin at IO:30 in the morning and close at 3 P.M. Lunch will be served. Will you, please, fill in the form at the bottom of the page and mail it to me so that we shall know we can expect you ?

~~Your friend~~

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Walter A. Davis, president,
United Church Women of South Carolina
7 New Town Lane, Charleston-44, S.C.

There will be no publicity

The Fellowship of the Concerned is jointly sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. the Southern Regional Council as well as the various groups of Church women

---

I can attend_____. Knowing there are no funds

I cannot attend*****-------. ~~usually, for~~ in our ~~budgets~~ denominational budgets for inter-group work, money has been found to pay travel expenses.

Signed :

Mrs. Walter A. Davis,
7 New Townlane,
Charleston 50,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

27th February, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Davis,

I find my flight No. is 470 and my time of arrival in Columbia is 8.26 a.m. I hope the plans for your meeting are working out to your satisfaction. The programmes we have been having are about like this:

(1) Worship, including the reading of "God vs. Segregation".

(2) Greetings.

(3) Statement of Purpose - Mrs. Tilly.

(4) The Legal Aspects, followed by discussion.

This usually takes the morning and in the afternoon we have the buzz sessions.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In charge of Women's Work).

MET:rl.

Present, March 6, 1956

Page 20 line 41 12 / 72

✓Mrs. J. R. Allison, 1537 Haynesworth Road, Columbia, S. C.

✓Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

(86)

✓~~Mrs. J. A. Bacoat~~s, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. Joseph Bonetti, % The Oratory, Rock Hill, S. C. (Catholic)

✓Mrs. Maggie G. Boozer, 1227 Heidt St., Columbia, S. C. Tel 3-7824

** ✓Mrs. H. B. Bradford, College Place, (Methodist Church), Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. S. W. Breeland, Holly Hill, S. C.

✓Mrs. Alice L. Butler, 900 6th St., Hartsville, S. C.

Rev. C. A. Cherry, Chaplain, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C. Tel. 2-3820

✓Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

✓~~Mrs. James~~ M. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

(12) ✓Mrs. W. A. Davis, 7 New Town Lane, Charleston 44, S. C.

✓ Miss Elizabeth Eldridge, Security Federal Bldg., Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. James England, Rock Hill, S. C. (Catholic)

✓Mrs. Robert K. Gordon, Dillon, S. C.

✓Mrs. W. F. Greene, 2228 Lee St., Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. W. Everett Hall, Dillon, S. C. Episcopal

✓Miss Anne Herbert, 125 Broad St., Sumter, S. C.

✓Mrs. George L. Huden, 3706 MacGregor Dr., Columbia, S. C. 6-1733

✓Mrs. J. Roy Jones, 5618 Colonial Dr., Columbia, S. C. 4-7951

? ✓Mrs. Grace T. Kennedy, P. O. Box 395, Bennettsville, S. C.

✓Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Box 372, Bennettsville, S. C.

✓Mrs. J. Virgil Long, 416 Denham Ave., West Columbia, S. C.

* Mrs. W. H. Mayson,

** ✓Mrs. R. Hilliard Miller, Eau Claire Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Pennwood Dr., Spartanburg, S. C.

? ✓Mrs. J. M. McCabe, Fort Motte, S. C.

✓Mrs. James T. McCain, 1508 Lady St., Room 204, Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. John B. Moose, Box 457, Leesville, S. C.

✓Mrs. S. L. Nix, Harbison Junion College, Irmo, S. C. Tel -3-2529

✓Mrs. E. D. Palmer, 304 S. Main St., Sumter, S. C.

✓Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S. C.

✓Mrs. F. M. Roddy, 147 Edisto Ave., Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Gallatin, Tenn.

** ✓Mrs. C. D. Ruff, College Place, Methodist, Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. William Sandifer, Route 2, Spartanburg, S. C.

✓Mrs. Albertha H. Simons, 911 Oak St., Columbia, S. C. (Baptist)

✓Mr. W. E. Solomon, 1719 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.

✓Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, 1508 Lady St., Columbia, S. C. 6-8808

——— Mrs. M. E. Tilly, S.R.C., Atlanta, Ga.

✓Mrs. Emma B. Watson, Lancaster, S. C.

* ✓Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Laurens, S. C.

(43) ✓Mrs. T. E. Wilson, 405 S. Harum St., Sumter, S. C.

✓Mr. Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

* ✓Miss Priscilla Shaw, Mayor of Sumter, S. C.

* Refers to being invited, but were absent

** Gave special music in A. M., arranged by Mrs. Ariail.
Mrs. Miller, Accompanist,
Mrs. Ruff, Soprano
Mrs. Bradford, Contralto
Mrs. Ariail

****

*** Mrs. J. M. Ariail, College Place, Columbia, S. C. Methodist, C College,

*** Mrs. A. B. Crowder, 1208 Jessamine St., Cayce, S. C.

*** Mrs. Lindsay Odum, 811 Arbutus, Columbia, Presbyterian

*** Mrs. C. P. Warren, 4804 Colonial Dr., Columbia, S. C.
(Ariail Christian Social Relations)

*** Mrs. C. F. Reames, Anderson, S.C., Methodist

*** Refers to the fact they should not receive further printed matter, as they are unprepared for it at present -

163 S. Coit St.
Florence, S. C.
May 27, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Enclosed is a program of the Gulfside school. No doubt the chairman, Mrs. Drake has sent you one, but anyway I am enclosing another.

I am still not sure of my getting to Gulfside. I am still hopeful however. I'm trying hard to have some conference secretarial C.S.R. - there.

You will notice that I am on the committee on Library and Visual Aids. Do you have suggestions of materials which may be helpful. If so, please advise me. This will be highly appreciated.

Very sincerely
Willa Curry (Mrs J. W.)

May 3, 1957

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
240 Wiemer Street
Bamberg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

I have received a letter from your Conference's Board of Education as well as one from you and I will be with you at Camden, June 24-29 to teach the Course, "The Social Witness of the Church in the Ecumenical Movement." Also, I will be happy to take charge of your Workshop.

Looking forward to being with you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

240 Wiener St.
Bamberg, S.C.
April 12, 1957.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mrs. Tilley

This I trust will find you as well as we are, and as pleased to come to us, as we are to have you.

The title of the course we have asked you to do is: The Social Witness Of The Church In The Ecumenical Movement.

Text: In Every Place a Voice.

Author: Dr. Walter G. Muelder

Work Shop. "Techniques Of Group Discussion And Action On Current Events or Issues."

We are eagerly looking forward to seeing you in Camden June 24-29/57

With every God wish and kindest regards. I am,

Respectfully Yours,
Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Con. Sect. Miss. Ed.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Open Letter To:

Lancesville, S. C.
May 19, 1954

Govenor James F. Byrnes
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Govenor Byrnes,

In view of the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in the public schools and the natural stress which coincides with adjustment to so great a change, I wish you and the public might know the attitude of United Church Women.

Both on a national level and statewise, we have always maintained that enforced segregation had no place in any Christian activity and constituted a very real threat to our Democracy. We have worked with the greatest success across all racial as well as denominational barriers and are convinced that a tremendous factor in our rapidly growing strength as well as in the power of our nation is the divergent personalities and gifts of the members.

Only one other thing we could do here in our state just now would constitute a greater set-back to Communism. When, after this frank, clear statement before the world that we intend from this point forward to have a stronger America with every citizen a first class one, we set to work to implement that resolution, Communism will have received a real death blow. It is thrilling to know that all the Asian and Eastern peoples who have so long been looking to America for hope now see something tangible.

United Church Women come from practically every Protestant denomination in South Carolina and are the mothers and teachers, the home makers of our state. We have faith in the basic integrity of our fellow men. Carolinians are not a hating people. Our citizens can be counted on, after a little shouting and letting off steam, to settle down to adjustment. As we work together to build a new and finer way of life for all our people, we shall realize that for the first time in history we need no longer cringe in apology before any other group. We are free at last---and free to build a shining model of Christian Democracy before the world.

Respectfully yours,
Edith M. Dabbs
Mrs. James M. Dabbs, President
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN in SOUTH CAROLINA

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO:- SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Date Oct-9-52

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of _____ Church

have visited Mr. _____ (Sheriff) (Chief of Police)

of _____
(City) (County) (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

Two members of our W.S.C.S. have served on the jury in our local court in recent months. They have not reported any unfair practice. I wonder if the average

woman would understand court proceedings and the law well enough to judge such practices!

I must confess that as Sec. of Christian Social Relations in the W.S.C.S. of the First Methodist church in Murfreesboro, I have not confurated in this plan. I do use my influence in the W.S.C.S. to arouse interest in the importance of voting in all elections. As a result of the interest manifested by the good people of the community, we elected a Sheriff whom we consider an honorable as well as capable man.

Respectfully

Mrs. P. B. Hill Sec.

SECRETARY
MRS. CHARLES JOHNSON
1700 MEHARRY BLVD.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PRESIDENT
MRS. ALBERT LYONS, JR.
3456 KINGSTON PARK DRIVE
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

TREASURER
MRS. H. B. FORD
301 MC CONNELL ST.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

EAST
MRS. HERMAN LOVELACE
2707 TAYLOR ST.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
MIDDLE
MRS. OSCAR NELSON
3601 HAMPTON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WEST
MRS. CHARLES M. HENDERSON
4041 N. WALNUT GROVE CIRCLE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

United Church Women of Tennessee

July 16, 1954

Dear Mrs. Tilly-

Our state board or executive committee has not met since the Supreme Court decision, however, we expect to meet the last week of this month. Until we do, I feel I cannot make a statement-

I enclose a copy of our State paper for United Church Women in which the chairman of Christian Social Relations urges local groups to follow the National suggestions for our organization.

I'm sorry not to be more helpful-

May I wish for you a very excellent workshop in August-

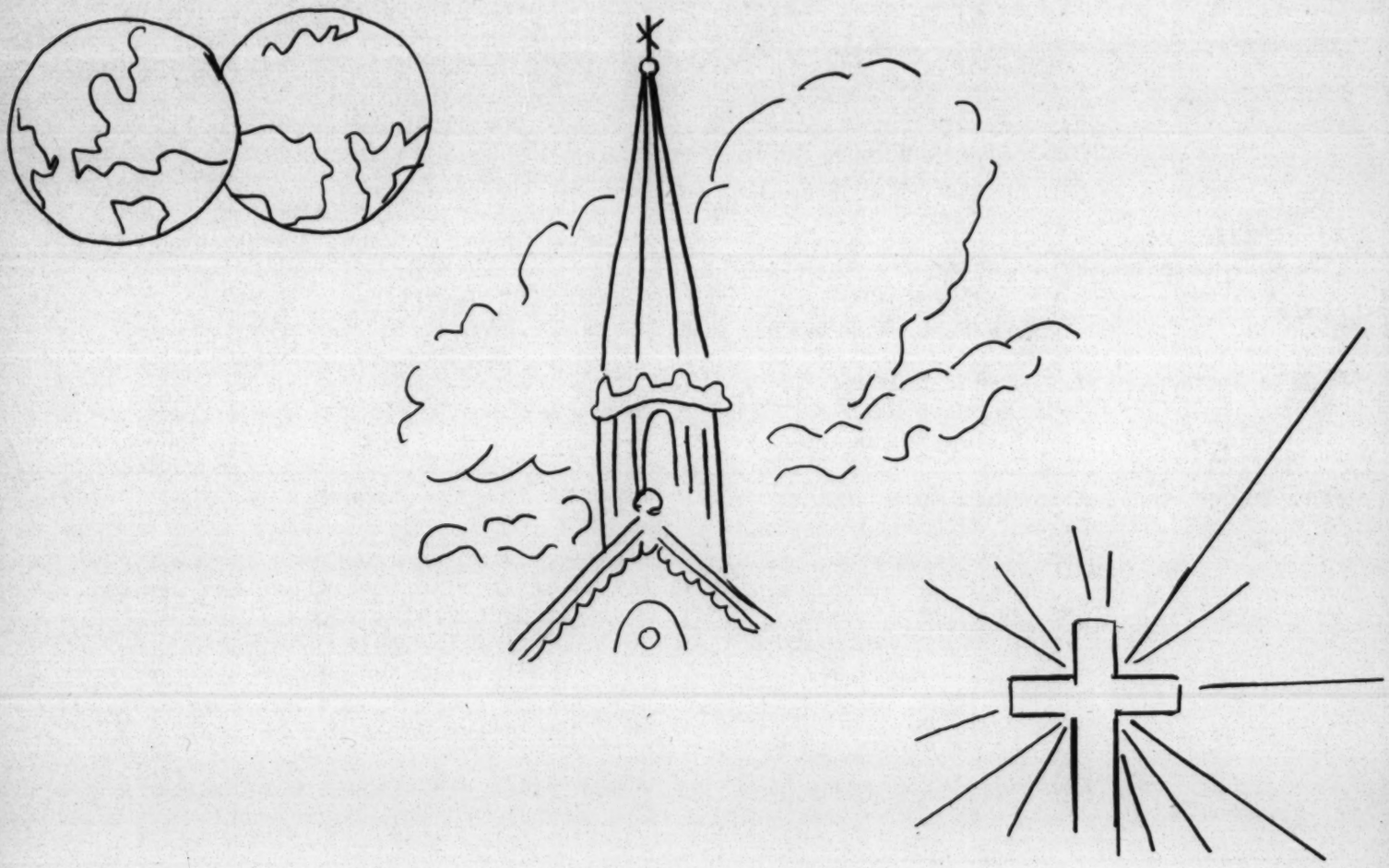
Very sincerely,

Hilda R. Lyons-

President

Tidings from United Church Women of Tennessee

News Notes | Publishing Tidings of Peace | July 1954



"There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." Galatians 3:28

TIDINGS

Publication of United Church
Women of Tennessee

President ..... Mrs. Albert Lyons, Jr.

Editor ..... Mrs. George B. Marrow

General Department of United Church Women
of the National Council of Churches of
Christ in the U. S. A.

President ..... Mrs. James D. Wyker

General Director .. Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod

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Christian World Missions:
Miss Claire Randall
Box 330, Nashville

Christian Social Relations:
Miss Elizabeth Nairn
1005 Battlefield Drive, Nashville

Christian World Relations:
Mrs. W. W. Palmer
3323 Windsor Court, Chattanooga

Leadership Education:
Mrs. Andrew Dale
Williamsport Pike, Columbia

Public Relations:
Mrs. Leon White
Overhill Drive, Nashville

Church Woman:
Miss Bertha Gobel
3720 Richland Avenue, Nashville

Nominating Committee:
Mrs. M. O. Bennett
321 Kenilworth Place, Memphis

PURPOSE

To unite church women in their allegiance to their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ through a program looking to their integration in the total life and work of the church, and to the building of a Christian World Community.

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A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Dear Friends:

What a joy it is to write and report on United Church Women in Tennessee. It has been a long time since our last "Tidings", but we hope we can send these newsletters at least twice a year. It helps us keep in touch with happenings over the state and brings a feeling of unity and enthusiasm in our various fields of endeavor.

Our Oak Ridge meeting was a rich experience for those who attended and we are truly grateful for the hospitality enjoyed. Thank you friends in the Oak Ridge Council. All of us feel, I am sure, a renewed sense of the obligation that is ours as a group of women working together on a great program of Christian service.

Bishop W. C. Martin, president of the National Council of Churches of Christ, says "Nothing ever becomes real until it becomes local". Are we in our own communities carrying the torch of interest and cooperation as witnesses in our everyday living? Our responsibility as church women is the greater because we KNOW Christ calls to mission and unit, and we must stand and be counted!

Last fall, beginning with the Assembly, United Church Women launched a full scale program of leadership education. We began last fall by holding the seminar for our entire board with Dr. Hyde and Dr. Henderlite leading us. In January and February, seven persons from each state were urged to attend three days of fellowship and work together in New York where we met with our national leaders and concerned ourselves with vital issues of our entire program. To those of us who could attend, this was most helpful and informative. And now thinking further, may I urge attendance at the institutes to be held in November. Mrs. MacLeod will be our able director so let's publicize these sessions, especially let's invite groups from towns where we have no Councils.

WELCOME! WELCOME! To our very newest organized group at Maryville - Alcoa. This is a thrilling announcement and I know all of you share my joy. Maryville - Alcoa Council will hold a workshop in August, and already they have 13 affiliated church groups.

Our very best wishes to the Tennessee Council of Churches. They are going forward steadily under the able leadership of Rev. T. C. Barr as president and Rev. C. T. Baker executive secretary. Their program is constantly broadening and increasing in interest.

World Community Day, November 5th, should be red-circled on our calendars. This day, dedicated to establishing peace is our opportunity. Will we grasp it? Let's make it the greatest observance in our history.

Our treasurer will be very glad to have remittances from the local groups. Won't you check this? We are so happy over the amounts sent in from the May Fellowship luncheons. We thank too the two denominational groups who have contributed this year. Perhaps there may be individual contributions. These will be appreciated and used most gratefully. We have paid in full our pledge to National United Church Women - $500.00.

All of you will join in thanking Mrs. George Marrow, our editor of "Tidings". Begin now to think of news for our December issue. We need help!!

Thank you most sincerely for all your help and prayers. It is the warm feeling of kindness and friendship in the hearts of the women over the state that makes every effort so very worth while. The knowledge of your interest and loyalty constantly is felt and the unselfish devotion to the work in His name a challenge.

May God bless and guide each one.

Affectionately,
Hilda R. Lyons, President

FELLOWSHIP FUND

Do you believe in cooperative Women's work among the Churches?

The Fellowship Fund provides the financial foundation of United Church Women as it seeks to fulfill its program and enlarge the scope of such cooperative Christian work.

It helps to support:

United Church Women's headquarters, its staff and secretarial force, the travel of officers.

The travel of committee members to administrative, finance, personnel, and other committee meetings.

The bringing of eight members from each state council to New York for their respective two-day study sessions. Invited are the president, the treasurer, the chairmen of Christian World Missions, Christian Social Relations, and Christian World Relations Committees, the Chairmen of the Committee on Public Relations, Leadership, and The Church Woman.

It makes possible:

- State council institute, workshops and regional conferences.
- Exchange of Christian leaders.
- Continuation of our annual gift of $10,000 to the World Council of Churches.

The annual goal:

$100,000 - 20,000 gifts of $5.00 from women able and glad to support an organization which expresses their convictions and their hopes.

Do you believe in United Church Women? How deeply do you believe? Deeply enough to send your contribution? Deeply enough to send the names and addresses of friends who you think are also interested enough to give $5.00 annually to the U. C. W. Fellowship Fund?

Send contributions and names to Miss Helen Kenyon, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS

Both State and National reports indicate that the World Day of Prayer Offering this year has been the largest ever. At the end of May 147 communities in Tennessee had reported observance of the World Day of Prayer and a total offering of $5,145. This is the largest ever reported in the State. From National headquarters comes the word that the offering for the whole country has gone over $400,000 which is the most ever received.

More important is the fact that many communities indicate that there was a strong spiritual quality to their observance of the World Day of Prayer. It might be well to report the experience in Nashville as others may find the procedure used there a helpful one. In an effort to emphasize the fact that this is a day of prayer, the cause for which the offering would go was mentioned during the service but no offering was taken at the time. Instead the receptacles were placed in the foyer of each church where the service was held and each person put their money in as they left the service. The offering was double what it was the year before though the attendance was not doubled. The spiritual quality of the services was very evident and this means of handling the offering puts the emphasis on prayer but the offering did not suffer from not having the plates passed during the service.

Now is the time for local World Mission Chairmen to be looking ahead and making plans for a Mission Institute in the fall. These Institutes have proved invaluable where they have been held. If any Chairman or local President where there is not a World Mission Chairman would like suggestions about holding such an Institute they are urged to write to the State Chairman of World Missions, Miss Claire Randall, Box 330, Nashville.

Perhaps many of you know already that the inter-denominational mission themes for 1954-55 are India, Pakistan and Ceylon for the foreign theme and "The City" for the home theme. Excellent books are again available for all age groups and for intensive study. You are urged to contact your denominational headquarters or book store to get these books and word about other materials on these themes. The summer is an excellent time to do some reading about some of the important things that are going on in today's world.

Claire Randall

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY - NOVEMBER 5th

"We know it is not enough to hope that the United Nations will succeed. To make it work 'We the People' must do something about it where we live..... Your community and mine are the world in miniature." So writes Pearl Richardson in The Church Woman for May. And to quote Bishop Martin's address at Atlantic City: "Nothing is real until it becomes local."

World Community Day, November 5th, and United Nations Day, October 24th, provide two challenging opportunities to localize our hopes for international order and eventual peace in the world. We should be preparing NOW for both of these occasions. Since on World Community Day the emphasis is to be on the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the U. N., preparation for the two observances may well be coordinated or a local program planned to begin in October - which is actually becoming United Nations Month - and culminate on November 5th. Your local Council of Church Women could - and should - take the lead in organizing the various groups in your own city or town into one concerted community-wide effort toward understanding and supporting the United Nations.

Suggestions: Study groups in member churches or a combined U. C. W. group or neighborhood groups spark-plugged by U. C. W. members or cooperative groups with other organizations such as A. A. U. W., League of Women Voters, Business Women's Clubs, civic clubs (both men and women), Citizen's Committee for the United Nations, P. T. A.. Explore the amazing and fascinating and rapidly expanding program of W. H. O., U. N. E. S. C. O., and other agencies of U. N.

Our emphasis should be on the World Health Organization. The basic packet, after slight delay, is now available. (Order from Department of Publications and Distribution, 120 E. 23rd Street, New York 10, New York - 40¢ with 10¢ additional cost for handling any order under $2.00). The Who guide is short and simple and should be very effective if widely used. Study that if nothing else. The Church Woman for September, October, and November will highlight WHO, especially September. Watch for these issues; use them fully.

CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE will be our material aid project and what a fine thing for summer cumulative effort! Urge your church women to have pickup work on hand for the hot weather, layette garments, small children's clothes, crib equipment. (Blankets, household linens, even remnants and piece goods may be included.) Remind mothers to save good clothing left from winter wear, don't give it to the rummage or let the moths feast on it; those sweaters, mittens, snowsuits, little coats, could mean the difference between comfort and misery for some little Korean tot. A big box, prominently displayed and labeled, in your parish house, could be receiving items right now and at the same time publicizing the whole project.

This is a project in which children could become actively interested. Get your Sunday School pupils and young people working with you. Have an occasional "summer shower" party to which admission is by a garment, a fine rainy day project while the guests may watch television or enjoy a home movie or indoor games. Birthday parties may be made altruistic by bringing gifts for refugee children with, or instead of, the gifts for birthday child; decorations, program and refreshments could all be along a world friendship theme; guests might come in foreign costume.

(Continued on page 6)

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS (Continued)

Loyalty and Freedom is MUST reading for all church women. It gathers in convenient form the statements of the major denominations and of the National Council of Churches on the current threats to American freedom. When you get entangled in one of the innumerable discussions on "hate" groups, "McCarthyism", conformity, "Americanism", know your facts, be able to recognize danger signals; have your criteria for judgment clear and concise; don't let the hate mongers outtalk you or outsmart you. It is important for our freedom, for true Americanism, that we be intelligent citizens. This little booklet compiled by Rhoda E. McCulloch for U. C. W. gives you fine ammunition. It may be used in study groups together with "A Christian Declaration of Loyalty". Order both from above address, L & F 35¢, C D L $1.50 per hundred.

FINALLY - HAVE YOU: Ordered your basic World Community Day packet?
Ordered Loyalty and Freedom?
Sent the name of your local World Community Day and/or Christian World Relations Chairman to Mrs. W. W. Palmer, State C. W. R. Chairman, 3323 Windsor Court, Chattanooga.
PLEASE!

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CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

The workshop on Christian Social Relations at the annual meeting recommended the continuation of community studies on mental health with particular reference to a study of our state institutions for the mentally ill. Promotion of guidance programs in the school system and facilities for the education of exceptional children were recommended and the study of needed legislation. Each Christian Social Relations Committee should examine its resources and select some project that will meet a community need.

Regarding the Supreme Court decision on segregation, the Department of Christian Social Relations in the national office raises the question as to what church women can do in this period of readjustment and makes the following suggestions:

1. Study the problems in eliminating segregation in your community.
2. Sponsor intergroup meetings so that issues may be resolved democratically.
3. Take an active part in discussions and plans in your town.
4. Consider the problems qualified Negro teachers may face.
5. Find ways to eliminate other areas of segregation in your community.

Witness to your Christian principles. You can change public opinion.

Elizabeth Nairn

LEADERSHIP EDUCATION

Thank all of you who returned the questionnaires sent out last February. The need for clinics and institutes was evidenced by the reports. Clinics have been held in Nashville, Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Columbia, Jackson, and Chattanooga. These, I am sure, have proved very helpful.

Mrs. MacLeod will be with us November 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, for the institutes and to lead us in our thinking. Places of meeting will be announced soon, and it will be up to all of us to help our vice-presidents with publicity and promotion. Let's remember a leadership institute is a general meeting in which a rather large number of persons from several councils and interested communities are drawn together because of their common concerns and their need for leader development. Leaders should make it clear in all publicity material that every woman who belongs to a denomination which is a member of the National Council of Churches is thereby a member of United Church Women, and that she is urged to attend all institutes, because they provide not only training for leaders, but general interpretation of the total program. These institutes will be cooperative projects and we all need to feel the responsibility. I earnestly ask your prayerful aid.

Mrs. Andrew Dale

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THE CHURCH WOMAN

Consider the cost!

Only $1.00 per 10 issues.

What you get:

A magazine filled with information to help you do your job - as chairman of the various departments and special days; a fine meditation; inspirational articles by women in every field on the meaning of their faith, on current problems vital to all; news of other state and local councils, about United Nations; reviews of new books for inspiration and study; and much, much more!

What to do:

Send your subscription to The Church Woman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, or Miss Bertha Gobel, 3720 Richland Avenue, Nashville, today!

Promotion Idea

Church women or Council members having a meal together? Use The Church Woman luncheon mats. Plenty of conversation leads for you and your new acquaintance about United Church women and the magazine on the colorful mat lying ready for your potato chips and coffee. Then, madam chairman or her delegate gathers the subscriptions fast. The mats - 2¢ each or $1.50 per hundred. Order from The Church Woman, above address.

We have 269 subscribers over the state. Let's get busy and make it 300.

Bertha Gobel

PUBLIC RELATIONS

These recommendations came out of the workshop at the Annual Meeting for improved public relations:

1. Make a plan of getting acquainted personally with newspaper and radio - TV personnel in your community.

2. Remember the time element when you approach your local communications outlets for coverage of events. Advance notice is invaluable in helping them to plan with you and assures you of better coverage and better programming.

3. Follow Through! Give a follow-up story on the event you have been promoting. Follow-up with thanks to your newspaper and radio or TV station for their help and cooperation.

4. When it is occasioned, commend your newspaper for outstanding community service coverage, and your station for good programming.

Suggestion Corner:

If you have not done so, order the materials to help you do your job from National. The leaflets are worth far more than the 10¢ they cost:

Suggestions to Local Press Chairmen
Suggestions to Local Radio Chairmen
Suggestions to Local Television Chairmen
Suggestions to Local Film and Visual Aids Chairmen

Get on the mailing list of National Citizens Committee for Educational Television. Big things are happening in this field, and you may be instrumental in bringing the advantages of this media to your community. Address: National Citizens Committee for Educational Television, Ring Building, Washington 6, D. C.

The Broadcasting and Film Commission of N. C. C. C. sends a monthly newspaper containing news of films, radio and television programs which provide many useful ideas for local public relations program.

Do you hear the "Let There Be Light" series in your community? This is a wonderful series for the family, in dramatic form, on Protestant Cooperative work. They are available in radio transcription form without cost for non-commercial presentation on stations, under the auspices of local councils of churches, ministerial associations or councils of United Church women. Consider the possibility of sponsoring it if it is not heard. Write to the Radio Department of the Broadcasting and Film Commission for an audition copy of a recent program and material you may use in presenting it to a station in your area.

Have you heard the news of the new feature length B. F. C. film "City Story"? This new film on National Missions, portions of which are narrated by Glenn Ford, tells the dramatic story of what a downtown church did about the neighborhood growing up about it. As your local council looks to the Mission Institute this fall, consider using this film to implement the program for the home mission theme The City.

PLEASE - Send the name of your local Public Relations Chairman to your new State Chairman - Mrs. Leon White, Overhill Drive, Nashville, Tennessee.

INCIDENTALLY

Annual Meeting - Wasn't it wonderful to be together for two days in Oak Ridge, with the opportunity to know each other better, discuss our problems and work out our programs - and hear Mrs. Bader's inspiring address?

Congratulations - to our new president-elect, Mrs. John T. McCall of Nashville. With her Christian dedication and her natural charm and ability we know she will make a wonderful president. To our new public relations chairman, Mrs. Leon White of Nashville, best wishes as she takes on a new responsibility - and to Mrs. Charles Johnson of Nashville and Mrs. H. B. Ford of Knoxville, re-elected as our secretary and treasurer, thanks for the outstanding job you have done in the past. We know you will continue to serve devotedly.

United Church Women of Tennessee are honored that one of their members will be official observer representing her denomination at the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Evanston, August 14-31. Mrs. Charles Johnson will represent the Congregational Christian Church and Mrs. Andrew Dale, of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., will also attend the Assembly.

Councils and Presidents:

Chattanooga -- Mrs. C. D. Mehaffey, 1511 Ringgold Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Columbia -- Mrs. Kendrick Sloan, Columbia, Tennessee.
Cumberland County (Crossville) -- Mrs. John Reynolds, Route 2, Crossville, Tennessee.
Jackson -- Mrs. William T. Lowry, 896 Hollywood Drive, Jackson, Tennessee.
Johnson City -- Mrs. Charles P. Wofford, Llewellyn Wood, Johnson City, Tennessee.
Kingsport -- Mrs. Katherine Cox, c/o Salvation Army, Kingsport, Tennessee.
Knoxville -- Mrs. W. B. Hembree, 1210 Forest Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Maryville -- Mrs. C. H. Edwards, Box 68, Maryville, Tennessee.
Memphis -- Mrs. M. O. Bennett, 321 Kenilworth Place, Memphis, Tennessee.
Murfreesboro -- Mrs. C. W. Cotton, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Nashville -- Mrs. John T. McCall, 3728 West End, Nashville, Tennessee.
Oak Ridge -- Mrs. C. E. Normand, 109 Oneida Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
Rockwood -- Mrs. Hugh Simon, Box 42, Rockwood, Tennessee.

Looking Ahead - To Evanston, let's study and pray about the events to take place when the Assembly of the World Council convenes in August - that the theme Christ, the Hope of the world really gets across to our troubled world.

To World Community Day, November 5, 1954 - let's plan and study now for our program to make them the best yet.

To the Leadership Education Institutes across the state, November 8, 9, 10, 11, 1954 - let nothing stand in the way of attending the one in our area. Mrs. Dorothy McLeod, national executive secretary, will be consultant. You will be thrilled and charmed by her.

WITH THE COUNCILS

Chattanooga reports a successful May Fellowship Day featuring the foreign students at the University of Chattanooga. Those on the program came from British Malaya, Formosa, France, Spain, and Germany. The meeting, held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, opened with a worship service which was followed by luncheon with more than 200 present. Mrs. W. E. Brock, retiring president and first president of the Chattanooga Council, was made honorary president for life.

Oak Ridge has been working on two new projects. The visitation program at the Cancer Clinic has been operating successfully for almost a year. Member churches serve two weeks rotation as they visit patients, supplying them with reading material, special food, an automobile ride or just a sympathetic ear - or, if need arises, lodging for family members who may accompany the patient. Mrs. Stanley Dysart, the retiring president, also tells of the successful organization of a Y. W. C. A. after some months of planning and effort in cooperation with other women's groups such as Business and Professional Women's Club and interested individuals.

Knoxville is in charge of the Bible hour on the 20 playgrounds over the city. Once each week Bible Story Hour is held.

Jackson-Madison County sponsor a school for mentally retarded children.

Columbia sponsors and supervises two pre-school nurseries.

Nashville had an exceptionally fine program May Fellowship Day using the theme "The Christian Woman's Trusteeship Toward Mental Health". They are furnishing play ground equipment for Cloverbottom, the only state institution for the mentally retarded.

Rockwood annually gives $100.00 to help support Bible teaching in the city schools.

Johnson City holds Sunday School and furnishes literature for children in the polio ward of the hospital, as well as participating in radio Sunday School every Friday. They also furnish milk for lunch at the colored schools.

MEDITATION

Within The Way

As we strive to magnify Christ and hold Him up as the way in which all may be united in peace, may we remember there are ways within the way which we must follow if our striving is to be fruitful for His Kingdom. It was the coming of the Holy Spirit that gave the early Christians the power to spread the good news of Christ from their tiny group in Jerusalem to Rome and the world. The way then is a way of power - a power possessed by those filled with the Holy Spirit.

We recall, too, the example of the way those first Christians awaited the Coming of the Spirit - in prayer - and recall other examples of the withdrawal for quiet times of prayer and renewal of the spirit before times of great activity or stress, such as Paul in the desert and our Lord on the mountain tops or in the garden.

In the midst of the summer season - the traditional time for relaxation, release from the usual round of activities, and renewal of our physical strength - can we not use this time also for a renewal of the spirit? This may be our quiet time for prayer and discipline. There is relaxation; there is release; there is renewal in the prayers that open up the thoughts and life before God and accept the gifts, He would bestow. Above all, there is power in prayer - the enabling power of the Spirit to take up our tasks with fresh vigor after our time of rest and renewal.

"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." John 14:6

"For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,
Of whom the whole family in heaven and, earth is named,
That he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man;
That Christ may dwell in your heart by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love,
May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height;
And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God.
Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us,
Unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen." Ephesians 3:14-21

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF
THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE

DEC 6 1955

ARTICLE I. NAME:

The name of this organization shall be ~~The Tennessee Council of United Church Women OR~~ The United Church Women of Tennessee.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this organization shall be:

1. To unite church women in their allegiance to their Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, through a program looking to their integration in the total life and work of the church, and the building of a World Christian Community.

2. To provide a means for Christian fellowship and witness across denominational and racial lines on a state-wide basis.

3. To help organize and develop local (meaning town, city or county wherever used in this constitution) organizations of United Church Women.

4. To serve as the liaison between such local interdenominational groups of United Church Women and the General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America and to serve as the channel through which the national projects, plans and program of the General Department of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN ARE CARRIED to the local groups in Tennessee.

5. To serve as the Department of the Tennessee Council of Churches when such a relationship is mutually agreed upon, and to cooperate in the initiation, interpretation, and promotion of the total program of the Tennessee Council of Churches.

ARTICLE III

1. [redacted] national [redacted] towns, cities or counties of Tennessee, which accept the purpose of the United Church Women of Tennessee.

2. [redacted] or sectional denominational organizations of church women of communions eligible for membership in the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

3. Affiliated bodies--religious organizations within the state having a Christian purpose but not qualifying as evangelical communions. Theirs is an advisory, consultative or cooperative relationship; they shall have the privilege of the floor, without vote.

ARTICLE IV. RELATIONSHIPS:

1. This Council shall be eligible to send voting delegates to the national assembly of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN. Such delegates shall be members of constituent communions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ or of Communions eligible for such membership.

2. This Council shall sustain such relationship to the ~~Central General Department and Coordination Committees of the~~ Tennessee Council of Churches as will make possible an effective program ~~for the United~~ [redacted]

1. This Council shall be directly affiliated with the General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America and responsible for the promotion of its program and financial support.

ARTICLE V

1. [redacted] Presidents, a President-Elect, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Vice-President from the same area as the President shall serve as First Vice-President.

2. The President and Area Vice-Presidents shall be elected on the ODD years. The President-Elect and the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected on the EVEN years.

3. These officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting and shall hold office for two years, with the exception of the President-Elect who holds that office for one year before taking office as President. The Treasurer may be elected to two successive terms. Other officers may be elected to succeed themselves once if circumstances demand it.

ARTICLE VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR MANAGERS:

1. The Board of Directors shall have general direction of the affairs of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE and shall be responsible for carrying out its policies. It shall have the full powers of the organization AD Interim, except the power to revise its constitution.

2. MEMBERSHIP: The Board of Directors shall consist of:

a. Officers of THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE.
b. The Chairmen of Standing Committees.
c. The President of each local organization of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN within the state.
d. Denominational representatives chosen by their respective women's organizations--one for each state or ~~conference~~ sectional denominational woman's organization affiliated with the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE.
e. Members of the Board of Managers of the General Department of United Church Women resident in the State.

3. TERM OF OFFICE: The term of service on the Board of Directors shall be determined by the term of the ~~respective~~ office which constitutes eligibility to the Board of Directors.

Quick 4. MEETINGS: The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year. ~~Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee by one fourth of the members of the Board.~~ Substitute Article X 3 (below) here.

5. QUORUM: One fourth of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

1. MEMBERSHIP: The Executive Committee shall consist of the ~~Eight~~ Officers and the ~~Seven~~ Chairmen of Standing Committees.

2. DUTIES: It shall meet on call of its Chairman, the President, and shall have power to act between meetings of the Board of Directors. It shall report all action to the Board of Directors and shall not reverse any action of the Board of Directors.

3. MEETINGS: The Executive Committee shall meet at least Twice a year. Special meetings may be called by the President at the request of three members of the Committee.

4. Quorum: Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

1. In order to facilitate effective promotion of the national program and projects of the General Department of United Church Women, the state organization shall follow the structural pattern of the national organization as closely as is feasible.

2. Provision shall be made for committees on:
   a. Christian World Missions--responsible for World Day of Prayer.
   b. Christian World Relations--responsible for World Community Day.
   c. Christian Social Relations--responsible for May Fellowship Day.
   d. Public Relations--Press, Radio, Films, T-V, and Visual Aids.
   e. "The Church Woman."
   f. Leadership ~~Training~~. Education.
   g. Finance.
   h. Nominations.

3. With the exception of the nominating committee, State committees of United Church Women should include, where practicable, local Council chairmen and State or sectional denominational chairmen with comparable functions.

ARTICLE

1. shall be
   a. Contributions from local organizations of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN.
   b. Contributions from state and sectional denominational groups of church women.
   c. Contributions from individuals.
   d. Offerings and registration fees.

2. The Finance Committee shall prepare and present a budget to the Board of Directors of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN for its approval and recommendation to the State Annual Meeting of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN for adoption.

ARTICLE X. MEETINGS:

2. An Annual Meeting shall be held at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, except that it should occur between January and June.

Sub above Art. VI 3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President at the request of any five members of the Executive Committee, provided four weeks notice of time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be sent to members.

ARTICLE

1. All meetings of United Church Women of Tennessee, its Board and Committees, shall be held under conditions of no racial prejudice.

One fourth of the voting membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE:

Roberts Rules of Order shall be the official rules of order.

ARTICLE XIII. AMENDMENTS:

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting at any regular meeting of United Church Women of Tennessee, provided notice thereof has been sent to each member of the Board of Directors, in connection with the call to meeting, at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting, and provided such amendments have been approved by the Board.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I. DUTIES OF OFFICERS:

1. PRESIDENT: The President shall preside at all general meetings (including the Annual Meeting) of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE and shall actively advance the work of the organization. She shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. She may appoint officers and committees not otherwise provided for, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. She is a member ex officio of all but the Nominating Committee.

2. PRESIDENT-ELECT: The President-Elect shall be a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, and shall act as an observer and in an advisory capacity.

3. VICE-PRESIDENTS: The First Vice-President (from the same area as the President) shall assume the duties of the President upon her request or in her absence. The three Area Vice-Presidents shall be chosen from the main geographical divisions of the state and shall be responsible in their respective areas for counselling local organizations and organizing new ones.

4. SECRETARY: The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Annual Meetings, and of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and shall send a copy of these Minutes to each member of the Board of Directors. She shall conduct official correspondence unless otherwise provided. She shall keep a roster of the voting representatives.

5. TREASURER: The Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of all receipts and disbursements. She shall make quarterly statements to the Executive Committee and an annual report to the Board of Directors and to the Annual Meeting. She shall serve as a member of the ~~Budget and~~ Finance Committee, but not as its Chairman.

ARTICLE II. COMMITTEES:

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Vacancies in office which occur between Annual Meetings shall be filled by the Executive Committee for the remainder of the un-expired term.

2. STANDING COMMITTEES: The Chairmen of these Standing Committees shall be elected on the ODD years for terms of two years, with the exception of the Nominating Committee, as hereafter provided. The Members of all committees, except the Finance Committee, shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Chairman of each Committee, from the general constituency.

a. COMMITTEE on CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS--shall promote the national program (U. C. W.) for the support of world-wide missions and the observance of the World Day of Prayer.

b. COMMITTEE on CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS--shall promote the national program (U. C. W.) for social, industrial, and race relations, child welfare, and community cooperation for civic and religious interests, and the observance of May Fellowship Day.

c. COMMITTEE on CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS--shall promote the national program (U. C. W.) for international relations, support of the United Nations, overseas relief and reconstruction, and related interests, and the observance of World Community Day.

d. COMMITTEE on LEADERSHIP EDUCATION--shall be in charge of the leadership training (thru institutes, conferences, and promotion of leadership courses) in the state.

e. COMMITTEE on PUBLIC RELATIONS ~~or PRESS and RADIO~~--shall use the press and radio for the promotion of the organization and program of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE.

f. COMMITTEE on "THE CHURCH WOMAN"--shall promote the circulation of the national magazine and the use of material contained therein in program building.

g. COMMITTEE on FINANCE--shall be appointed BY and FROM the Board of Directors* for approval and recommendation for adoption by the Annual Meeting.

(1) The Budget shall provide for:
- (a) Operating expenses--supplies, mimeographing, etc
- (b) Program--speakers, program materials, etc.
- (c) Officers' and Committee ~~expenses~~ travelling expenses--travel, etc. within the State
- (d) Leadership ~~Training~~ Education--Institutes, etc.
- (e) "Shares of Responsibility" for ~~national~~ State support of ~~U. C. W.~~ the General Department of the U.C.W.

(2) The Budget Funds shall be secured from:
- (a) Contributions from local organizations of U. C. W.
- (b) Contributions from state and sectional denominational groups of church women.
- (c) Contributions from individuals.
- (d) Offerings and registration fees.

* and shall prepare an annual budget to present to the Board of Directors

(3) The budget Funds shall be secured as follows:

(a) Each local organization shall include in its annual budget an amount for the support of the State and National ~~Council~~ work, as well as for its own operating funds, by requesting contributions from the women's groups of the local churches wishing to affiliate with the organization.

(b) Suggestions by the Finance Committee of the amounts to be given by local units shall be made on the basis of size, strength and economic standards of the unit and a dignified appraisal of the need of the

(c) Shares of Responsibility for State support shall be suggested to State and sectional denominational women's organizations by the Finance committee, on the basis of size, strength, and economic standards of the unit, and an appraisal of the budget required by the United Church Women of Tennessee for an effective and creative program.

h. [redacted] a Chairman to be nomin[redacted] elected at the Annual [redacted] the state, to be appoi[redacted] Convention Board Meeti[redacted] the EVEN years and one [redacted] The ~~Nominating~~ Committee shall present nominations to the Annual Meeting nominations for Officers and Chairmen of Standing Committees, the latter after consultation with the in-coming President.

i. SPECIAL COMMITTEES--shall be appointed by the President when necessary.

ARTICLE III. VOTING BODY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING:

The voting body at the annual meeting of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE shall be as follows:

1. The members of the Board of Directors.
2. Two delegates from each affiliated local organization of UNITED CHURCH WOMEN representing a constituency of 500 church women or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 500 women in its constituency, no local organization to have more than ten delegates.

ARTICLE IV. ELECTION PROCEDURES:

Nominations for Officers and Chairmen of Standing Committees shall be presented in writing to the Annual Meeting. Election shall be by ballot. Where there are no further nominations from the floor, the slate as presented by the Nominating Committee may be elected by acclamation.

ARTICLE V. ANNUAL MEETINGS:

1. All interested women shall be welcome at meetings of the U.C.W. of Tenn. and shall have the privilege of the floor, without vote. 2. Voting representatives shall register as such.

ARTICLE VI. FISCAL YEAR:

The Calendar Year shall be the Fiscal Year.

ARTICLE VII. INTER-FAITH RELATIONSHIPS:

The United Church Women of Tennessee shall be recognized as an organization of Protestant and Orthodox communions but it may cooperate with ~~women's~~ organizations of other faiths in projects of study, action and fellowship of common concern to all ~~three~~ faiths, thru an inter-faith committee. ~~Women~~ Persons of all faiths are welcome to attend observances of the "Three Days"x but the program and worship must be prepared and carried out by Protestant-Orthodox women and the offerings and material gifts channeled thru Protestant Agencies to ~~Protestant-sponsored~~ projects dependent on these very gifts for their maintenance.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS:

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of United Church Women of Tennessee, by a majority vote, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, providing 30 days notice ~~of same~~ has been given. to each Local Council.

x World Day of Prayer, May Fellowship Day, and World Community Day.

WHAT IS TENNESSEE DOING?
ANNUAL REPORT for 1955 of the UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
of TENNESSEE

given by

GERTRUDE LEWIS McCALL, State President
at the
CHURCH WOMAN DINNER
March 15, 1956

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In Tennessee the growth of United Church Women as an organization has been slow, but it has been positive. In this Christian group there is an important purpose and sense of direction available because we look up before we look down; we look in before we look out and then "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." We are conscious that God, the Creator and Preserver, God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost has the whole world in His Hands - the fartherest reaches of the earth as well as this little part of His world which is Tennessee.

Our numbers are increasing but not enough. We heard this morning that there are now 17 councils in Tennessee, two new ones, Elizabethton and Cleveland being added in 1955, that three; Dyersburg, Bristol and Clarksville, are now inquiring into the possibility of affiliating with us. But we also heard that in 1955, 156 communities in Tennessee observed World Day of Prayer. This presents a challenge and opportunity far beyond what we have yet been able to meet. We remember that our United Church Women's movement really started in Boston in 1867 with a group of women believing - all tradition and background to the contrary - that they could and should "gather together to ask the Lord's blessing" on their Foreign Missions and that they could, should and would pray together without regard to denominational lines. Our promotional work in developing new councils has just begun to show fruit. In an attempt to further interest those groups which had observed World Day of Prayer, they received the minutes of our Annual Meeting held in Nashville in 1955. They also received invitations to the 7th National Assembly of United Church Women held in Cleveland. Other attempts at promotional work would include more than 70 letters written by the president; 150 copies of TIDINGS, the state paper, being sent out in January and in June and blanks sent to Denominational Representatives requesting time for presentation of United Church Women at their annual conferences and schedules of their meetings so that conflicts would be avoided.

Although our Tennessee goal for delegates to the 7th Assembly in Cleveland was not met, 22 from 10 councils in the state attended with one acting as a page, one keeping the Leadership Education booth, one keeping the Administration Booth, two receiving citations for Christian Citizenship with subsequent mention and pictures in THE CHURCH WOMAN, and 2 State breakfasts being held - one in honor of Mrs. Murdock MacLeod, formerly of Tennessee, now Executive Director of the General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of Churches.

From the 16 reports* received of the 16 councils belonging to the State groups in 1955 and from action taken on a State level after appropriate authorization by the State Board, the following can be reported:

I. Christian Social Relations: - The State Board voted to contribute $10.00 to any section of the State which requested this aid through the Christian Social Relations Chairman to help in sponsoring a workship on the Study and Implementation of the Supreme Court decision on integration in the public schools. This was in line with the adoption of the resolution presenting a stand in the matter of integration by the United Church Women of Tennessee which expressed satisfaction that the Supreme Court's decision had "removed a burden from the human spirit." Your president-elect spoke before a Senate Committee hearing bills which would have sought to nullify the decision. The United Church Women's resolution on this question was also distributed to House and Senate members and many letters came to members of the legislature and to the Governor from groups alerted by United Church Women to the importance of this question. The Governor was especially appreciative to this group because of the moral support given to him in his policy of accepting the decision and seeking to allow the implementation to go forward in an orderly way.

The Mental Health Budget of our State was increased as a result of a statement made by United Church Women, placed on the desks of the Governor and Legislature as to the facts in Tennessee, and again from support of groups throughout the State. The same thing was true regarding the Juvenile Legislation. A Youth Guidance Commission was established, appreciation was expressed by the Governor, and this year the follow-up of employment of able and qualified men both to head up the Youth Guidance Commission and the Jordonia Training School for White Boys is most encouraging.

Other projects of especial interest come from a survey of the whole field of council work ranging from those involving a small amount of time and money to those involving an extensive outlay of both. These things may only be listed, but each have a story and a reason for being, for Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Volunteer work, special programs, and visits in Juvenile Court, hospitals, Jordonia School for White Boys, Industrial School for Colored Boys at Pikeville, Clover Bottom Home for the Mentally Disabled, Old Folks' Homes, the State Prison, Women's Department, establishment and maintaining of pre-school playgrounds, Bible Story on Playgrounds, teaching of Bible in the public schools, cooperating in preaching missions and sponsoring cottage prayer groups. May Fellowship Day Observances were held through 18 services in 16 councils as meetings, luncheons, suppers and covered dish meals.

II. Christian World Missions:- Four Christian World Mission Institutes were held, three councils buying the Friendship Press Mission Study material. World Day of Prayer services were held in 16 councils with 57 services, with the total number in the State in all communities reporting being over 150 with an offering of $5,932.00.

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* Figures have been revised since Annual Meeting and include all 16 councils since all have now been received - March 21, 1956.

III. Christian World Relations: 19 World Community Day Services were held in 16 councils with a total offering of $1,857.60. In one council there was a strong program of contact with students from other lands on a year around basis. Three councils entertained the International Student tour groups, and one had a special dinner for foreign born wives.

IV. Another project reported in connection with a department other than those mentioned was the cooperation of one local group with the Council of Churches in a Leadership Training Program and Film Festival.

V. Our Leadership Education Program adopted at the Annual Meeting in 1955 due to many factors did not develop. The plan had been to ask each established council to adopt a city nearby in which they would encourage formation of a United Church Women's Group. The Vice-President in each area was to organize this work and form caravans consisting of several officers, State Board Members and/or interested women who would go out to visit, aid and encourage those who might want to join in the cooperative work of United Church Women. It is hoped that those who are willing and able may reevaluate what such a work could mean and carry out whatever plan is agreed upon in 1956 as a priority responsibility. Personal contact by telephone and visit have proven to be much more satisfactory than the more remote contact by letter.

VI. The new Constitution and By-Laws as approved at the last Annual Meeting and subsequently worked on by the Board in June and sent out to the State Board Members with the minutes of that meeting are now ready for a final vote of approval.

VII. The Fellowship Fund Interpreter must have done a good job in Tennessee in 1955. 158 women gave a total of $901.50 for this Fund which upholds the hands of our National and International work and enables us to function in these fields. The National Quota also assists this work and this year Tennessee received a double star as recorded in THE CHURCH WOMAN for not only fulfilling its quota but voting at our last Annual Meeting to increase over and above the asking. The total last year given in this way was $571.00.

VIII. In September, 1955 the United Church Women of Tennessee had the rare privilege of being invited by the UPPER ROOM to be co-sponsors in presenting the Christian Fellowship Award to Dr. Margaret Applegarth, the first woman to receive this citation. She was also the only American to be asked to contribute a devotional to the Christian Fellowship issue of the UPPER ROOM. The State Board met the morning the award was to be given and were an integral part of the service in the Chapel and the brilliant reception which followed for this spiritual and beloved authoress, lecturer and Christian world leader.

As we look back upon 1955, we may petition as the Psalmist did "Let the Beauty of the Lord our God be upon us and establish thou the work of our hands" - and for the year ahead, we see the beckoning hands, the working hands, the consecrated hands which are ready and willing to take up the work. We read in I Samuel: "And Jonathan strengthened his hand in God." May we strengthen our hand in God by knowing that He's got the whole world in His hands and He has us by the hand.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS:

EAST TENNESSEE:

As Vice-President for East Tennessee, I have endeavored to spread information concerning United Church Women and to prepare the way for the organization of new councils.

Through much correspondence with local council presidents and interested persons in un-organized communities and through distribution of literature, I have attempted to carry through the "Community Adoption" plan favored at the Annual State Meeting. Councils have been cooperative and I believe our efforts will bear more fruit in the next year.

During 1955 one new council has been organized - Elizabethton; another council, Cleveland, has been re-organized. There are now ten councils in East Tennessee - Chattanooga, Cleveland, Elizabethton, Greeneville, Johnson City, Kingsport, Knoxville, Maryville-Alcoa, Oak Ridge and Rockwood. (With Crossville on the Plateau borderline).

I urged attendance at the 7th National Assembly in Cleveland. Seven women from East Tennessee attended, including myself. On the appointment of Mrs. McCall, I served as a guide at the Assembly.

Besides the Annual State Meeting and the Assembly in Cleveland, I attended the state board meeting in June, and have been privileged to speak to several groups on the work and purposes of United Church Women.

I am encouraged by the splendid reports from council presidents and anticipate much growth in 1956.

---- Mrs. C. H. Edwards, Vice-President
East Tennessee

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS REPORT, 1955

World Community Day was generally observed throughout the State, considerably more so than in past years. Special progress may be noted in Greeneville, Jackson and Maryville-Alcoa. The largest offering was given in Memphis with Nashville a close second and Chattanooga third; largest attendance in Chattanooga (350) with Memphis, Nashville and Jackson running close seconds. Largest amounts of clothing were sent from Memphis, Nashville, Jackson, Maryville-Alcoa, Knoxville and Kingsport. Programs included visiting speakers with personal knowledge of countries aided, skits, the prepared program material and radio and television coverage. It is encouraging to note the increased interest in and observance of this important "Day," especially in a number of smaller communities where there is organized council, such as Concord, Elizabethton, Gatlinburg, Humboldt and Mason, Here are the totals for the whole state:

Observances	18
Attendance	1721
Offering (including poundage)	$2,064.28
Pounds of Material	7,708

In addition to World Community Day Observance and Promotion, Your Christian World Relations Committee has sent telegrams and letters to Senators and Representatives concerning the McCarran Immigration Bill, the Bricker Amendment and United States Appropriations for UNICEF; haa distributed information on refugees and the United States and encouraged observance of United Nations Day, and of interest in and hospitality to students from other countries. Your chairman regretted exceedingly that a conflicting obligation in New York prevented attendance at the Cleveland Assembly and preceding committee meeting but intends to go to New York for the meeting of State Chairman in October.

--- Margaret B. Palmer, (Mrs.W.W.)

ANNUAL REPORT
LEADERSHIP EDUCATION CHAIRMAN, 1955-1956

Leadership Education has made some definite progress the past year, tho not all plans were able to be completed. Many local councils conducted training for their officers and chairmen of standing committees. Much visitation has been done among prospective groups with the view of ultimately perfecting organizations. One new council was organized, Elizabethtown, and both Cleveland and Franklin have been reactivated. Several requests are at hand for cultivation.

The Leadership Chairman attended the National Assembly in Cleveland Ohio, Nov. 7 - 11, 1955. In the Workshop on Leadership Education were 70 interested women, 21 state chairmen, 34 presidents and 15 guests. Mrs. Abbie Clemen Jackson, retiring chairman, presided and gave the devotional message. She then introduced Dr. Floy Hyde, Director who in turn presented the Revised Design for Leadership Education. New features are, simplified evaluation and report blanks, guidance for applying for state aid for Leadership Education and new suggestions for institutes for 1956. (Page 13). These books were given to all presidents and state chairmen. The latter officers were assigned a special time to be in charge of the Exhibit Booth on Leadership Education. Then state chairmen reported on institutes caravans and seminars held in their states. Dr. Hyde announced a summary would be prepared at the end of the year of these efforts.

At 1955 Annual Meeting of United Church Women of Tennessee, it was voted to have a series of caravans in the 3 areas of the state. Plans were made at subsequent Executive Committee meetings and thru much correspondence and planning with area vice-presidents. These plans did not mature. Tennessee had 51 - Regional Meetings, 52 Caravans, 53 Seminars, 54 Institutes, 55 -----, and 56 is considering Institutes in cooperation with Christian World Relations, which will have special emphasis in this year. Every effort is being made to secure the thining of each council on what is best for Tennessee this year. Dr. Floy Hyde has been consulted also on our future plans. Whatever we attempt, may it be helpful and stimulating to church women in Tennessee as we seek to organize new councils, develop better trained officers and carry out the total program of United Church Women.

---Mrs. Charles M. Henderson
Chairman

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN
Memphis, Tennessee

As we approach the year's end, it is encouraging to note that the work of and interest in the activities of United Church Women is slowly, but surely growing, as is the list of people who are studying and reading our Magazine "The Church Woman."

The promised subscription list, from the New York Office, has not arrived as yet, so these figures may be slightly inaccurate. However, they are the best I can get at this time:

East Tennessee	198	
Middle Tennessee	109	
West Tennessee	96	
Total		403

I want to express my sincere appreciation to Mrs. J. Herman Davis, East, Mrs. Milton Randolph, Middle District for their splendid work as District Chairmen for the "Church Woman" and you will be pleased to know they have agreed to continue their work for another year.

---- Mrs. Sebra Evans
1088 Vance
Memphis

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE, 1956

INCOME:

Balance in bank, January 1, 1956	$ 722.87	
Dues from Local Councils	955.00	
(Based on suggested quotas)		
Leadership Education (Allowance from National)	200.00	
May Fellowship Offerings	350.00	
(Estimated one half for state support)		
Miscellaneous	30.00	
Total	$ 2,257.87	$ 2,257.87

EXPENSES:

National Quota	600.00	
Leadership Training	200.00	
Travel	450.00	
(Members of State Board to Board Meetings and other meetings necessary to promote the work and represent the State)		
Postage	100.00	
Stationary	50.00	
Promotion	400.00	
(State paper Tidings, phone calls, typing, etc.)		
State Board	300.00	
Miscellaneous	157.87	
	$ 2,257.87	$ 2,257.87

PROPOSED QUOTAS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS:

Cleveland	15.00	
Chattanooga	100.00	
Columbia	30.00	
Cumberland County	15.00	
Elizabethton	15.00	
Franklin	15.00	
Greeneville	25.00	
Jackson	40.00	
Johnson City	40.00	
Kingsport	50.00	
Knoxville	125.00	
Maryville-Alcoa	30.00	
Memphis	200.00	
Murfreesboro	30.00	
Nashville	150.00	
Oak Ridge	40.00	
Rockwood	35.00	
	$ 955.00	$ 955.00

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT-ELECT:

Mrs. M. L. Patton, Lindenwood Christian, Memphis
Vice-President Memphis and Shelby County U.C.U.

RECORDING SECRETARY:

Mrs. John P. Walker, Presbyterian U.S.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
at present: Chairman, Constitution & By-Laws Committee

TREASURER:

Mrs. Dale Horn, Oak, Ridge, Tennessee
Kern Methodist, - formerly a vice-president in
local United Church Women
now Public Relations Chairman of her group

SIGNED:

Mrs. C. H. Edwards

Mrs. Fred D. Estes

Mrs. R. J. Birge

Mrs. Walter C. Schoff

Miss Bentia Gobel

Mrs. Herbert Grodemange

Mrs. Marcus Phillips, Chairman

Committee on Nominations

RESOLUTIONS

The United Church Women attending this 8th Annual Convention here in this lovely Central Christian Church, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, have learned what Mrs. Lester Green meant when she said: "This is the Church that love built." From the moment we were cordially greeted at the door, and handed our carefully prepared packets - on through the delicious meals - inspiring music, we have seen the loving care that has gone into all of the preparations that have made this meeting not only successful but delightful.

So now for each one attending this 8th Annual Meeting, I say "Thank you" for your warm and gracious hospitality.

---- Lelia H Lowry

March

16

1956

M I N U T E S

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE

Central Christian Church, Memphis, Tennessee
March 15-16, 1956

Preliminary State Board Meeting - 11:00 A.M.

The United Church Women State Board Meeting opened at 11:00 A.M. Thursday, March 15th at the Central Christian Church, Memphis, Tennessee. The President, Mrs. John T. McCall, presided and Mrs. William Lowry opened the Board meeting with prayer. Those present were: Atlanta -- Mrs. Spann Milner; Chattanooga - Mrs. William Lowry; Knoxville - Mrs. H.B. Ford, Mrs. W. B. Hembree; Maryville - Mrs. C. H. Edwards; Memphis - Mrs. J. W. Appling, Mrs. Sebra Evans, Mrs. Herbert Grodemonge, Mrs. Charles Henderson, Mrs. Chester Mitchell and Miss Cassandra Stockburger; Nashville - Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Miss Lillian Jones, Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon, Mrs. John T. McCall, Mrs. Milton Randolph and Mrs. Leon White. (Mrs. Lovell K. Schmidt, representing the Lutheran women for Miss Bertha Gobel, was introduced. Mrs. Schmidt lives in Memphis.) ROLL

The President urged that all reports be presented in writing and filed with the secretary by April 1st. The secretary agreed to have the minutes ready for all Councils by May 1st. The deadline for sending news to "Tidings" is May 15th, and the publication date is June 1. Mrs. McCall further requested that the reports on "My Council's Finest Hour," be ready by 2:00 P.M. PUBLICATION DEADLINE

The report of the proposed budget was read by the Treasurer, and was adopted by the Board to be recommended to the Annual Meeting Business Session. The report of the Treasurer for the nine months period, March 1, 1955 to January 1, 1956 was read. It was decided that the Treasurer's report be presented at the business session of the annual meeting for final approval. The National Women's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church was commended for their support of United Church Women State Councils, and the Board recommended that other denominations consider following this good leadership. W.S.C.S. SUPPORT

After an inquiry from State Officers and committee chairman concerning money for postage to carry on their work, it was decided that this was legitimate expense and that they should present such accounts to the Treasurer who would reimburse them from the amount (in the budget) allotted to this item.

Following discussion concerning the policy on travel expenses to State Board meetings, the minutes of the June 10, 1955 Board meeting were referred to. Although no vote was taken at that meeting, it was the concensus in the group that on that date

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the matter had been discussed with the resulting impression that the travel expenses of State Board members to State Board meetings would be paid. Mrs. McCall explained that she had, therefore, informed the Board that such would be the case. She asked for a vote on this question. On motion by Mrs. Charles Henderson, it was voted that in view of the President's statement that all travel expense to the Board Meeting would be paid, that such expense be drawn from the treasury to cover all Board members present at this meeting.

BOARD MEMBERS TRAVEL EXPENSE

VOTED

The President passed out several copies of the constitution and by-laws and read the changes proposed by the constitution revision committee. It was voted to approve the changes and recommend their acceptance at the Business Session of the Annual Meeting. The only exception to this approval was the item on travel expense which the Board recommended for further study by a committee composed of the president. The treasurer and the finance chairman who were asked to reword this section, article 11. 2, g, (1) (c) and to report to the Board before the closing of this Annual Meeting. Mailing lists of the 1956 State Board members were distributed and necessary corrections were made thereto. The Board meeting adjourned for lunch.

VOTED

CONSTITUTION REVISION

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF TENNESSEE

General Session

At 1:30 P.M., the general session convened in the sanctuary of the Central Christian Church. After an organ prelude by Mr. James Tuggwell, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. McCall. She expressed the regrets of Mrs. Fred D. Estes, Vice President, who was to have conducted a worship service.

GENERAL SESSION

To lead the group in worship, Mrs. McCall displayed a reproduction of "The Praying Hands" by Durer, and the tone of the meeting was set by the spontaneous singing of the moving spiritual, "He's Got The Whole World in His Hands," which was so effectively presented at the General Assembly. Mrs. McCall emphasized the power for good that lies within the hands of Christians today, illustrating the theme of this State meeting with poetry and scripture. She made it clear that even as God has the whole world in His hands so Christians have the future of His Kingdom in their hands.

OPENING WORSHIP

Mrs. Lester Green, President of the Woman's Fellowship of Central Christian Church, brought a message of warm welcome to Central Christian Church, "The Church that Love Built." The spirit of her words was demonstrated by the women of the congregation from the moment of the arrival of the group and remained with them to the end of the meeting.

WELCOME

Mrs. Herbert Grodemange, President of the United Church Women of Memphis, added hearty greetings from the local Council.

Reports of officers were next in order and the secretary presented the Minutes of the 1955 Annual Meeting as well as the Minutes

of the Executive Board meeting, forty-one pages in all. She stated that at the request of the president, the Minutes had been mailed not only to our officers and state councils, but to every chairman on our "World Day of Prayer" list, which numbers 211, making 265 copies in all. The secretary offered extra copies to those persons who had not previously received the minutes.

MINUTES

The Treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Ford, distributed copies of her 1955 report up to January 1, which now marks the beginning of the fiscal year. The report was adopted as presented. (Copy attached)

TREASURER'S REPORT

"Literalites", a term coined by Tennessee Church Women, were presented by Mrs. Milton Randolph, Church Woman Chairman for Middle Tennessee. From her daily exposure to the best of Christian Literature in "The Upper Room" offices in Nashville, Mrs. Randolph was able to present with charming persuasiveness materials for study and meditation. The best source, of course, for interdenominational needs appears to be The Church Woman.

"LITERALITE"

Under "Highlights from our three areas," Mrs. C. H. Edwards of Maryville brought an enthusiastic report from East Tennessee, which seems to be very active. There are nine councils in her area alone. She reported that Elizabethton organized and Cleveland reorganized in 1955, after a visit from nine Church Women in that area.

AREA REPORTS

Mrs. McCall reported for Mrs. Estes, Vice President from Middle Tennessee where one new Council has been organized at Franklin in 1956.

Mrs. Cassandra Stockburger was introduced. She is the director of the Mobile Ministry to Migrant Workers, operating in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana in cooperation with the State Council of Churches. She explained the services of her equipped truck, "The Harvester," which is used to bring information, recreation, and spiritual guidance to migrant families. She visited the group to inspect this unit which is one of the results of the World Day of Prayer contributions.

MIGRANT MINISTRY

Council representatives brought highlights pointing out their Council's Finest Hour. (These reports attached)

The Department Chairmen presented their annual reports and outlined their plans for Council workshops. At 2:45 P.M., Mrs. Spann Milner presented the objectives and significance of the workshops and the audience of approximately 160 women adjourned for coffee break and divided into workshop groups of their own choosing.

WORKSHOP PLAN

The CHURCH WOMAN dinner was held in the dining room of the church where Mrs. Sebra Evans, State Chairman for the Church Woman, presided. She gave a delightful presentation of the Church Woman's answer to our daily questions, and Mrs. McCall told of the development of interest in our magazine throughout the state. Mrs. Randolph presented new and attractive pieces of literature and recommended several books for our daily reading. Noting the absence of our former Church Woman Chairman, Miss Bertha Gobel, a wire of encouragement was sent to her and to her mother who is ill.

CHURCH WOMAN DINNER

The State President read her report under the title "What is Tennessee Doing?" (Copy attached)

EVENING SESSION

At 8:00 P.M., Mr. Tuggwell called the women to worship with an organ prelude. Reverend Tom O. Parish, Pastor of Central Christian Church, led the worship service. It was impressive and fitting that in this hospitable "Church That Love Built" he should read in a rich and deeply moving manner, the 13th Chapter of I Corinthians. A duet, "What is Your Life Today?" was sung. WORSHIP

Mrs. C. H. Edwards, Vice President, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Spann Milner of Atlanta, Vice President of the General Department of the United Church Women. Mrs.Milner talked on "The Miracle of Germany" and related her recent observations in that country, where she was sent with six other women to interpret the United Protestant Movement. "The United States," said Mrs. Milner, "believes in keeping Germany strong. It has been our policy to support her economic development. Business is booming over there. Railroad stations, air ports, and ship-yards are teeming with men and cargo. They want to take back one hundred Germans per year from the United States."

In her one month there, Mrs. Milner observed that President Adenauer seems to be strong, but one finds some opposition to him.

The Americans were urged not to confuse opposition to Adenauer with opposition to the West. Being pro-Adenauer does not mean pro-West, or being anti-Adenauer is not necessarily pro-Soviet. .....The French and Germans fear the rashness of the American language about "total war" since we have never been invaded and do not know the ravages of war. The speaker felt that the Allies meant to create this devastating ruin so that Germany would never start another war. Hundreds of refugees are still living in crowded subways, bunkers, in barrack apartments. Germany is trying to take care of twenty thousands pouring into their country monthly. There are forty-nine million in the western zone, eighteen million in the eastern zone, but laws have been passed to equalize the burden. MRS. MILNER

"Now you ask me why was this ever permitted to happen? How was Hitler permitted to wipe out six million Jews? Once I could not see it. I see now how it could happen, when I see what is being tolerated right now here in our own Southland. Unless we identify ourselves with the handicapped and the oppressed, we ourselves shall be splendidly lost. Today only six per cent of German people attend church regularly and only two per cent are in free churches. The free church, however, still has a chance to be a symbol of Christian freedom, democracy and justice. In a lovely cemetery in Hamburg, there was a Crematorium holding the ashes of four thousand of the exterminated. On this the legend reads, "Injustice brought us the dead, let the living remember."

The service was closed with benediction by Reverend Parish.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16

The United Church Women of Tennessee reconvened on Friday morning at 9:45 A.M. with the President, Mrs. John T. McCall, presiding. The session was opened in worship by the Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, who talked on the theme, "The Guilty By-stander." She pointed out how Simon the Cyrenian, though a total stranger to Christ, having once looked squarely in the face of the Saviour, was moved to step out from the jeering mob to bear the Cross up the craggy hill. WORSHIP

Simon was one of the unimportant little people. He answered the call, but did what he thought was right, and disappeared to be heard of no more. The imperious Saul of Tarsus was another by-stander; cold and indifferent he watched the stoning of Stephen, the first Christian martyr, and had he had the urge to raise a hand he could not because the belligerents had cast their garments for him to hold. But Saul also had caught a glimpse of Christ and heard an echo of his spirit in Stephen's dying prayer for the forgiveness of his enemies. From that moment on, he too was troubled until he put his shoulders under the Cross of Christ and brought to all the world, the great gospel of brotherly love and forgiveness.

We are by-standers today. What shall we do when the crowd seems to turn us aside from Christ's way? Let us pray that the power of His example will extricate us from the garments of the persecutors and make us instruments of His justice, peace and love.

At 9:30 A.M., the business meeting was opened by Mrs. Charles Henderson, State Chairman of Leadership Training. She reported that Dr. Floyd Hyde had presented to the State Chairman at the general assembly, her new Design for Leadership Education packet, containing three different plans to be selected by Councils according to their stage of development. The national plan suggests that Leadership Chairmen hold joint institutes with Christian World Relations Committees for 1956. The summary of achievements by states was published, but Tennessee had no report for 1955. Mrs. Henderson stated that although the presidents of existing Councils in Tennessee had agreed to adopt unorganized communities for the development of new Councils, this program could not be carried out. The three vice presidents of our state had agreed that 1955 was not the time for Leadership Training Caravans, but the hope was expressed that a constructive program could be developed for this year. LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Mrs. C. H. Edwards of Maryville presented the report from the Leadership Training Workshop. Recommendation reads as follows: WORKSHOP REPORTS

"We the members of the Workshop on Leadership Education recommend: That the program of Leadership Education of United Church Women of Tennessee for 1956, be either institutes or retreats, held preferably in the Spring, the type of meeting to be decided in each area in consultation with the Vice President of the area, the President and the state leader of Leadership Education". LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND PROMOTION

Mrs. Hembree of Knoxville reported that they had gone to work on a new council which had not yet completed its organizations but would undoubtedly do so in the next year.

A general discussion on way and means of converting World Day of Prayer-Group, into Councils of Church Women followed this comment. Mrs. Henderson read the basic requirements for a council.

Reports of workshops were deferred at this point to hear our guest speaker of the morning, Mr. Clarence Boebel, Executive Secretary of Tennessee's Commission on Youth Guidance, who spoke on "Youth and Society." He stated that the aim of the Commission is to bring to public attention the youth problems of the state. First there was the detailed study of the problems, but they made the mistake of trying to sell it on a "Package deal." Next the commission set itself to revamp the Juvenile Court's laws. In Mr. Boebel's opinion we now have the best Juvenile Court Laws of any state in the Union. The commission on Youth Guidance, directly under the government, is a nine man commission which is to meet monthly, but now it is meeting twice a month. There is a staff of two persons. We now have an opportunity to do many things which could not be done two years ago. This is the hour of recognition of the needs of children and the Governor is genuinely interested. The first achievement of the Commission was in the area of buildings at state institutions housing young people. A construction job at Jordonia already in progress was halted until improved plans for its use suited better to the needs could be worked out.

MR. BOEBEL

YOUTH AND SOCIETY

The next gain was in trained personnel. Buildings and playgrounds alone will not do a good job. A new playground without a good leader versus a construction job across the street, will lose the children. The Governor's Council is one of the tools for bringing all Juvenile Judges together for conference on their mutual problems. Citizens have a stake in this because Juvenile Judges have tremendous leeway in deciding the fate of youngsters. The Judge's first obligation is to use as many community resources as he can. These resources can be improved by citizens. Eighty out of one hundred and one Tennessee judges will be present at the Governor's Conference and face some of these problems. What is to happen to a boy of seventeen who does not want to go to college? What is to happen to a youth of fourteen who wants a summer job? He has been taught that he can work and help himself but under our laws, it seems that he cannot.

Can citizens get together and figure out some lucrative employment for the eager teenagers who want to work? You can take leadership in your community as educated Christian citizens to help think through the needs of all the children — help find good people, and sell them on community service jobs. You feel that you can do little on the problems of delinquency but you can find out why these things occur. Mr. Prigmore at Jordonia took in 74 last month. The job is not to punish but to re-educate the erring youth.

MR. BOEBEL (cont'd)

Mrs. McCall thanked Mr. Boebel for his helpful talk and expressed our gratitude to Mrs. McCarley, our Christian Social Relations Chairman, who secured him as a speaker.

Mrs. R. Leon White opened the discussion period on Public Relations by asking Mr. Boebel if it would help if we wrote to our newspaper Editors about the overdramatizing of Juvenile misdemeanors in our cities. There was general agreement that this might be effective.

PUBLIC RELATIONS MATERIALS

Mrs. Harry Spencer, Film Chairman, distributed a printed list of films available to our church women for rental which the delegates were pleased to receive. Mrs. White followed this with some valuable do's and dont's for working with busy editors. "Be free with praise," she counseled, "and slow on criticism, calling only on very important issues."

Reverend Baker, Executive Secretary, announced a Religious Radio and Television Institute to be set up by the Tennessee Council of Churches to be held in Memphis, Tennessee on November 11-16, with a registration fee of $15.00 for the entire week. It was voted that United Church Women cooperate in the effort and that each council should have a Press, Radio, and Film Chairman.

VOTE

The Resolutions from the Public Relations Workshop were read by Mrs. White. It was voted that recommendations from the Public Relations Workshop be received and adopted.

VOTE

PUBLIC RELATIONS WORKSHOP

The Public Relations group met with the Leadership, Education and Finance Workshop. Reverend Tom Baker, Executive Secretary of Tennessee Council of Churches, served as a resource person in the field of radio and television.

In order that the church may carry out its mission -- To Reach and Teach People -- it seeks to use every effective means today. This includes the powerful media of mass communication -- press, radio, films and television.

I. Emphasis brought out which we wish to pass on and recommend:

1. The importance of personal acquaintance with the newspaper and radio - TV personnel in your community. They desire to serve you.

2. Find out the deadline the newspapers have, send in stories well in advance.

3. Write clearly and briefly, double space your story. The importance of accuracy and cooperation was emphasized.

PUBLIC RELATIONS WORKSHOP

4. Involve as many people as possible in plans and work for the event. Each one interested may draw in others, her family, church, club, neighbors and ministers.

5. Be sparing with criticism - Be sparing with telephone calls - Remember we are dealing with busy people.

6. Commend your newspaper for outstanding community service.

7. Never underestimate the value of the press. There is no measuring its influence. Serve it with intelligence.

II. In the field of radio and television, a need was felt for greater emphasis on training personnel for more adequate presentation of radio and television programs.

At this time Mr. Baker presented plans for the 1956 Religious Radio and Television Workshop to be conducted in Memphis, November 11-16. The Workshop is sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA.

In light of this information, it was recommended:

1. That the United Church Women of Tennessee be a cooperating sponsor of the Religious Radio and Television Workshop to be conducted in Memphis, Tennessee on November 11-16.

2. That the United Church Women of Tennessee promote attendance to this workshop especially encouraging the television chairman from the local communities to attend.

3. That each local council have a Chairman of Radio and TV, and that a list of these names be given to the State Chairman.

4. In line with suggestions from the Assembly in Cleveland, Church Women were urged to study and do research on the issues involved in Pay-As-You-See-TV.

III. Film. In the light of the resolution passed by the Eighth National Assembly of United Church Women in Cleveland, that United Church Women support the best in entertainment, it was recommended that:

1. Church Women express to their local theatre managers criticisms or commendation of motion pictures being shown in their theatres and that we boycott those which we consider objectionable.

2. Because our nation and its people are being improperly portrayed through low-grade, rejected movies sent to countries beyond our national borders, and because we feel that goodwill can be generated only by portraying the best and highest in our culture, it was recommended that the State film chairman of the United Church Women of Tennessee write the national film chairman urging her to protest to the proper authorities the sending of low-grade rejected movies to countries outside our national bounderies.

3. Because Protestants have been slow to see the nature of specialized training in the field of script writing and production of motion pictures, United Church Women need to put pressure on Christian colleges and seminaries to offer courses in script writing and production of films.

4. It was suggested that local film chairmen take advantage of and use aids from all available sources.

5. It was suggested that local film chairmen (1) familiarize themselves with material and equipment to be used; (2) correlate the visual content with the specific program; and (3) have discussion leaders ready to carry on after a film presentation.

6. We urge that United Church Women familiarize themselves with the resolution on censorship of motion pictures as passed by our National Assembly in Cleveland.

FOR ALL MEDIA. Plan early and carefully for use of all media, to publicize an event, with timing of use of one media to help another.

Mrs. Tom Baker, Radio and Television
Mrs. Harry Spencer, Film
Mrs. R. Leon White, Chairman, Public Relations

Mrs. Marion Welford reported for the workshops on Christian Social Relations. It was voted to adopt the recommendations from that workshop. (See report) VOTE

RECORD CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS WORKSHOP
March 15, 1956
Annual Meeting Tennessee United Church Women
Central Christian Church
Memphis, Tennessee

The Christian Social Relations Workshop at the annual meeting of UCW of Tennessee had as its recorder, Mrs. Marion Welford of Memphis. Resource persons were Mrs. M. A. Bennett of Memphis; Miss Mary Frances Lacy of Memphis; and Mrs. Leora L. Conner of Memphis; Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta. Thirty-one women attended.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman, Mrs. T.T. McCarley.

Discussion of problems in Christian Social Relations followed, with emphasis on those of juvenile care and protection, care of the mentally ill, and integration of races in the public schools, our emphasis as adopted at the 1955 annual meeting.

After several months of study and coordination, the State Commission on Youth Guidance is laying plans to move into the whole area of prevention of youth difficulties. The Commission is composed of Mr. Clarence Boebel, Executive Secretary; Mr. Tom Johnson, Chairman of the Tennessee Legislative Council; Judge Andrew Taylor, Jackson; Mrs. Stanton Smith, Chattanooga; Judge Elizabeth McCain, Memphis; Reverend James Elder, Memphis; Mrs. J. A. Hill, Morristown; Mrs. T.A. Wiggington, Nashville; and Dr. W. S. Davis, Nashville. Discussion of the causes of maladjustment of youth followed. A course in Parent Education will soon be offered in Memphis. The League of Women Voters has completed its study of the tax-supported child-caring institutions of the State, and has completed its visits; a report will be forthcoming soon. The churchwomen are to have an opportunity to work for such changes as are needed.

In the field of Mental Health, we were reminded that Tennessee is 48th among the states in the per cent of our state income spent for mental health, 48th in expenditure per patient for the 8,000 patients at present in our state hospitals at Bolivar, Nashville, Donelson, and Knoxville, 48th in personnel per patient, and 48th in salaries for personnel. Progress has been made in that six guidance clinics have been established in the state during the past eighteen months, and nine more are in the process of being set up. There has been improvement in our mental hospitals in recreation, in using volunteer groups, and in staff training. Day care for the aged is an experimental project underway under our Department of Mental Health. The State is trying to set up two rapid treatment centers, where patients will be given intensive treatment on a short-time basis, to relieve congestion in the hospitals.

The members of the Christian Social Relations Workshop of March 15, 1956, in continuing their interest in juvenile aid and protection, care of the mentally ill, and integration in the public schools of Tennessee, made these specific recommendations:

In regard to juvenile aid and protection:
That particular attention be given to our state correctional institutions for juveniles, particularly to the State Training School at Pikeville, with a view to improving the physical set-up, supervision, educational facilities, and general rehabilitation program.

Sub Committee: Mrs. R. P. Richardson, Chairman
Mrs. Mary L. King
Mrs. Marion Welford

In regard to the care of the mentally ill:
That churchwomen have a continuing interest in mental health and the promotion of understanding attitudes regarding mental illness.
That a substantial increase in financial support for the program of the State Department of Mental Health make possible a more progressive mental health program.

That there be closer supervision of nursing homes for the aged to raise the standards of care to at least the minimum requirements, and that there be leniency in the zoning laws to encourage the establishment of more qualified nursing homes in order to prevent commitment and care in mental hospitals.

Sub-Committee: Mrs. H. P. Thomas, Chairman

The United Church Women of Tennessee reaffirm their beliefs as stated in their resolution of August, 1954, concerning the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on integration in the public schools. We recommend that we press forward through intergroup experiences, study and prayer, that as Christian women we may promote in the best possible manner integration of all minority groups in our church and community life. May we build bridges of Christian understanding, knowing that "love without power is an invitation to surrender the world to power without love," striving to build the Kingdom of God on earth.

Sub-Committee: Mrs. M. O. Bennett, Chairman

The women were urged to visit the hospitals, treatment and guidance centers, and learn their needs; also to visit our correctional institutions for youth, and learn what they can do to be of help; they were urged to encourage people to view mental illness as a disease that can be successfully treated.

Mrs. Tilly presented the case for integration of the races. She spoke of the value of workshops for study of the problems attendant upon the abolishment of segregation and stated that money for workshops was available from her organization, the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. The value of the races coming together to discuss their problems was emphasized. Mistaken ideas of extremists were deplored. The group expressed its belief in the dignity and worth of the individual, the brotherhood of man, and the fatherhood of God, and pledged itself to cultivate attitudes in themselves and in their communities a climate favorable to the change. The importance of church people taking the leadership was brought out.

Mrs. R. P. Richardson of Memphis closed the workshop with prayer.

The report from the World Missions Workshop was read by Mrs. Oscar Nelson. It was voted to adopt the recommendations as presented. VOTE

CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS WORKSHOP

DISCUSSION

Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon, Leader
Mrs. Oscar G. Nelson, Recorder

Question: How may World Day of Prayer be promoted?

The following points were given as having contributed to a most successful World Day of Prayer in Greeneville.

1. Preparations were begun early, immediately after World Community Day.

2. Publicity was begun four to six weeks in advance of the day.

3. Cooperation was sought from the Chamber of Commerce, with the result that many stores and businesses permitted their employees to attend the meeting.

4. A good chairman was secured, and she was given a strong committee, with a representative from each participating church.

5. Every church in town was invited to participate, and most did.

6. A good chorus choir was organized with two members from each participating church. This added greatly to the service, promoted interest in advance and developed fine cooperation.

Two films were shown by Mrs. Harry Spencer: "Women United for a Christian World" and "Because Women Pray."

It was agreed that, when people around the world realize that some of the gifts that come to them from America are not given by rich people, or given with any self-interested motive, the gifts will mean more to those who receive and can truly express Christian love and concern.

The need of Christian literature was stressed, both for the newly literate and for the educated. It was suggested that "The Church Woman" may be sent through the National Office to Christian college women in other lands as gifts. This establishes Christian contacts, as the name of the donor is sent with the subscription, and promotes Christian fellowship.

Attention was called to the fact that we receive from, as well as give to the peoples from our mission fields. They pray for us, and enrich our spiritual experience.

Our young people should be encouraged to enter the field of preparation of Christian literature for those who have just become literate. The Communists are flooding the world with propaganda literature. We must give these people worthwhile and Christian reading matter.

The work among migrants was presented by Miss Stockburger, who has recently come to Tennessee for this work. She stated that 60 per cent of the budget for this work comes from the World Day of Prayer offering. The work is a migrant ministry, moving with the migrants. Tennessee needs to be informed about the migrant situation as a whole, and to realize that many people from Tennessee are migrants in other states. The program includes recreation, religious work, and day schools. It is found that many of the children of migrants are three or four years behind in their

school grades. The problem of the migrants is the problem of people who do not "belong." They are ignored or neglected by the communities in which they work. Community attitudes must be changed. Migrants are not eligible for help from Health and Welfare agencies in many states, and this needs to be changed. New laws are needed to protect migrants. Displaced persons, whether in the USA or in other lands, are eager for friendship and are found to be most responsive.

The interdenominational Mission Study books are very effective when used in a cooperative mission study, as a Missions Institute to prepare leaders and teachers in the individual churches, or as a cooperative School of Missions. Such cooperative studies are especially effective in the smaller communities where there are possibly only one or two churches in each participating denomination. United Church Women have promoted such cooperative studies very effectively, and help for planning and putting on such cooperative studies may be gotten from the State Chairman of Christian World Missions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(The following recommendations were brought to the floor of the Annual Meeting and were approved.)

The World Missions Workshop recommends:

1. The greater use of Missions Institutes and Schools of Missions as cooperative, interdenominational ventures, especially in the smaller communities.

2. That we stress the value and importance of the reporting of World Day of Prayer observance, and that United Church Women continue to use the interest evinced in this feature of our total program as a means of increasing organized UCW groups.

3. That individual churches be encouraged to use the film strips in our film library as a means of creating interest and giving information to their people and of promoting understanding of the work of United Church Women.

4. That we help our people to know the enriching experience of interracial worship and cooperation.

5. That our young people be encouraged and prepared to enter the field of creating Christian literature for those who are newly literate.

6. That our members be encouraged to send "The Church Woman" to Christian women in other lands, to establish Christian contacts and promote Christian fellowship.

7. That the observance of World Day of Prayer be promoted among students and in our educational institutions.

The revised Constitution was presented by the President and it was voted to adopt the Constitution as recommended by the Board with the exception of the section dealing with travel expense of the officers and State Chairmen to and from Board meetings. CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

A committee was appointed with Mrs. Hembree as Chairman to bring in specific recommendations on this point.

Mrs. Hembree, the Finance Chairman, presented the annual budget recommending that we encourage Council Treasurers to send all finances to the State Office as close to January 1st as possible. She urged that a Fellowship Fund Interpreter be appointed in every Council. It was voted that the Budget be adopted as proposed. VOTE

The question of time and place of the next meeting was next raised and Mrs. C. H. Edwards invited the group to hold the 1957 annual meeting in East Tennessee with Chattanooga or the Maryville-Alcoa Council as possible hosts. The group accepted this invitation with pleasure, the time and place to be announced later.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. Marcus Phillips, Chairman. It was voted to accept the report of the Nominating Committee and to instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. M. L. Patton of Memphis as President-elect, Mrs.John P. Walker of Murfreesboro as Secretary and Mrs. Dale Horne of Oak Ridge as Treasurer. Appreciation was expressed to Mrs. Phillips and her committee. Appreciation was also expressed for the group by the President, to the outgoing officers, Mrs.Johnson and Mrs. Ford.

The Courtesy Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Celia Powery and it was voted that they be adopted and spread on the face of the minutes.

Reverend Baker announced that "Family Week" sponsored by the Tennessee Council of Churches would be held May 6 - 12. He earnestly requested the local Councils to cooperate with this project.

The President reported that there were 65 registered for annual meeting, including those who came to dinner.

The Annual Meeting was adjourned after the closing prayer by Mrs. McCall.

POST ANNUAL MEETING STATE BOARD LUNCHEON

The Board meeting was led in invocation by Miss MacKinnon. The President called for the final reading of the Constitutional Amendment committee which was assigned to work on the clause pertaining to travel expenses to State Board meetings. The Committee recommended that local councils be encouraged to put the expenses of their Presidents to Annual Meeting as an item in their budgets and that denominations be encouraged to pay the expenses of their representatives to all state board meetings. The committee further recommended that such travel expense be on a minimum basis consistent with the distance and convenience of the representative. This revision will be presented and voted upon at the next meeting of the board. Copy of telegram sent to Miss Gobel was read and approved.

The meeting adjourned.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
Memphis Conference Methodist Church

MRS. JACK W. FROST
SECRETARY CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MURRAY, KENTUCKY

December 14, 1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity of attending the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. As yet I have been unable to do anything definite in my community as a result of this; however, I have been trying to stimulate thought in small groups.

As I had to leave before the findings were completed, I think it advisable for me to wait until I receive the reports of the workshop before launching a definite program.

I have just returned from a United Nations Seminar in New York. Miss Thelma Stevens told me that you have been in the hospital with some broken bones. I am indeed sorry that this had to happen to you. I can surely understand that this has delayed the reports.

With very best wishes and a prayer for your speedy recovery and for the success of the very great work you are doing, I am

Admiringly,

Maryleona Frost

Maryleona Frost
(Mrs. Jack W. Frost)

MF/sb

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE:

I think the finest hour of the Council was when we organized here in Cleveland, perhaps some might not think so, but we feel proud to have a group of Church women of four denomiations together working for God and our Fellowman. There might have been a council here years ago, but I have not been able to contact anyone that has ever worked in a council, so its new to them. We were organized last October 31, 1955. We have our committees working, we also had a grand success with The World Day of Prayer, and now we are getting ready for an inter-racial Fellowship dinner. We have not completed our budget, but some of us have pledged from one to five dollars. We hope to have a better report at next meeting.

--- Marjorie E. Simmons, President
Willie B. Tillery, Recording Secretary
Maude Martin, Treasurer

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE:

What is a finest hour if it is not a time when what one is doing seems to be so filling a place in some one else's life that he is helped by your contributions to it. This is not accomplished alone but through thought and prayer. The program each of us undertakes in our community seems small, maybe not worth the effort, but if we see an increase in use, in interest, and in betterment for individuals we feel God is pleased and is directing our efforts. I would, therefore, say the best hour we had in 1955 was the one in which an additional school applied for our sponsorship of a playground for the pre-school children who were swarming there daily without guidance. The success of the sponsorship was apparent from the beginning and the use of all our pre-school playgrounds is increasing each year. Mothers are confident in knowing where their tots are and that their play is safe, directed, and guided by competent personnel. An outline of this project will appear in the August 1956 issue of McCall's Magazine.

---- Mrs. S. J. Miller, President

MY COUNCIL'S FINEST HOUR, continued

CUMBERLAND COUNTY:

Five ladies from our Council visited the State Industrial School for Colored Boys, located in an adjoining county about 20 miles from Crossville, Tennessee in late May and were warmly received. We found things clean, neat and apparently under very efficient management, but learned that the school was in need of a great many things.

The first thing we did was to collect books and magazines for the boys. The Boy Scouts donated copies of their magazine and rope for knot tying. Our town's two libraries consolidated and they donated a large number of books suitable for boys.

Through the interest of the council, two church societies sent Christmas gifts to those boys who would not otherwise have been remembered. Bobby Boyce, the young son of one of our council members, sent a large box of shelled popcorn, which he grew himself.

The boys did not have song books to use in their school assembly or worship services. With the help of various church societies and individuals the council purchased 133 song books and presented them to the school.

While our council did not do a great deal alone, we were responsible for a few things which we hope will help brighten the lives of the unfortunate boys in the State Industrial School.

--- Margaret K. Harrison
(Mrs Cosby Harrison)
Cumberland County Council of UCW

ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE:

March 16, 1955	Organizational meeting and election of officers.
March 23, 1955	Executive Board Meeting - chairmen of standing committees appointed Plans made for May Fellowship Day
May 6, 1955	May Fellowship Day observed. Mr. Julian T. Caudill spoke to the group about plans for a Municipal Swimming Pool. Council endorsed plans. Budget, Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. Standing Committee chairmen appointed their committees for the year.

ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE, continued

September 21, 1955	Called meeting of Mission Study Chairman. Plans were formulated for Mission Study Class to be sponsored by the Council. Basic text, "Within Two Worlds", by David M. Cory.
November 4, 1955	World Community Day observed. Forty-two pounds of clothing was collected for the needy of the world.
Jan and Feb, 1956	Special activity - Council sponsored Neighborhood Prayer Meetings several weeks previous to the week of the Appalachian Preaching Mission which was held in February.

Submitted by,

(Mrs Stuart) Anne K. Bryan
Secretary

GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE:

Greeneville's first year as a Council was most successful. Interest grew throughout the year, and many of our women began to understand the urgent necessity for church women's working together in their community and began to experience the deep joy of meeting together across inter-denominational and inter-cultural lines.

We observed World Day of Prayer with an attendance and offering almost double that of any previous year before the council's organization. This first inter-racial worship service was for many of us a highlight of our Christian experience on a local level, and there was an extraordinary consciousness of God's presence with us as we lifted our hearts in prayer for people across the world. For the first time we were one and could truly entreat God to use us to break down barriers between people and nations.

Our May Fellowship Day Observance was a learning experience. A panel of ten people discussed the responsible christian family. The ten included parents, ministers, a director of Christian Education, a teacher, a social worker, - in other words, a cross section of those in our town who deal with children and family problems. The discussion was followed by an informal tea hour.

At our summer executive board meeting there was study and discussion of the topics to be studied at the Cleveland Assembly which two of our women attended.

Our World Community Day Observance was made meaningful by our speaker who as an Army Chaplain had been stationed in Germany and helped to make real for us the conditions in the refugee camps in Europe. Our offering amounted to $71.00 plus $30.00 for shipping the 364 pounds of men and boy's clothing which we collected.

GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE, continued

While the facts and figures do not sound particularly impressive, there have been very real changes in the atmosphere of our town as the result of the organization of United Church Women. We are learning to work with and have each other in spite of our differences, - and we may have served as an example. The young people of our town have just organized an inclusive youth council. From our fellowship together, many women are gaining strength to face problems in our community which at this time can best be met by individuals or small groups. We expect in our second year to be able to witness more effectively as a council to God's redemptive activity in His world.

--- Mrs. Ben Russell,
President

JACKSON, MADISON COUNTY, TENNESSEE:

The United Church Women of Jackson, Madison County, observed such a meaningful "World Community Day" that we would like to share it with you as "our finest hour."

The Service was held in the sanctuary of Forest Heights Methodist Church, with the host pastor, Dr. Van Bogart Dunn, giving the invocation and Mrs. W. T. Lowry, President, presiding. The congregation followed the Service preapred by the United Church Women.

Mrs. Edwin Gauldin brought the inspirational message based on the background and work of the "Food and Agricultural Organization."

An effective skit, "Sharing our Surplus" was enacted by Mrs. Fate Leta and daughter, Anna, costumed in Indian Saris. This was taken from a story printed in the children's service (WCD), also prepared by the United Church Women.

Clothing collected for Church World Service amounted to seven hundred and forty pounds - the largest ever - with more of our county churches contributing than ever before. We feel that the splendid publicity turned in by Mrs. Leroy Pope, our Public Relations Chairman, and the excellent cooperation she received from our newspaper, "The Jackson Sun" and radio stations, W T JS and WDXI, contributed to the increased participation and interest. The eight cents per pound was sent to the United Church Women, plus a generous offering.

One of the outstanding features of the day was the attractive display of Mission study books purchased by our Council from the Joint Commission on Missionary Education (Friendship Press). These books were created by 28 denominations working together and covering two themes, - "The Christian Mission in a Revolutionary World," and "Indian Americans." A fine display packet, including maps and many things necessary

JACKSON, MADISON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, continued

for an informative mission study, was sent with these books. In this display was a large world map - one of the finest we have seen - and it was placed where all could see it as we listened to the fine work being done around the world by the Food and Agricultural Organization. Much interest was shown in these mission books as the women crowded enthusiastically around the display following the service.

It is a continuing joy and inspiration to the United Church Women of Jackson-Madison County to join hands in love and service with Christian women here and around the world, always conscious that we are fellow-laborers in the Kingdom of God and "one in His sight."

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF JACKSON-MADISON COUNTY

Mrs. William T. Lowry,
Second Vice-President

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE
January 1, 1955-Jan 1, 1956

The United Church Women of Johnson City have observed the three designated days using the suggested themes, with the following statistical report:

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER - 135 present, 17 churches participating, offering $105.23.

MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY - 68 present, 15 churches participating, offering $40.61.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY - 114 present, 14 churches participating, offering $115.04, 340 pounds of clothing.

In addition we had a leadership training day with 25 women present from 13 participating churches.

More important than statistics is the spiritual usefulness which is a growing influence in Johnson City.

When Johnson City undertook a city-wide preaching mission with the aim to saturate our area with spiritual messages from 18 to 20 national Christian leaders, the United Church Women sponsored weekly prayer meetings in 25 homes for six weeks preceding the preaching mission. Needless to say, united prayer was marvelously answered.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE, continued

Our women have been used in teaching the weekly Sunday School lessons over radio. We have sponsored Sunday School lessons for the children in the polio ward of a local hospital.

We furnish favors for the Sunday morning trays in the hospitals and nursing homes.

We have directed and furnished leaders for a Bible Story Hour on three city playgrounds twice a week for a ten-week period during the summer.

Financial help has been given to our Juveinile Parole Officer, to the Colored Girls' Club, and to help in furnishing mild for one colored grade school.

All our activities - radio, playground, prayer meetings, preaching mission, the three United Church Women days - are inter-racial.

We are grateful for increasing opportunities to serve together for the glory of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

MARYVILLE-ALCOA COUNCIL

During 1955 the Maryville-Alcoa Council has made satisfactory strides toward maturity. Approximately 50 women from 16 churches attended the January annual meeting.

Christian World Missions with Mrs. Knox Henderson as chairman, has carried on a continuous program in the Council. Three services were held on the World Day of Prayer - 2 for adults, 1 for Youth - total attendance, 205; offering, $121.50. Prior to the Day, prayer services were held by circles and women's groups and numerous committee meetings were held. Calls to prayer were distributed in waiting rooms throughout town and three downtown churches were open at the noon hour for business men and women. In this area, worship and study materials (record, tape recordings, used mission studh books) were shared with groups not having them available.

The work of Christian Social Relations was successfully promoted and enlarged through the efforts of Mrs. Floyd Anderson, general chairman, and Mrs. R. R. Spraker, local project chairman. Our first May Fellowship Day was attended by 93 women with an offering of $44.60. This luncheon was inter-racial as are all our meetings and was a very pleasant and worthwhile occasion. The program was planned around the national theme - "The Responsible Christian Family." Foreign-born women of our community were guests. In September we cooperated with the Knoxville Council in entertaining 14 foreign visitors from the Association for World Travel Exchange for a 2-day visit in this area. An extra open meeting was held 2 weeks before May Fellowship Day which we felt promoted attendance.

MARYVILLE-ALCOA COUNCIL, continued

Our first anniversary, June 25, was another opportunity to get together. At this meeting we initiated the study of Ephesians, distributing the copies of the book allowed us by the General Department. Also at this meeting we officially adopted Sweetwater with the object of encouraging council organization in this neighboring town.

In August, our annual Leadership Education Workshop was held with Mrs. W. B. Hembree as leader. 30 or more women attended, many of whom were new in work of United Church Women. Also one interested woman from a Sweetwater church. We feel this is one of our most important meetings of the year.

The Christian World Relation program with Mrs. Judson Murphy as chairman, was climaxed with the World Community Day observice - attendance was 114; offering and poundage $144.00; clothing to Church World Service 630 pounds.

Publications have been presented at all business and committee meetings by Mrs. John Kinst. Fifteen subscriptions to The Church Woman have been obtained. We hope this only a beginning. Twelve or more manuals have been secured for key women and displays of literature were featured at the annual meeting, - on May Fellowship Day and at the Leadership Education Workshop. A supply of the "who we are - what we do - how we do it" leaflet has been kept available in the Council.

Public Relations through press and radio has been excellent with Mrs. Hugh Crawford, Jr., alertly using these avenues as often as possible to promote the work of the Council.

100% of our participating groups (19) contributed financially to the Council. We have been gratified with the recognition we have received from other groups and agencies in the community, especially with the requests we have had from men's service groups for cooperation with them.

We look forward to a good year in 1956.

-----Mrs. Carle Davis, President
Mrs. C. H. Edwards, Past-President

MARYVILLE-ALCOA COUNCIL'S FINEST HOUR

Choosing Our Council's Finest Hour in 1955 has certainly been revealing, but it has not been easy, for during this time we have grown steadily toward maturity by doing creditable work in all the required areas. Perhaps it is not our finest of the seven meetings held during the year, but we would like to point to our second World Community Day as an indication that the Day has become established and dear in the hearts of our

MARYVILLE-ALCOA COUNCIL'S FINEST HOUR:

women. A pageant, "What Shall We Eat?" which dramatized the work of the Wood and Agriculture Organization, highlighted the hour's service held at 10 a m November 4. Thirty women representing 14 churches participated in the program and approximately one hundred other women were in attendance. The total cash offering amounted to over $144.00. The large collection of good, men's and boy's suits and overcoats with generous denin yardages - 615 pounds - was shipped immediately to Church World Service. Surely this hour was a contribution toward "Lasting Peace" and one of our finest.

--- Mrs. Carle Davis, President
Mrs. C H Edward, Past-President

MEMPHIS, SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE:

United Church Women of Memphis and Shelby County have had a good year with a very faithful and interested membership attending our monthly meetings. We have been privileged to serve in many areas as United Church Women, one in particular this past year was on the citywide committee for observance of the 10th anniversary of United Nations which observice has shown an increase of 13% over 1954.

Reports for our three special days have increased over last year. World Day of Prayer with 23 services - 1499 attendance - 133 churches participating- 16 denominations - $765.85 offering.

May Fellowship with pastors and wives invited with attendance of 267 - $95.37 offering.

World Community Day - 2 services with 250 attendance - $450.04 offering, more than 2,000 pounds of clothing.

We have 74 subscribers to the "Church Woman" and are very proud to claim our state chairman, Mrs. Sebra Evans - as one of our own.

There are 563 churches in our area, - 66 cooperating in work of the U.C.W. also the YWCA, Salvation Army and Goodwill Industries.

Our special project for the year has been promoting friendly relations with foreign students and professional people in our city. We have done a good work, with much more to do.

-- Mrs. Herbert Grodemange, President

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE:

Our Council comes together in the sanctuary of one of our fine old churches that has been an inspiration to live the christian ideal for years and years.

There we look around us, here are women from almost a hundred churches of at least two races, sometimes more. It is an inspiration just to be one of them, to feel that we are united in the finest, closet meaning of the word.

And then Abigail Randolph leads us as we worship together. The bond of love and fine, true ideal is stronger - we feel the strength of the Everlasting Arms.

Now we are ready to face the problems that are the responsibility of Christian Women. First, we must be informed - then we must act - there is racial understanding and problems of youth and mental health. There are state institutions to be improved and state officials to be encouraged in their efforts to set improvements in motion. There is our world responsibility. We must encourage and interpret the United Nations, - we learn of the hungry people of the world and together we give food and clothes to the hungry and cold people. Can anything be more thrilling than to have a part in these ways of helping the Kingdom of God to come? Now we make plans for encouraging individual churches, each in its own program. We all study the mission courses together - we give foreign visitors a bit of Christian American Hospitality.

Our hour is over but it will be repeated month after month. After a while we are at home in one another's churches. We begin to recognize each other. We are given an opportunity to give, to contribute to work that belongs to us all. We take back lovely worship ideas to the women who could not come.

Our finest hour we find as we worship and plan to work a little harder both in our individual churches and together. Perhaps the thing that makes it the finest hour is that we may live it over many times as the months and years move on into the future.

----Mrs. Battle Rodes, President

1956 Minutes Signed -

Mrs. John T. McCall, President

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Secy.

November 5, 1958

Mrs. J. T. McCall
3728 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Gertrude McCall:

The combined thanks of all of us could not adequately express the thanks of any of us for the plans you made for us to travel together to Denver.

My expense blank has come from the United Church Women and it seems I am required to have "substantially evidence" so you see I will need a receipt for the $55.00 for the bus travel. This seems rather silly to me because if I had gone by plane it would have been about three times as much. I think they ought to be so grateful that they would not ask for evidence.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Sent 11/14/58
25 - "Why Fear Your Temple?"
B.C.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

~~AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~
416 - 21st Ave. South
Nashville 4, Tennessee

~~CLARENCE I. HUGHES~~
~~OFFICE MGR.~~

~~420 JACKSON BLDG~~
~~CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.~~
~~TELEPHONE 7-9761~~

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This little note is both a thank you for our most helpful meeting and an SOS from a new state director - I am chiefly concerned just now to prepare for the state-wide Annual Meeting which we have set for Jan. 16-17. We shall have some proper stationery soon, but meanwhile I am using these old letterheads within the family. I also promise that your next letter will be typed by our new office secretary who is struggling now with our old mimeograph machine.

1) Can you send me twenty-five (25) additional copies of Why Fear Ye? I am not sure of the title, for I have given my last copy away - I have found them much appreciated -

2) Have you an extra copy or so of our Work Book? I want them for Mrs. McCall, chairman of our Committee for the Annual Meeting. She had to miss the Atlanta meeting in order to attend a trustees' meeting at Southwestern in Memphis.

3) I ordered and paid in advance for a copy of Southern Heritage. Could your secretary check to see if it is on its way to me? I want this copy and others to circulate widely before our Annual Meeting.

I thought I saw signs of our handiwork this morning,

in the announcement for the Conference to be held in Nashville in February by invitation of the Civil Rights Commission - Good!

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group that would put courage into almost any heart, - courage and direction - Thank you for including me in your invitation. Most of all, thank you for dreaming it up and for keeping it growing in understanding and effectiveness -

With love and appreciation

Sincerely

Louise Young

December 19, 1958

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tennessee

Dear Ruth:

I regret very much that you were not with us but Mrs. Thoroughman did give a wonderful message on the Social Message of Christmas. You could have heard a pin drop all through her talk. Our young women were just wonderful, ad libbing a great deal. One of them told the story of Atlanta's Christmas Tree given by Mr. Dick Rich a Jew, in which 10,000 people on the night before Thanksgiving filled Forsyth Street and sang carols.

One of our Circle leaders, Mrs. Sam Craig, 632 Darlington Road, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga., made you a corsage. She does not know much about the Jurisdiction or the Woman's Society but knew someone great was scheduled to speak. We are mailing it to you.

In another envelop we are sending you some clippings that tell a real tragic story of a workshop in Montgomery, Alabama.

May you have a blessed Christmas with your family next week.

A heart full of love to you and yours always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

December 30, 1958

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Please let me know if you planned further about the workshop for Tennessee. I am asking this that I might get my calendar somewhat in line.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Tennessee Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

416—21st Avenue South • Nashville 5, Tennessee • BRoadway 7-5721

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Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
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Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
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Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
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Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Irvin Clinton Wade, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

March 12, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have explored with a number of people the possibility of a Tennessee meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned next fall. The newly elected officers of United Church Women of Tennessee,-Mrs. Troy as president and Mrs. Randolph as secretary of Christian Social Relations, are strongly in favor of such a project. The Jewish women whom I have approached feel the same way. I have not as yet discussed it with Catholic leaders.

The judgment of those with whom I have talked is that the Tennessee Council itself should sponsor the meeting. My plan would be to set up a committee from our membership which would include two or more strong leaders from both Jewish and Catholic groups as well as Protestant women. Our approach to organizational officials would be charted by these committee members who know both personnel and organizations within their own religious groups. Does this sound to you like a good plan? I expect to get busy on it soon after April 6th when I shall return from a brief vacation. We anticipate one of the hardest problems will be agreeing upon a date. We would therefore like to know the time of your Atlanta meeting as soon as possible and possible dates for your coming to us in the early fall.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

Tennessee Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

416—21st Avenue South • Nashville 5, Tennessee • BRoadway 7-5721

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Louise Young
Executive Director

May 8, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I find some division of opinion among United Church Women regarding a conference this fall for leaders of women's organizations. I judge that the ayes have it by a large majority but there are some noes from persons of good will who think that time is on our side and that such a conference just now would not be helpful. Abigail Randolph, Mrs. Richardson's successor as state chairman for Christian Social Relations favors having a conference this fall as does Mrs. Richardson. Our judgment is that it should be sponsored by the Tennessee Council with invitations going to leaders in Protestant women's groups, also to leaders in Jewish, Catholic and Civic women's groups. I would appoint a general committee with the representation from all of these although the largest number will be from denominational groups in UCW. The matter will be discussed at the meeting of the executive committee of Tennessee UCW here in Nashville on May 14th. Unfortunately I shall be in New York on that date but I have talked the matter over carefully with several persons who will participate in that meeting. We shall not ask their sponsorship but invite their participation. The heartiness with which the invitation is accepted or rejected will help me come to a decision. I am quite ready to give up having the conference if it seems right to do so. However I regard it as a good way to increase interest and concern with more effectiveness and smaller expenditure of time and money than by other methods of cultivation opened to me. TCOHR does not have the participation of church groups to the degree that could normally be expected. This is due I think at least in part to the early history of the Tennessee Council when there was little reliance on white church leadership.

If we decide to have the conference we would want you to meet with us here in Nashville. What dates will be possible for you?

Please write Abigail and me whatever advice you have on the holding of a conference and give us possible dates for you to meet with the committee. Please address the letter to both of us at my office. It will come in my absence but my secretary will pass it on to Abigail. If we have the conference we will follow your wise precedent of having no publicity but using letters of personal invitation. Local arrangements are easy as you know with the Board of Education, Board of Evangelism and Scarritt College to help us.

I was disappointed not to have the chance to see you when I was in Atlanta last week. As you perhaps know I came down from Chattanooga with Will Campbell for the Interagency Consultation only to learn by telephone that Sallie Lou had been taken to the hospital with a bad attack of asthma so that I took the night plane to return home. Sallie Lou has had excellent medical attention and is leaving the hospital today with little or no asthma.

Thanks for everything and do write us your advice.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

Mrs. Milton Randolph is Abigail's preferred designation, as you know. - L.Y.

Tennessee Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

416—21st Avenue South • Nashville 5, Tennessee • BRoadway 7-5721

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Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 21, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of May 19th. I hope your virus germ has been completely routed and that you will keep well for the busy months ahead.

Mrs. Randolph and I have conferred over the telephone as to next steps in the preparation for a meeting of leaders in women's organizations some time this fall. She has told me of the consideration given this project at the meeting of the executive committee of UCW of Tennessee on May 14th here in Nashville. I was unable to accept their invitation to meet with them because of a long scheduled trip to New York at that time. The consensus was that UCW would be glad to participate in such a meeting and the week of September 27th was suggested as the most convenient time.

UCW of Tennessee was not asked to sponsor the meeting because Mrs. Richardson, formerly state chairman of Christian Social Relations, had advised me not to propose UCW sponsorship because the organization was not strong enough to attempt, let alone to carry through such a project. Mrs. Troy, our new president, is young and able and enthusiastic and will be a good leader but would not assume primary responsibility.

June 30th was suggested as the first convenient time for a small planning committee to meet. Mrs. Troy preferred not to commit herself for an early June date since a minister's wife must always remember the possibility that her husband will receive a new appointment at Conference time, although this is not likely to happen in the case of the Troy's.

Could you meet with us on June 30th and what hour will be convenient for you? I plan to ask Mrs. T. S. Hill, secretary of Christian Social Relations for the Episcopal Women of the Diocese of Tennessee who lives in Memphis. She and Jean Troy of Bristol will be the only persons coming from distant points of the state. I shall ask two Jewish women, two Catholic women and several additional Protestant women from Nashville or vicinity to meet with us. Mrs. Randolph will be on hand and several colored women who have been active in United Church work.

I regret that here in Tennessee we are not prepared to have a state wide meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned following the pattern which has been so effective elsewhere. We need your counsel and experience to help us make plans for the most effective women's meeting possible at this time in Tennessee. Perhaps it is well not to allow our thinking to become crystalized until after this meeting.

Do let me hear that we may count on you for meeting with us on June 30th that I may confirm this date to Mrs. Troy and Mrs. Hill.

Thank you always for what you mean to us all.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

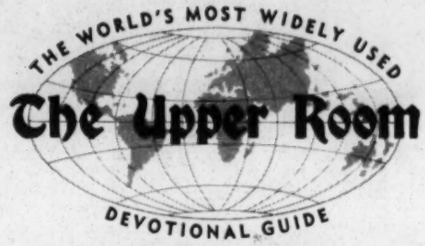
LY:nlh

The Upper Room

The Upper Room Radio Parish

The Upper Room Devotional Literature

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WORSHIP
MRS. MILTON RANDOLPH, DIRECTOR



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NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

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BUSINESS MANAGER

HAROLD L. HERMANN
DIRECTOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

June 5, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your note hand-penned of the 2nd. I anticipate working with you so very much.

Miss Young tells me, by telephone conversation, that we can have our planning committee meeting on Monday, June 29. It will be held here in our building at 1:30 p.m., which will make your plane travel convenient.

We anticipate working in this Fellowship of the Concerned and trust God will direct us in all of the planning.

Most sincerely yours,

Abigaile G. Randolph

Mrs. Milton Randolph

AGR:dl

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Send a

Mailed 7-8-59

2

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mrs. George Barrett

Mrs. David Bubis
215 Wilson Blvd. S., Nash.

Mrs. Charles Cook

Mrs. Russell Crawford 1108 Tyne Blvd. Nashville 4

Mrs. Jacobs Doyle - 4117 Robin Hill Rd Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. George Faust, Clarksville

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald 305 Claremont Ave

Mrs. George Goss
906 Marengo Lane, Nashville

Mrs. Dewey Grantham 1900 Klein Blvd. Nashville

Mrs. Homer Grice 3509 Pleasant Valley Rd

Mrs. T. S. Hill, Memphis 4586 Barfield Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. John C. Hull

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
929-18th Ave. No. Nashville.

Mrs. Leonard Kornman
127 Lincoln Court
Nashville 5, Tenn.

Mrs. Louis Young
416-21st Ave S.
Nashville

Mrs. John T. McCall 3728 West End Ave. Nashville Tenn.

Mrs. A. C. Miller

Mrs. M. E. Nellums 330 Lynwood Blvd - Nashvil

Mrs. Oscar Nelson 3601 Hampton Ave Nashville 12

Mrs. David Price 904 Carolyn Ave. Nashville 6

Mrs. Milton Randolph The Upper Room, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. A. A. Roberts 1402 Harrison St Nash

Mrs. Harry Spencer - 610 Westview Ave. Nashville 5

Mrs. C. P. Street, Jr. Golf Club Lane Nashville 12

Mrs. S. E. Tate

Mrs. James M. Todd 1489 Claimont Place Nashville

Mrs. H. O. Troy, ~~[illegible]~~
3709 Mayfield Dr. Knoxville 18 Tenn.

Mrs. Robert Warner

Mrs. Albert Werthan - Page Rd. Nashville Tenn.

1.35
1.35
2.00
4.70 air port
8.
12.70

135 -- 2.70
1.50
4.20 air port
Camden
10.00
14.20
5
19.20
2.00
$21.20

meals
2.00
.65

Same letter to:

Mrs. McCall
Mrs. Louise Young

July 8, 1959

Mrs. Milton Randolph, Director
Department of Family Worship
The Upper Room
1908 Grand Avenue
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Randolph:

Enclosed you will find a leaflet which gives a little clearer idea of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Of course the program is your own. I am sure you will give it spiritual significance, for we certainly do need a basic foundation to make us firm in our convictions as we face the issues of this day.

I was just more than delighted with the group you had gathered together. You truly have a strong committee. I believe you understand what help you may expect from the Southern Regional Council. We want to relieve you as much as possible from detail work.

With best wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

July 8, 1959

Mrs. John T. McCall
3728 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. McCall:

Enclosed you will find a leaflet which gives a little clearer idea of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Of course the program is your own. I am sure you will give it spiritual significance, for we certainly do need a basic foundation to make us firm in our convictions as we face the issues of this day.

I was just more than delighted with the group you had gathered together. You truly have a strong committee. I believe you understand what help you may expect from the Southern Regional Council. We want to relieve you as much as possible from detail work.

With best wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lee Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

August 14, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We've been terribly slow in getting these letters out, but I'm sure you know how delays develop when a number of people in different localities are working together.

We are delighted that Mr. Ferris, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Nashville, will be our leader. He asked for the help of Hyla Hazelden, author of The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, who has agreed to come. This latest good news reached us only in yesterday's mail. Mrs. Wertham, a highly regarded Jewish lady, was one of the three who conferred with Mr. Ferris about the program. They sketched the basic outline for our day together but will not decide on particulars until Mr. Ferris' return from vacation late this month.

Abigail Randolph is about to leave town, but she will be back in early September to work with the group.

You know how we count on your leadership and guidance. Please make any suggestions you wish, including additional persons whom we should invite. Of course we'll be conferring about program.

Mrs. Hill of Memphis, chairman, and Mrs. Nelson of Nashville, vice-chairman, are both on vacation, but our secretary, Mrs. Grantham, is on the job.

With grateful good wishes
Sincerely Louise Young

2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
August 14, 1959

Dear Friends:

In June a group of women, mainly from the Nashville area, but also including Mrs. T. S. Hill of Memphis and Mrs. H. Olin Troy of Knoxville, met in Nashville with Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta to discuss the advisability of holding a state-wide meeting of The Fellowship of the Concerned.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a fellowship of church women of both races and the three faiths (Catholic, Protestant and Jewish) who are concerned about our South. There are no officers and no membership dues. It is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, but the initiative is entirely in the hands of the wome

The group which met in June decided that it would be of great value to hold a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Nashville on September 29th and 30th, and elected Mrs. T. S. Hill of Memphis as chairman of the committee to arrange for the state-wide meeting. The meeting will begin at 1:00 P.M. on Tuesday the 29th a close at 12:00 on Wednesday the 30th. Approximately 125 women from across the stat are being invited. Lodging will be provided by the women in Nashville. The entir group will be the guests of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for dinner on Wednesday evening. The women who come are asked to form car-pools so that the money available may be sufficient to cover transportation costs. A list of the women who are being invited, grouped according to the sections of the state, is enclosed.

You are invited to attend this meeting, which will include addresses, discussion groups and seminars, all leading toward a better understanding of problems an opportunities in inter-group relations in our state. Since 100-125 is felt to be desirable working group, you are asked to reply on the enclosed card as soon as possible so that your place may be filled in case you are unable to attend. Becau of the nature of this meeting no one should accept the invitation unless they are able to be present the entire time. Detailed information will be forwarded on receipt of your acceptance card.

The Tennessee Council On Human Relations has been so kind as to permit the committee to use their office as headquarters. The address of this office is 2001 Division Street, Nashville. Mrs. Dewey Grantham is serving as secretary for the committee, and any communications should be addressed to her at the above address.

Sincerely,

COMMITTEE FOR FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN TENNES

Mrs. T. S. Hill, Chairman
Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Secretary
Mrs. George Barrett
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Oscar G. Nelson
Mrs. Milton Randolph
Mrs. H. Olin Troy
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mrs. W. T. Green
Mrs. Leonard Kornman

MRS. T. S. HILL
4586 BARFIELD ROAD
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

December 3, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I thought that you would be interested in seeing the follow-up letter which I have sent to all of those who attended the Tennessee State meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Nashville , September 29-30, 1959, and so am sending you a copy of it.

Sincerely yours,

Zela Hill

Mrs. T. S. Hill

4586 Barfield Rd.
Memphis 17, Tennessee
November 30, 1959

Dear Friends of the Fellowship of the Concerned:

Several weeks have passed since we had the privilege of being together in Nashville for the first Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Tennessee. I am sure that since that time, most of us have given much serious thought to the inspiring messages brought to us by the Reverend Kyle Haselden and the Reverend Raymond Ferris as well as to the stimulating discussions that followed those addresses.

In the near future, Mrs. Tilly's office will furnish each of us with a mimeographed report of the significant ideas brought forth at this meeting.

In the meantime, many of us are probably wondering just what we can do personally to put these ideas into definite and practical action. While no response from us as an organized group is possible at this time, each of us in our way will wish to pass on what we have received to others - in our homes, in our church and social groups and in our community relationships.

One way to help meet our responsibilities in our communities would be to join the Tennessee Council on Human Relations (if not already a member) and to send in the names of others who might wish to join. Another way of showing our interest would be to attend the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in Nashville on January 22-23, 1960.

The inclosed folder explains the nature, purpose, and activities of the Council. If you do wish to join the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, please fill out the membership blank and mail it now. By joining in December, membership will be good for thirteen months (a real bargain).

I hope that we will all again have the opportunity of meeting together as members of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Yours sincerely,

Lela Hill

Mrs. T. S. Hill

Tenn dcw

February 25, 1960

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 S. 17th Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spahr:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of February 15, but I have had a meeting in Washington, and some home problems have kept me from the office, hence the delay in writing.

I appreciate very much receiving the Findings of the Knoxville Fellowship of the Concerned. I have placed them in the reading file so that everyone in the office will see them.

Now as to possible dates for me to come to Knoxville, the following are open: March 22, 24, 25, 29 or 31, and I will hold them until I hear from you.

I am glad to hear from you again and sorry I missed you at Blue Ridge this summer. Please know that Atlanta's school situation is very serious, as well as Knoxville's. I hope that we can find a way for the continuation of the schools, not only here in Atlanta, but all over the South.

With the best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

2/17/60

Knoxville Tenn.
Feb. 15, '60

Dear Mrs Tilly —

Reports are being mailed tomorrow to the seventy fine women who participated in a meeting here Jan. 13th. Miss Louise Young was here and felt we were on the right tracks. A copy is being sent you.

Our federal judge has given the School Board until April 5th to come up with a plan for integration of schools. Some of us think it might be well to work up a mass meeting of women —

(no publicity was given to Jan. 13th meeting) late in March
It would be difficult to plan for an earlier meeting - our State Council of Ch-women will meet March 16-18 in Bristol.

We want very much to have you with us. If you could meet with Pres. of Council PTA, Church Women's Club etc in a.m. and speak to a mass meeting that night we feel much good will result.

If you can come please let us know two ~~or three~~ dates of the

of the last ten days of March and will check here to "clear the deck."

This will mean much to Knoxville women.

We feel now that it is important to let school Board City Officials know there are many citizens who want integration.

Here's hoping!

Sincerely

Janine Frahr

(Mrs Neal B)

I had no expense act- entered
This was a great privilege for me
Thel

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Nov. 21, 1960

Dear Mrs Tilly —

The enclosed news paper clipping will please you as it does many people here in Tennessee. Neal and I have worked for many years for this and other recognitions now coming.

The meeting was all I had hoped for. Surely our local women, who have been glad of action will get busy - Since last Nov - I have

been chairman of our Inter
Faith Com - Plans are
under way for the development
of a Community wide study
- culminating, we hope,
in city wide effort to bring
together reports and make
recomendations which
we hope will lead to action.

You have been often in
my mind - I do hope the bruises
have healed and you are
rested - I'm glad you are
in my world!

Sincerely Janine Sprahr

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

Served by United Press International, Associated Press, Scripps-Howard Leased Wire, Newspaper Enterprise Association, United Press International Telephoto Pictures

ESTABLISHED 1886—ISSUE NO. 24,818 KNOXVILLE (2), TENNESSEE, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1960 12 PAGES

HOME EDITION ★ ★ ★ ★ PRICE FIVE CENTS

U-T Integration OK'd; May Start in January

Policy Applies to All Undergraduates

By MARY ANNA WINEGAR

U-T's undergraduate classes have been opened to qualified persons of all races.

The Board of Trustees yesterday adopted a policy that "there shall be no racial discrimination in the admission of qualified students to the University of Tennessee." This policy has been in effect in the Graduate School and College of Law since 1952.

The policy means that a Negro undergraduate student may be admitted to U-T for the first time when winter classes convene in January, if he meets U-T's qualifications—that he is a graduate of an accredited high school, for example. No discrimination will be made on qualifications required of applicants.

Applies To All Branches

Classes are, in effect, now open to Negro students, due to yesterday's action, but fall quarter is almost completed and no students would apply for admission this quarter.

The policy applies to all U-T undergraduate branches, at Knoxville, Martin and Memphis.

The trustees met in a closed meeting, and officials declined to release details of the discussion which preceded the adoption of the policy.

Federal Judge William E. Miller of Nashville, a member of the board, excused himself from the meeting during the discussion because he has acted on racial cases in his court and may be called upon to do so again, the University said.

State Atty. Gen. George McCanless attended the meeting to advise the board on matters pertaining to racial discrimination.

Admission Refused

The integration question was brought about when a Knoxville Negro, Theodus Robinson Jr., was refused admission to the freshman class this fall. A threatened integration suit by Knoxville Negroes was withheld pending the board's meeting.

In other board action, President Andrew D. Holt's recommendation for a physical plant expansion of $36,000,000 during the 1961-63 biennium was approved.

To Seek Funds

Dr. Holt's recommendation for an increase of more than $3,000,000 each year during the biennium for operating expenses (including faculty salaries) was also approved.

Dr. Holt and the U-T administration will now work with the Governor and his staff to determine what state appropriations can be allotted to fulfill the University's needs.

The board authorized the awarding of a construction contract for the physics building on the Knoxville campus to Emory & Richards Construction Co., Knoxville. The amount of the contract is $979,245.

The board also accepted an offer of a $300,000 endowment to the Medical Units at Memphis for the establishment of a St. Jude professorship in pediatrics. The offer came from ALSAC, an organization of Lebanese and Syrian immigrants in Toledo, O.

The $300,000 endowment will be given to U-T at the rate of $50,000 a year until the full amount is reached. Income from the endowment will be used to pay part of the salary of the professor holding that position. The professor will also be director of a hospital being constructed in Memphis for the treatment of children who have both serious

See U-T, Page 12

...U-T Undergraduate Classes Integrated

Starts on Page One

and chronic diseases. The project is one promoted by television comedian Danny Thomas.

Next meeting of the board will be the regular winter one, Feb. 18, at Nashville. Yesterday's was a special meeting for preparing the University's legislative requests.

U-T Med School Has Full Quota

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19 (UPI) — Dean M. K. Callison said today it will be next September before a qualified Negro student could be admitted to the University of Tennessee College of Medicine here.

Dr. Callison explained that the 50 students to be admitted to the new class starting in January already have been accepted.

The other Memphis units, including dentistry and pharmacy, also have their quota for January, he said.

February 9, 1961

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spahr:

First of all let me thank you for taking time to let me know you liked our workbook "Justice Weighed in the Balance."

We regret very much that the "Home Town Self-Survey" is out of print. However, we are sending you six copies of "Greenville's Big Idea," and perhaps this will help you.

We are getting some right good reports as follow-ups of the Workshop. On February 21, we will have an inter-faith meeting, "Out Facade of Brotherhood" here in Atlanta. I leave that afternoon for Avon Park for the Florida Fellowship of the Concerned.

With best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Feb. 3, '61

Hi —

I think the booklet I wrote you about — is a manual for the Home Town Self Survey. Your community works as itself — I believe six or eight copies will be sufficient.

I've read and reread Justice Weighed in the Balance — You have done another remarkable job!

(over)

As I read the worship services I kept thinking of a person I'd like to have attend and share in program. She is Miss Lillace Barnes Lake Forest Ill. She has served as Pres. of World Y W C A and will soon retire as Pres of our National Y. W. C A. She is truly a woman of God.

Thanks for much!

Jamie Shaw

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Feb. 1 '61

Dear Mrs Tilly —

Our Council of Church Women has taken the lead in calling representatives of various organizations together for the purpose of making a survey of Knoxville relative to Human Relations

I've been serving as chairman ~~of~~ but plan to secure a man possibly past

Pres. of Chamber of Commerce to serve as Ch. of enlarged group.

Amelia Strauss is working with me. We are having fun and looks like we'll make a go of it.

I want all the copy fallen out by Southern Regional Council on making a survey (dont recall exact name)

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

2

Can you have sent to us ten copies of this book - also any thing else that will help.
We're sorter patterning our survey after Miami's audit.
Is there a chance of getting guidance from S - R - C ? If so what expense on our part would be involved.
We need this very

Much ~~and~~ of are pleased
with response thus far.
A small com-met
Mon-night representing
the fine organizations
dealing in leadership
~~of~~ with Human Relations
We listed twenty others
and allocated responsibility
in securing their support.
This com-will
meet again Feb. 13th.
In the meantime
two sub committees
will meet to formulate

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 - 17th Street, S. W.
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Our purpose and procedures - calling in aid from University of Tennessee dept of Sociology for latter.

Any help you can give or have given from your office will really be appreciated.

Hope you are well.

Sincerely
Jane Spahr

March 24, 1961

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 S. 17th Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spahr:

Thank you very much for the clippings you sent me telling of the honor that has been bestowed upon you and Mr. Spahr. You both certainly deserve the Brotherhood Award.

My delay in writing to you is because my husband has been very ill and I have not been in the office very much. However, he is improving.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

THEIR DAY—Yesterday was "Mr. and Mrs. Neal D. Spahr Day" in Knoxville, by proclamation of Mayor John Duncan, who presided at a dinner for them in Hotel Farragut, sponsored by the Knoxville Roundtable, National Conference of Christians and Jews. UT President Andy Holt, at his "hillbilly" best as a speaker, is shown above regaling the winners of the annual Brotherhood Award with stories about his mother, whom he indicated was one of the few other people he ever knew deserving of such an award.

Composite Throng Pays High Tribute To Spahrs

Honor sat gracefully on the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr at the annual Brotherhood Banquet in Hotel Farragut last night, and the crowd in attendance spoke more eloquently of their accomplishments than could any program orator.

More than 250 Christians and Jews, Catholics and Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, Negroes and whites in perfect amity joined in paying tribute to the couple they felt have done most to promote the "true principles of brotherhood" in Knoxville and the nation.

The graying couple, winners of the 1961 Brotherhood Award sponsored by the Knoxville Round Table, National Conference of Christians and Jews, accepted the certificate for outstanding service from Chairman Harry Strauss with a mixture of humility and pride.

"Working for others is always rewarding in itself . . . Kindness is something one never regrets," said Mr. Spahr, a lawyer who for many years has "found time" to promote good human relations wherever possible. "Without my beloved helpmate, I couldn't have done it," he added.

"We don't deserve any credit for believing in liberty and justice for all," said Mrs. Spahr. "Our ancestors believed in it and fought for it with tangible weapons — guns and bayonets and blood. We're fighting an ethical revolution today, with intangible weapons . . . When all those who are receiving justice become concerned about those who are not —that will be meeting the challenge as I see it."

Mayor John Duncan presided at the honoring event. County Judge Howard Bozeman issued a welcome to all in attendance. David Blumberg, insurance executive, introduced the speaker of the evening, UT President Dr. Andrew Holt. And "Andy" gave one of his best homespun sermons to date, based on a Biblical text —the second chapter of St. James.

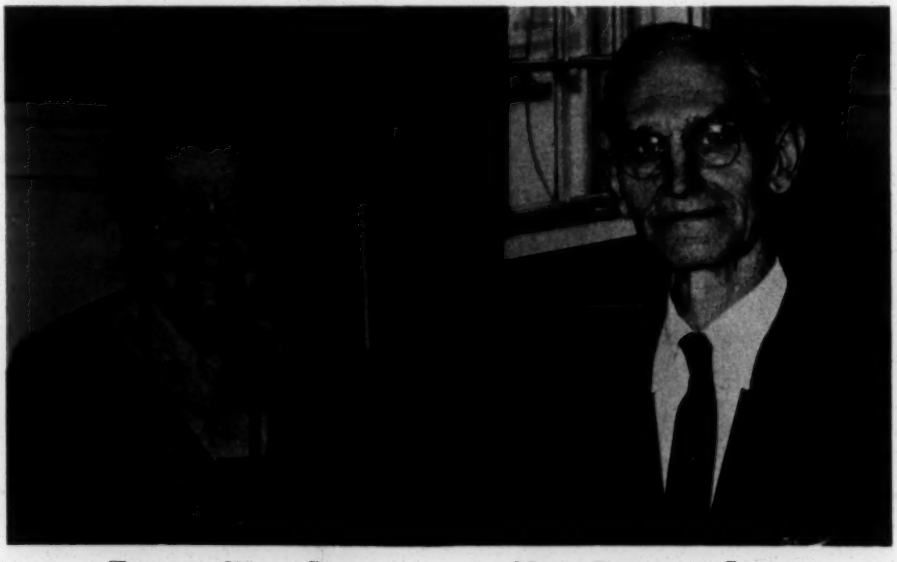
"How do I seat my own congregation?" he asked, and proceeded to paint himself as the kind of snob everybody present could identify. Leading up to Lawyer Strauss' listing of the Spahrs' attributes, he recalled that his own mother was one of the few such people he had ever known who "had enough love to go around for everybody—kinfolks, and all."

"It's a tough job obeying the Royal Law—'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' But my mother did, and she lived the happiest life of any person I know," he concluded.

Telegrams from faraway friends of the Spahrs required some 30 minutes for reading as the banquet closed.

THE KNOXVILLE ROUND TABLE
of the
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHRISTIAN AND JEWS

Brotherhood Award Dinner



FRANCES WEST SPAHR NEAL BRADFORD SPAHR

Honorees

MR. AND MRS. NEAL SPAHR

Guest Speaker

DR. ANDREW D. HOLT

•

FARRAGUT HOTEL

Thursday, February 23, 1960 — 6:30 P. M.

THE BROTHERHOOD AWARD WINNERS

For forty years, Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr have been active in community, civic, and church work leading to better human relations. In many activities they have worked together cooperatively, intelligently, and unselfishly, and in many others they have worked along parallel courses in men's and women's organizations.

Mr. Spahr was born May 21, 1884, in Washington County, Virginia, and grew up on a farm in Sullivan County, Tennessee. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Chattanooga in 1911 and a Bachelor of Law degree from George Washington University in 1914, after which he began the practice of law in Knoxville.

Mrs. Spahr was born January 4, 1889, in Rutledge, Grainger County, Tennessee, and was reared in Knoxville. She attended the University of Tennessee, Oberlin College, and Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. Spahr met at a sun-rise Thanksgiving Service at First Methodist Church, where Mr. Spahr was a member, and were married August 24, 1921, after World War I. During the war Mr. Spahr served in the U. S. Army, returning home as a major. Mrs. Spahr, then Miss Frances West, gave up her high school teaching and went into war work with the YWCA, serving on the National staff. She served in Poland as a counselor for relief and rehabilitation as a member of a group on loan from the United States to the Polish government.

Since the end of World War I, Mr. Spahr, in addition to his practice of law, has been active in civic and church affairs and work in the field of better human relations. Active in the Civitan Club, he has served as Tennessee president and national secretary. He was president of the Knoxville inter-racial committee and his work led to the organization of the Negro Ministerial Association. He has been an elder of Second Presbyterian Church for a quarter century. He has been local publicity chairman for support of the United Nations. He is a charter member of the Knoxville Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. One of his notable achievements was as chairman of the committee sponsoring the Human Relations Institute conducted by the Round Table, the University of Tennessee, and the Knoxville Police Department.

Mrs. Spahr was the first president of the City Association of Women's Clubs. Other organizations in which she has been active in leadership are the Knoxville Council of Church Women, Presbyterian church work, and American Legion Auxiliary. She is now engaged in the work of the Fellowship of the Concerned. She has been on the National Board of the YWCA and has worked actively with the National Council of Churches, the National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the National Board of the Needlework Guild. She has also been active in Parent-Teacher Association work, the Girl Scouts, and Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Spahr have two daughters, Frances and Sarah, now Mrs. Vernon Pitcher, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mrs. Willard Mellin, Jr., of Lake Forest, Illinois. They have four grandchildren, Sally Jo, Cathy Ann, and Jerry Pitcher, and Stephen Spahr Mellin.

Program

Presiding ..... MAYOR JOHN DUNCAN

Invocation ..... DR. JOSEPH COPELAND
(Pastor, Second Presbyterian Church)

Welcome ..... JUDGE HOWARD BOZEMAN

Vocal Selections ..... MRS. ROBERT F. OKEY

Introduction of Guest Speaker ..... DAVID BLUMBERG

Guest Speaker ..... DR. ANDREW D. HOLT
(President of the University of Tennessee)

Presentation of 1961 Brotherhood Award ..... HARRY STRAUSS

Benediction ..... RABBI MORTON SHALOWITZ

DR. ANDREW D. HOLT — GUEST SPEAKER

Dr. Andrew David Holt, President of the University of Tennessee, is widely known as a stimulating and entertaining speaker. He has served in virtually every capacity in the educational profession, from elementary and high school teacher to president of the National Educational Association, a post he held in 1949-1950. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Education Association from 1950 to 1958. In 1960, he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Dr. Holt was born in Milan, Tennessee, December 4, 1904. He was graduated from Emory University in Atlanta and earned Master's and Doctor's degrees at Columbia University in New York.

Dr. Holt joined the University of Tennessee faculty in 1950 and has contributed to the marked development of the institution since that time. He became president of the University on July 1, 1959, after serving as vice-president. One of his accomplishments was establishment of a Development Council, composed of Tennessee business, professional, and civic leaders to support the University by promoting gifts and grants.

In World War II, Dr. Holt, with the rank of major, served as an educational specialist directing the Army's Pre-Induction Training Branch.

KNOXVILLE ROUND TABLE

EXECUTIVE BOARD

General Chairman — Mrs. Ernest Titus
Co-Chairmen — Mrs. James Colston
Harry Strauss
Nathan Way

Miss Ruth Abell
Rev. Lea Acuff
Rev. J. A. Babington-Johnson
F. Woods Beckman
Mrs. Rudolf Bertram
David Blumberg
George Busch
William E. Cole
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
J. H. Daves
George R. Dempster
Rev. Carroll Felton
Mrs. Pat Bolton Fields
Max Friedman
Rev. Frank Gordon
John Graber
LeRoy P. Graf
Miss Helen Harris
Brooks Hays
Mrs. W. B. Hembree
J. H. Hollow
Kenneth Kennedy
Arnold Kramer
Mrs. Stanley Levy
Rabbi Meyer H. Marx
W. F. Moehlman
Mrs. W. J. Moulder
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John T. O'Connor
Jefferson Owens
A. J. Paulus
James P. Pope
Mrs. George Palo
I. Rosenblatt
Rabbi Morton Shalowitz
Oscar Schwarzenberg
Raymond Shrader
Neal Spahr
O. B. Taylor
Miss Lucile Thornburgh
Mrs. Olin Troy

"—to promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations, with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships." (NCCJ By-Laws).

lle Journ

wned And Operated

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1961

Says Cut In
Solution To C

DOUBLE AWARD—Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr attended a board meeting of the Knoxville Roundtable of National Conference of Christians and Jews yesterday in YWCA, and learned they have both been named to receive the 1961 Brotherhood Award for their many years of dedicated service to the community and the area. "We just couldn't separate the two," said members of the awards committee. Dr. Andrew Holt, president of UT, will present the award at the Brotherhood Dinner, Feb. 23, in Hotel Farragut.

Knox Pair To Get Brotherhood Honor

By PAT FIELDS

Two people who have lived and worked as one for the past 40 years will receive this year's annual Brotherhood Award, sponsored by the Knoxville Roundtable of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr, of 916 South Seventeenth Street, will receive the award in recognition

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Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr, of 916 South Seventeenth Street, will receive the award in recognition of their many years of dedicated service to the people of this area—and the world—at the Brotherhood Week banquet to be held Feb. 23 in Hotel Farragut. Some 300 area friends are expected to attend.

Dr. Andrew Holt, president of University of Tennessee, will be speaker.

Selection of the Spahrs for the first "two-in-one" award ever given by the organization was made by Harry Strauss, chairman of the awards committee, at a luncheon meeting of the Roundtable board yesterday in YWCA.

The Spahrs, married here Aug. 24, 1921, have been quietly active in church and civic affairs and in the field of bettering human relations for almost half a century.

A native of Washington County, Va., Neal Bradford Spahr was educated in the public schools of Sullivan County, Tenn., was graduated from University of Chattanooga in 1911, studied law at George Washington University and was admitted to the bar in 1914, coming to Knoxville to establish practice. At a sunrise Thanksgiving service in First Methodist Church, he met Frances West, a young Knoxville High School teacher from Grainger County, and they fell in love.

World War I interrupted the romance; Neal went into the service, Frances quit teaching and started doing YMCA work, eventually going to Poland as counselor for some 50 relief and rehabilitation agencies for the US on loan to the Polish government.

After their marriage in 1921, the two continued active in many organizations that both considered worthwhile. The young lawyer became an enthusiastic Civitan Club member and rose to be president of the organization in the state and later secretary of the national organization. He helped organize and became first president of the Inter-Racial Committee in Knoxville and brought about the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Knoxville Couple To Receive Honor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

consolidation of the Knoxville Ministerial Association to include all races and creeds. He has been an elder in Second Presbyterian Church for more than 25 years; organized and was president of the Knoxville Layman's Association. He served as local publicity chairman for the United Nations; and, as a charter member of the Knoxville Round Table, chaired the committee sponsoring the Tennessee Police Institute at University of Tennessee, which has brought great credit to that organization.

Mrs. Spahr is a founder and was first president of the City Association of Women's Clubs and of the Knoxville Council of Church Women. She is still active in local YMCA and YWCA work and in the American Legion Auxiliary, as well as Second Presbyterian Church affairs. She founded the Needle Work Guild here and is a member of the National Board of Needle Work Guild. She is a member of the central committee of the National Council of Churches, and is a member of the National Missions Board of United Presbyterian Church, USA, and of the National Board of YWCA. With all these responsibilities, she has also made numerous contributions of time and energy to P-TA organizations in the city and to various Red Cross projects.

The Spahrs reared two daughters, Mrs. Vernon Pitcher of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Willard Mellen Jr. of Lake Forest, Ill., and now have several grandchildren.

NASHVILLE GROUP - MEETING JUNE 6, 1961

Mrs. Clyde C. Flannery	- 722 Bresslyn Rd.
Mrs. James D. Glasse	- 3511 Woodmont Lane
Miss Katherine Jones	- 2011 Grand Ave.
Mrs. Burton M. Pogell	--2817 Blair Blvd
Mrs. Suzanne Pogell	- 2817 Blair Blvd
Mrs. H. W. Williams	- 1903 Lombardy Avenue
Mrs. Eugene F. Bickel	- 511 Elaine Drive
Mrs. Wm. T. Green	- 1611 Meharry Blvd
Mrs. Sara Hibbilk	- 3810 Richland Ave.
Mrs. J. M. Fidler	- 1012 Norfleet Drive
Mrs. John Thomas	- 4217 Hydes Ferry Rd.
Mrs. George Parrish	- 3507 Scarsdale Rd.
Mrs. H. O. Lawson Jr.	- 2311 Sterling Rd.
Mrs. John Norris	- 2406 Garland Avenue
Mrs. A, W. Conrad Jr.	- 2520 Pennington Bend Rd.
Mrs. Dolares M. Crump	- 2501 Shreeve Lane
Mrs. Mary O. Bruce	- 3603 Richards St.
~~Mrs. Virginia O. Bruce~~	
Mrs. Virginia Grantham	- 1900 Blair Blvd
Mrs. Julia B. Foreman	- 3725 Hydes Ferry Rd
Miss Louise Young	-1115 Mocking Bird Rd.
Mrs. Marian D. Fuson	- 1850 Morena St.
Mrs. Paul E. Monroe, Jr.	2313 Castleman Drive, (12)

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Mrs. C. C. Austin, Knoxville
Mrs. Douglas Bailey, Knoxville
Mrs. Morris Bart, Knoxville
Mrs. James Colston, Knoxville
Mrs. Ivan Clayton, Elizabethton
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Mrs. Guy Darst, Knoxville
Mrs. J. H. Daves, Knoxville
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Mrs. Kermit Heinrich, Fountain City
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Mrs. Marjorie Simmons, Cleveland
Mrs. Arnold Slater, Chattanooga
Mrs. Joe Smallman, Knoxville
Miss Juliet Smith, Cleveland
Mrs. Neal Spahr, Knoxville
Mrs. Harry Strauss, Knoxville
Mrs. M. J. Triplett, Cleveland
Mrs. W. S. Thorington, Signal Mountain
Mrs. Carroll Varner, Morristown
Mrs. Charles West, Maryville
Mrs. James White, Oak Ridge
Mrs. J. E. Willard, Knoxville
Mrs. William Woodruff, Signal Mountain
Mrs. Y. D. Yerger, Maryville

Mrs. James T. Barnett, Tullahoma
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Mrs. Robert Warner, Jr., Nashville
Dr. Alma Watkins, Nashville
Mrs. E. D. Willis, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Stephen Wright, Nashville
Mrs. Carl Zibart, Nashville
Mrs. H. G. Kidwell, Nashville

Mrs. Stanley Barnett, Memphis
Mrs. Shubael Beasley, Memphis
Mrs. M. O. Bennett, Memphis
Mrs. G. M. Bumpus, Memphis
Mrs. J. W. Callis, Germantown
Mrs. R. P. Carter, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Mrs. T. M. Deaton, Memphis
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Mrs. Fred Dreifus, Memphis
Mrs. Sebra Evans, Memphis
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Miss Elizabeth Jones, Memphis
Mrs. Ruth Joyner, Memphis
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Miss Mary Frances Lacey, Memphis
Mrs. P. W. Landers, Memphis
Mrs. Robert T. Lawrence, Memphis

Mrs. Sol Lipman, Memphis
Mrs. William M. McKinney, Memphis
Mrs. J. C. McMillan, Memphis
Mrs. Roland Myers, Memphis
Mrs. J. A. Osoinach, Memphis
Mrs. Bell Pettigrew, Memphis
Mrs. Leonard Pierotti, Memphis
Mrs. D. Talmage Price, Jackson
Miss Flora Rawls, Memphis
Mrs. R. P. Richardson, Memphis
Mrs. Eldon Roark, Memphis
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Mrs. Hall Tackett, Memphis
Mrs. Cooper Taylor, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
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Mrs. W. Clark Williams, Memphis
Mrs. Edward O. White, Memphis
Mrs. Robert C. Wilson, Memphis
Mrs. Gold S. M. Young, Memphis

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL

on

Human Relations

2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
ALpine 5-6483

WE IN TENNESSEE are fortunate in the fair and friendly relations which, in many communities, obtain between the races. Citizens of intelligence and goodwill have the opportunity now to plan for a future which will retain these friendly relations as together we seek solutions for the problems which inevitably arise when citizens of different color, race, religious belief and social background live together in new relationships under the law.

We expect no closing of our public schools but better educational opportunities for all our children. We seek our share in expanding industries and new job opportunities that all of us as Tennesseans may benefit from a healthy American economy.

To meet the challenge of this new period of our history the Tennessee Council On Human Relations was chartered in October, 1955.

The Council is

A voluntary, non-political state-wide organization of Tennesseans, of all races and faiths, living in cities and in small communities and engaging in all kinds of occupations. Membership is on an individual basis.

The Management and control of the organization is in the hands of a Board of Directors, elected by the membership. (See list on back page)

Objectives are

To serve as a rallying point for individuals who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Relationships with local groups of like purposes are carefully defined. The Council endeavors to cooperate, to support and to supplement but it recognizes the autonomy of each such organization. Affiliation is possible on the initiative of any local group.

Financial support is from

Membership dues

Contributions

Grant from Southern Regional Council renewable annually

Activities and Program

Membership activities are focused on the Annual Meeting which comes the latter part of January. The 1960 meeting will be held January 22-23, from Friday noon to Saturday noon, in Nashville, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors. Major time is given to simultaneous meetings of six state-wide study committees, each dealing with progress and problems in intergroup relations in an important area of community life. Chairmen of these committees, each professionally competent in the field under study, help their state-wide membership to prepare for worthwhile and responsible discussion by study and observation of practises current in their own local communities. Committees have been set up for the study of *Registration and Voting, Employment Opportunities, Education, Health and Welfare Services, Housing, Library Services, Public Recreation* and *Public Transportation*. Each member is asked to serve on one of these committees. The committees report to the Plenary Session, in some cases with recommendations for action.

The program of the Annual Meeting also includes action on reports and election of directors and members of the Nominating Committee. There is an Annual Dinner followed by an inspirational address from an official of the Southern Regional Council.

On recommendation of the Committee on *Registration and Voting* the 1959 Annual Meeting re-

quested the Board of Directors to take action for the correction of alleged violation of voting rights for reasons of race. An affidavit was secured alleging such violation and was forwarded to the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Investigation of the complaint was made by the U.S. Commission and refusal of registration to Negroes in two counties was reported to the U.S. Congress. Officers of the Tennessee Council are continuing to work for elimination of racial discrimination in registration and voting in the few communities in our state known to indulge in such illegal practices. The Tennessee Advisory Committee and the State Election Board are the groups through which they seek to have such violations corrected.

A monthly newsletter keeps members in touch with one another and with progress and problems in human relations in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Council also seeks to serve the larger community beyond its membership in a variety of ways. In 1959 it sponsored the Bishop's Players in a dramatic adaptation of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" before non-segregated audiences in six communities. It participated in a study of the desegregation of waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants in bus, train and plane terminals under the direction of the Southern Regional Council.

Through the central office the Council offers consultation services in problems of human relations either by correspondence or conference. The director will upon request visit communities wishing such assistance.

The Council provides resource materials and assists in program planning for local groups wishing to hold workshops or forums or other adult education projects. It looks forward to answering the request of college students to assist in setting up informal campus and intercollegiate groups for the study of human relations in Tennessee and elsewhere in the nation.

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

- -

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

( ) MEMBERSHIP ..... $ 2.00

( ) SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP 5.00

( ) CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP 10.00

( ) SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP ..... 25.00 and up

(All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council. The last 3 classes of membership include a year's subscription to the monthly magazine *New South*)

Please indicate your first and second choice of a Study Committee:

( ) Registration and Voting ( ) Employment Opportunities ( ) Education ( ) Health and Welfare Services ( ) Housing ( ) Library Services ( ) Public Transportation ( ) Public Recreation

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Woman's Society of Christian Service

Memphis Conference Methodist Church

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HOME WORK
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
MRS. CHARLES M. HENDERSON
4041 N. WALNUT GROVE CIRCLE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dear Mrs Silley,

I am to talk at Lane College (CME colored) on June 13 - my subject is "Integration" and how Christian women may work together to bring integration about. It is part of a panel.

Do you have any suggestions or pamphlets that would be good for me to use, as I certainly want to do a good job.

Will you write me by return mail?

Sincerely

Mrs George W. Stephenson
719 Sampson Ave
Dyersburg, Tenn.

BY AIR MAIL.

Mrs. Tommie B. Stroud,
2524 Old Oaks Drive,
Waco,
TEXAS.

27th February, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Stroud,

As per our conversation of this morning, I hope to be with you Monday, March 5th. The programme we usually have is as follows:

(1) A Worship Service.

(2) Purpose of the Meeting, by Mrs. Tilly.

(3) Discussion on what has been done in different towns either for or against integregation of the schools. Whoever presides usually directs this.

(4) The legal aspect, explained by some lawyer.

(5) Buzz session.

If this does not fit into the programme that has been planned for the day, change it to suit the occasion.

Looking forward to being with you.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In charge of Women's Work).

MET:rl.

Sent Materials

April 29, 1957

Mrs. A. N. Dahl, Chairman,
Christian Social Relations,
United Church Women of Texas
Pettus, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dahl:

In reply to your request for 50 copies each of the Workbook and the January Issue, 1956, NEW SOUTH, we are pleased to quote you a price of 15¢ per copy of each of these, making a total of $15.00.

I am delighted that you will have a Workshop on, "Christ, the Church and Race." Liston Pope's book, The Kingdom Beyond Caste, Friendship Press, has just been released, and you might find much in it that would help you in your Workshop.

Also, we are sending to you several pieces of free material that you might find useful. We do not have on hand a great supply of free materials but hope that you might find these helpful.

The best of wishes to you in your Workshop. I know that it will be most worthwhile.

Sent May 24

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:cj

separate cover:

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MRS. J. C. REED
2129 Wroxton
Houston, Texas

Pettus Texas
April 24,1957

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave,N.E.
Atlants ,Ga.

ENTERED APR 25 1957

Dear Sir :

United Church Women of Texas are having a workshop on Christ, the Church and Race, in Austin Texas June 4,5,6th. We would like very much to have copies of the "Workbook" and the January Issue 1956, of New South for study of the participants before the workshop. We will need 50 copies of each.

Mrs. Sally

We have New South RHA

Please let me know immediately what these will cost so that I can determine whether our budget will permit us getting them.

Should ypu have any free material that would be helpful please send it to Mrs. Lacy Goostree. 4200 Clayton Road, Ft. Worth Texas. She is assemblying the packets.

Yours very truly
Mrs A N Dahl
Mrs. A.N. Dahl, chairman
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Texas

50
30
$13.00

30
15
30/360
15
15

May 30, 1957

Mrs. Tommie B. Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Drive
Waco, Texas

Dear Mrs. Stroud:

First of all, I want to say that I sincerely hope that the floods and tornados have not hurt you or yours. Of course, everyday as we heard it over the radio, I thought of you.

When can we have a Workshop in Texas following up the one in Atlanta last year? If you can give me some date, we can begin notifying some of the Jewish women and Catholic women to be present.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

United Church Women of Texas

1961

MAY FELLOWSHIP * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs.Aaron Beck
RACE AND CULTURAL RELATIONS * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs. Aubrey Clayton
LEGISLATION * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs. J. A. Little
CHURCH AND ECONOMIC LIFE * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs. Allen Shields
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CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs. A. L. Hillsamer
UCW OF TEXAS REPRESENTATIVE TO TEXAS COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mrs. James Crate

CHAIRMAN - - Mrs. Warren E.Bessellieu
1527 W. Lullwood
San Antonio, Texas

F O R E W O R D

Christian Social Relations seeks to help church women, of all denominations understand and accept their responsibilities as Christian citizens to encourage them to study the social and economic causes of human need, and tg take action to alleviate the causes of misery and injustice in contemporary American life.

Christian responsibility in social relations includes three indispensable factors:

Service to persons in need
Christian social education
Community action

The total program seeks to bring Christians face to face with the unfortunate conditions under which some members of the community are compelled to live; to provide realistic yet idealistic educational opportunities for better understanding on the part of church women; and to motivate local councils to study and plan for action aimed at community betterment.

Since Christian Social Relations has just one special day a year on most of the councils in Texas, "May Fellowship Day", we thought you might like to know that the six committees under Christian Social Relations, are ready and willing to help ALL church women with their respective subjects. Please feel free to call upon these chairmen at any time with your program needs.

Special Activities in 1961

The Christian Social Relations chairman of United Church Women of Texas was included in the Steering Committee of a Survey of Race Relations in Texas, that is being conducted by the Texas Council of Churches. The results of the study of eight commissions will be given at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, February , 1961. The CSR chairman was also on the commission of "Schools and Race Relations in Texas".

The Christian Social Relations Committee of United Church Women of Texas was asked by the Y. W.C.A to conduct a workshop on Human Relations in Bishop College in Marshall, Texas (a negro co-ed college). This was a joint affair of the Y.W.C.A and their clubs in the college and the CSR committee.

A State wide training institute, with a Christian Social Relations emphasis of the May Fellowship Day theme, "Churches-Free and Responsible" was held in June 1961 which was a most successful affair. Eight outstanding notables spoke on such subjects as " Churches need to speak out on: Affairs of Government, Community Problems, Delinquency-Cause and Cure, Quality Education for youth". Speak ng on what has been done were such subjects as "Interchurch groups working together" -"Effective techniques in creating better human relations"-"The Church looks at the conference on the aged" and "A Public Official looks at the church".

Three of these fine speakers were Southern Convention Baptist ministers.

Yours in His service,

Mrs. Warren Bessellieu

Mrs. Warren E. Bessellieu
Chairman Christian Social Relations
United Church Women of Texas

1527 W. Lullwood
San Antonio, Texas

MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY 1961

Only forty five May Fellowship Day reports were received out of 122 local councils. Where are the others? This is not a true picture of the May Fellowship Day in Texas .

Most observances ran to dinners, luncheons, talks, etc., with some selling tickets. Most unusual use made of the offering was for the acquisition and expansion of Museum facilities for a "Hall of Religion" and to train women as guides for the Hall at Texas Technological College. This was done by the Lubbock, Texas council.

Total attendance of these forty five reports amounted to 3,684

Total Offering on these forty five reports was $1,861.51.

The remarks on the reports received were very interesting . The emphasis of "Churches-free and responsible" werehandled by one speaker, by symposiums and panels and many intersting and provocative thoughts were suggested to our members.

Mrs. Aaron Beck
Schertz, Texas

RACE RELATIONS

My suggestions for the field of race relations for 1961-62 are a broadened base to include all human relations. After experiencing the bitterness of the recent political campaign, I feel the need of increased emphasis on love in action toward all persons of differing race, religious affiliation, or cultural heritage.

The entire picture this year continues its patchwork complexion. An improvement in one area seems to bring with it a corresponding increase in tensions in another. A quieting in New Orleans precedes a difficult time in Virginia. Nevertheless, each year brings a lessened number of individuals actively campaigning for a system of organized caste.

It is still my belief that any community, any church, or any individual citizen can improve the climate about him should he so choose. To do so means practical, specific action taken, not a vague and general feeling of goodwill toward persons of all races, creeds, and national origin.

Our Texarkana Inter-Racial Conversation Group which was begun by one lay woman and one courageous pastor, is sponsoring a recreational center for Negro young people which was badly needed. I would be happy to write complete details to any interested person.

Above all remember, "Love is something that you do."

Mrs. Aubrey Clayton

LEGISLATION

Dear Friends,-

Since our last letter to you, the word LEGISLATION seems to be before us each day. We gave you a list of suggested reading at that time and would refer you to it again.

WAKE UP and READ---THINK---ACT---These words should be our personal slogans. We dare not close our eyes and ears to what we see and hear through personal contacts, printed matter, TV and movie screens.

Our Christian responsibility begins within our homes, goes out to our own doorstep and into our community. We must be alert to vice and corruption, and we must do something about it if we fulfill our Christian calling.

In every community where this is read there will be some situations that should be made better. Within our counties, our state and our nation, we, as individuals, have the right to see that our government is honest and that justice is done to all. Let us thank God for this privilege, and remember always that with privileges come responsibilities. As Christian women, we must accept that responsibility personally. We can do this by putting aside complacency and developing in its place a real concern for those about us.

My prayer is that each of us will do her best, and that the effort of United Church Women will be one mighty force in the correction of evil in our communities. Let us not forget to thank our God for the many good and fine influences in our communities.

Novella D. Little (Mrs. J. A.)

CHURCH AND ECONOMIC LIFE

My Fair Ladies:

> "Jesus said unto them, "Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." - Mark 1:17

A lot of people today find it hard to use in their jobs, business, or profession, many of the moral standards which they have learned about. Things have become so complicated that for a great number of people, it is almost impossible to know how to apply the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, the teachings of Jesus and the commonly accepted standard of morality.

We are interested in finding out how you get along in this respect. Maybe you have some idea about how people might do better -- "You and our Changing Economy" (15¢), a discussion of attitudes and problems of church people, published for the Department of the Church and Economic Life-- National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., 120 E. 23rd St., New York 10, New York.

Surveys continue to show that attacks are being made on our basic freedoms by self-appointed censors, and in the interest of conformity. How can such pressures be recognized, studied and combated? "How Free are You?" (Written by Claud Nelson and Eoster Stamats.) Order from United Church Women, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. - (55¢).

More information may be obtained by a closer study and outline of the study "Employed Women of the Church," by Cynthia Wedel. (35¢) 120 East 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.

Avis Shell Shields

ALCOHOL AND NARCOTICS

We are seeking a few minutes with you in the new year of the United Church Women tenure. Pause with us and look over our past year's record as related to Alcohol and Narcotics. Has the use of such decreased? The answer is "No." How much has crime increased as the result of the effect on society in its careless way of upholding such in a modern way, if we may term it as such?

Please believe us when we say that full commitment to God will assure us the need of spiritual preparation in order to battle an evil that is taking precedence over many others in the vast destruction of present day youth. Matthew 6:33, quote - "But seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Perhaps the reading and rereading of the entire above stated scripture will better qualify us to go into the field of service through God's guidance to help people to a greater extent help themselves, get rid of such a menace.

Just as Jesus sent out disciples to impart to the world the way by which men may live their lives to the fullest, the principles of "The way" remain the same today. They can be applied in whatever field we work. At this particular time, we mention this for those who work in the area of Alcohol and Narcotics.

May we call your immediate attention to the Carling Bill, HB 533, and the mass supporters of it. In order to familiarize ourselves, as well as study results of it, and also recognize the effect of alcohol on the entire body, please write for March issue of "Christian Crusader," 2814 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas 19, Texas. We can be greatly benefited in the attack in our local communities on this great evil. Please note Legislation on the part of the State procedure also in this issue of "Christian Crusader", on this particular phase of the work. We are asking each local Council of Church Women to be responsible for some type of program in your respective community on Alcohol and Narcotics in the year 1961.

We gave this name of textbook in the State Meeting, by which you may gain much knowledge of Alcohol and Narcotics. Namely: "Stumbling Block", by Douglas Jackson, Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

Free material can be received from all major denominations on this subject.

Much can be done through personal responsibility assumed in this field.

Mrs. L. B. Clark, Chairman
Alcohol and Narcotics

CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE

We talk about the passing of the intimate family life that we used to know, but go rushing right on joining more organizations and dating ourselves so closely that home life as we should know it is impossible.

Let's stop in our tracks and do a little pensive thinking. Will our grandchildren and their children have fond memories of things which should be near and dear to them, when it comes to seeing and handling heirlooms, which to them is a part of their grandparents? Or, are the modern families periodically dispensing with everything but those which are new?

How can we expect children of the future generations to respect family life, when we are daily running headlong into making them indifferent and feelingless about a close family relation?

Will our children or grandchildren go halfway across the nation to visit an aged parent or grandparent, -- yes, even to place their hand over a marble-cold hand because they have that wonderful close tie of family relations and know that tho' the body is dead the spirit lives?

We must not lose sight of the rocking chair, the family bible, and the retelling of family history to those thirsty ears of a new generation. Their hearts are pure. Let's mold them to reflect the spirit of Christ. Strong homes make strong nations.

PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Excelsior!

"We are what we read." --- If we could impress not only the children and youth, but everyone from reading age to the grave, that our everyday reading molds and fashions our lives more than we realize. I believe everyone who has an ideal secretly visions himself to be the individual he reads about.

What do you and your children, and your husband enjoy reading -- classics, history, romances, facts, fiction, folklore, nature? Or, do you dwell on the cheap, morbid trash which pollutes our book and magazine racks?

Each year crime statistics grow to astronomical figures. The most terrifying, heinous crimes are committed -- not only by hardened criminals, but by boys and girls of a tender age. The age level of crime drops each year -- crimes which are traced directly to something read in a Comic Book.

Comic Books aren't all comic books. Comic strips are subject to censorship of newspaper editors. There is no agency with authority to censor or reject Comic Books. Today there are well over 100 million Comic Books published each month.

Pornographic literature is not only in comic book-type books, but in pocket-size and paperback books, -- all printed to desecrate the morals.

To be moral is to be intelligent. Let's be intelligent in placing reading materials before our families, and by all means give them plenty of good varied reading.

I would suggest that everyone read, "Seduction of the Innocent," by Fredric Wertham, M. D.

Mrs. A. L. Hillsamer
1705 E. Navidad, Victoria, Texas

TEXAS COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

The State Council of United Church Women have always been very much interested in the Texas Council of Human Relations activities, and appointed Mrs. James Crate of Houston as their representative on this commission.

It meets annually and has two board of directors meetings during the year.

At the December 1960 meeting in Austin, such subjects as:

"Human Beings: In and for the World"
"The South's Potential Responsibility"
"Actions must speak for the South"
"Desegregation Entering New Phase"

were discussed.

Anyone interested in coming to these annual meetings, or in setting up local committees contact Mrs. James Crate, 8510 Ferris Drive, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. James S. Crate

ARCHIVES

Mrs. Warren E. Bessellieu
1527 W. Lullwood
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, 3,
Georgia

January 30, 1956

The William Byrd Hotel
Richmond,
Virginia

Gentlemen:

Please make reservation for me for February 22. I am attending the meeting of the Methodist women in your city. Please confirm reservation.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Woman's Work.

MET:mf

May 30, 1957

Mrs. William C. Smith
231 Broad Street
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

As I did not have anyone from the United Church Women of Virginia at our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta last year, I want you to begin to see when we can have a similar state worshop bringing in the Protestants, Catholics and Jews as we did here.

I am afraid that I will not get to see you at Junaluska this year for schedule is getting too crowded but if you will write to me, I will appreciate it.

It was good to see you in Washington and have the hours with you.

Love and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:cj

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Secretary of Christian Social Relations
Mrs. William C. Smith
231 Broad Street
Portsmouth
Virginia

June 3,1957

Mrs.M.E.Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3,Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 4 1957

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

It was good to get your nice letter.It was a privilege for me to have the long talk with you in Washington.It is always good to see you.I always feel wonderfully enriched whenever our paths touch.Bless you!

Mrs.F.R.Crawford,former President of Virginia Council of United Church Women was in Atlanta at your workshop in October and has held some very excellent workshops in Virginia this year.I had programs but was unable to attend any of them as I was in for 8 weeks as result of automobile accident but have heard wonderful reports about the workshops.Thelma Stevens and Miss Esther Stamats conducted workshops in Richmond and also in Alexandria or rather in Clarendon Methodist Church on Alexandria District.

Mrs.Crawford lives in Farmville,Virginia and has just gone out of office, Mrs.J.Birdsall Calkins,5010 14th Street,N.W.,Arlington 5,Virginia, succeeded Mrs.Crawford as president.I am sure you know her and I am quite certain she will be happy to plan with you as she is very wonderful in everything that she does.So is Mrs.Crawford.

I do hope I will see you at Junaluska.I am getting my plans in order now for the School of Missions at the North-East Ohio Conference at Mt.Union College the last week in June at Alliance,Ohio.I enjoy teaching so much and the women are a real joy and inspiration.

My very best wishes for you in the great work you are doing.

Much love,
Faye Savage Smith
(Mrs.William C.Smith)

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. E. V. ENNIS
Secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild
1536 HOLLAND AVE., NORFOLK 9, VA.

November 19, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I have done so little for the Southern Regional Council that I feel like I am really taking advantage of you to accept the check you have sent! I do appreciate it and am most grateful the opportunity to have served you. I am delighted if anything I have done has been helpful.

Do urge all your people to get qualified to vote. I did some phoning last week - 40 names - and out of those about 75 % could not vote in Norfolk. The ones I called were parents who had signed the "open school" petition who have children involved. So our referendum of yesterday was not the voice of those involved--but the big majority was the "machine" that stands solid with Byrd.

I will continue to send you anything that I think will be helpful about the court cases here. I wanted to go to court today but had so much work stacked up at home I finally decided against going. I have just talked with a friend who did go and she said tha case was presented very well--and postponed until early in December.

Thank you so much for the check.

Be on the lookout for the book I am returning to Mr. Tilley at your office address. I enclosed a review from the Methodist magazine MOTIVE that I thought you would both be interested in having. It was from the November issue.

Sincere appreciation,

Katherine Ennis

encl. expense account

1536 Holland Avenue
Norfolk 9, Virginia
September 17, 1959

Dear Freinds who will be attending the CSR Committee and Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta, November 4-6, 1959:

You have responded well, thank you! To date I have replies from all Conferences except Alabama and North Mississippi--Alma and Frances--where are you?? All plan to attend except Memphis, Mississippi, North Alabama and North Carolina. In those cases niether the CSR Chairman nor the WSG Secretary can leave her work. Virginia CSR Chairman has commitments so Mrs. Mullins is representing her conference. All other chairmen plan to attend. S. CHR

Do not make any contact with hotel. Mrs. Tilley is known and loved in Atlanta and I am sure she will be given a reduction for us. She is paying the bill so leave the reservations for her to make. Just plan to advance your own travel expense, including tips and meals, and cab fare to the hotel. Before you leave Atlanta for home, if you stay for Fellowship meeting, you will no doubt, be given a check for your travel and incidentals. Mrs. Tilley will personally pay our hotel bills. Of course you will be as economical in travel as you can to be prepared to be useful in the meetings. This means that you cannot sit up all night on a train and be useful in the meeting the next afternoon!

If you wish to know how much money you will need for travel just call your own train, plane or bus station--after you decide how you will travel and ask about round trip to Atlanta. You can allow for other details and estimate.

Several of you have asked about room mates. I do not know whether there will be two or three in a room, or singles. Again, I suggest we leave the details to Mrs. Tilley. All of you know the members of your committee who attended the School at Lake Junaluska this summer. I am sure none would object to rooming with any other one on the list. I wish I could room with all of you but this is impossible. In serving you--the WSG--for eight years I have learned to go to meetings expecting new friends, new education and new experiences--please plan to go in this spirit! Expectation!

Ida Beard, Chairman of CSR for the Jurisdiction, will have her agends ready and will preside at our meeting at the Briarcliff Nov. 4 at 2:30 or 3:00 with Mrs. Bender and Mrw. Tilley as resource persons. You know about the United Nations Dinner at Mrs. Tilley's church that night. The agends for Fellowship will be prepared by Mrs. Tilley--usually bound in book form--but I cannot promise you will have it in advance. I have attended two such meetings--all denominations and labor unions represented--wonderful opportunity to hear of the problems of others. We can be assured the Methodists are no different--maybe little better off--

If you should have to leave before Fellowship you might have to pay your own travel--so plan to stay. I am forwarding your letters to Mrs. Tilley and she can read your thanks for herself.

Sincerely,

Katherine M. Ennis, WSG
(Mrs. E. V.) Southeastern Jurisdiction

P.S. U.C.W. return to Mrs. Tilly

MRS. F. R. CRAWFORD
906 HIGH STREET
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

March 29, 1960

Dear Mrs Tilly —

As soon as we finished talking I went down town to see what could be done. Finally the superintendent of schools (Public schools) who has functioned for many years prior to the closing, was contacted. He said the Atlanta group had come to his office, and met with the key persons who want the public schools re opened. These were the chairman of the old school Board, another prominent member of the Board, and the local lawyer who represents the school Board. They had a frank talk and the supt. said the men got a clear picture of our side of the

situation. They were later in the day to visit the "Prince Edward Foundation" (private) school authorities. I was unable to find out whether or not they conferred with negro leaders here.

There has been no interracial group at work here or on the state level, which seems to me to be a very great mistake.

I had no opportunity to meet the group, as they had finished their conference before I made the contact, but they made a very fine impression on the group which I contacted.

We are proud of the stand our school Board has taken

MRS. F. R. CRAWFORD
906 HIGH STREET
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

in refusing to sell the school property and also refusing to resign. The bottle neck is with the County Board of Supervisors, who have power over the county funds.

It is heartening to know there are those who are helping as you are, and I have faith to believe that it will eventually work out in the right way — "with liberty and justice for all".

Sincerely
Paxton M. Crawford

BOOK REVIEW

A PREFACE TO RACIAL UNDERSTANDING: Charles S. Johnson; 1936; Friendship Press, New York; $1.00

This valuable little volume is not so much an introduction to an understanding of races as it is a clear and careful explanation of the factors which have made the Negro in the United States just what he is, and which now condition the life which he must live in his American environment.

With the methods of the trained sociologist who for the moment becomes historian, Dr. Johnson with a few broad strokes sketches the story of the American Negro, going for material to the backgrounds of his slavery here and in Africa This summary is valuable for the amount of information which is compressed into so small a compass.

When he turns to the Negro worker and examines him in his relation to agriculture, industry and the government, he uncovers the plight of a group of toilers whose desperate straits condition every hope for bare subsistence and progress which the Negro cherishes. Dr. Johnson does not, however, leave the reader in a maze of confusion as to the issues involved. Seeing these problems in the large, he discusses the plight of the cotton tenant as one which enthralls whites as well as Negroes. He says:

"There is considerable concern at present over tenants and share croppers generally, because it has suddenly been discovered that this condition is no longer a peculiar problem of the Negro. The country is being made aware that there has grown up, almost without being observed, a population of white tenants who share the evils of a system which grew directly out of the plantation structure under slavery. While the situation is a distressing one for white tenants, the Negroes carry the added weight of a race and slavery tradition." What that weight is Dr. Johnson points out in all its grim and seeming hopelessness, and concludes that these tenants "were the true forgotten men of the twentieth century." Boldly he recommends fundamental reforms in the land tenure as the scientific approach to a cure of the evils cited.

The Negro's plight in industry conditioned by his relative exclusion from industrial plants, the hostile attitude of labor organizations, the tendency to withhold employment from him on the alleged but unproven ground that he is not efficient, by his traditional exclusion from skilled positions of responsibility, both in private and public service — all these the author carefully examines. This done, he gives in brief sentences suggested remedies for the ills named.

Poor health, wretched housing, sickness, high death-rate, and abnormal stresses are discussed as factors which affect the life and wholesome development of the Negro. These inimical factors the author shows spring out of the serious economic and social disabilities under which the race labors.

The education of the Negro, including inequalities in appropriations for, aid to and by private philanthropy and church organizations

is discussed carefully; and a fair appraisal is made of what has been done. To this the author adds a discussion of industrial and college education, the state-controlled colleges, and Negro college graduate. As to the future of Negro education, he concludes that it must be geared to a competitive age in which the Negro must be able to hold his own with best-trained citizens.

Dr. Johnson's chapter on the contribution of the Negro to American civilization will be a summary of great value to those of his own race who desire to plead that the Negro has not been a liability to the nation. It will be a valuable argument in the hands of the Negro's white friends who wish to defend their interest in the Negro's welfare.

As the author lists them, they are: (1) The gift of labor; (2) the gift of music, including the world-famed Spirituals; (3) the gift of folklore; (4) the gift of humor; (5) the gift of religion; and (6) contributions to literature and art. These enumerated gifts lead naturally to sketches of a few Negro Americans.

This list would seem to be the weakest presentation of a most excellently conceived and executed study. The names mentioned have every right to be included in the list. The careful student of Negro biography, however, is surprised not to find a number of other names which are indissolubly linked with the progress of the Negro.

These omissions are, however, easily understandable. The Negro has produced a number of outstanding individuals, and it becomes a delicate task to mention some and omit others. This reviewer at one time was most kindly but firmly rebuked after a public address for having omitted one of the race's most worthy notables—an omission due to nothing more than a trick of memory.

Dr. Johnson must be especially commended for his careful treatment of the part which the church has played in the advancement of the Negro. That a race was able to find itself because somebody cared and cared enough to send some of the rarest souls in the world to help guide the freedman's steps in the early years of his emancipation, must ever remain to the credit of the religious people of the country. That "somebody" was the church acting through its organs of missions. Dr. Johnson's appreciation of the service of the church to the Negro does not make him blind to the fact that it has often been too prone to be silent in the presence of grave flagrant wrongs which its body of Christian principles lays it under obligations to oppose.

The author closes his study with an examination of the efforts of certain agencies to conquer racial prejudices. This chapter alone would justify the issuance of the book. Its examination of the cruelty of the tradition which consigns a race to certain positions and treatment; the harmful effects of such a policy upon other groups; and its suggestion of next steps to be taken in combatting the blight of caste, is a thesis of rational approach to the subject in hand.

Churches; missionary groups; students of the race problem, as well as students at large; philanthropists seeking ways in which they may help to advance the progress of the Negro; and all others who are concerned for the future of democracy in America, will find this little book a real guide-book in pointing the way to further study and constructive efforts.

—ISAAC FISHER

Conference on
THE UNITED NATIONS: THE FIRST DECADE 1945-1955
Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
February 26, 27, 28, March 1, 1955

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

Preamble

As mankind's most destructive war drew to an end, there came in June 1945 a flash of insight and of common purpose. For one historic moment national governments spoke for man. More nations and more peoples than ever joined together in any cause, assembled and resolved in the cause of peace. In the heat of the embers of the second World War, they wrought a structure of peace, despite their differences and their clashing interests.

Ten years have passed since that springtime of hope and dedication. We, the delegates of many national organizations, representative of a broad sector of American public opinion, have met together in annual conference for the past five years to define "United States Responsibility for World Leadership through the United Nations." On this tenth anniversary of the United Nations, we meet* in special conclave to assess achievements, to weigh its setbacks, to envisage its future, and, above all, to proclaim our unremitting faith in mankind's desire and capacity to make it succeed. We speak as individuals,** but with a sense of responsibility to the organizations we represent. We ask God's blessing upon our country and the United Nations.

Apart from its role in dealing with breaches of the peace, the great long-range promise of the United Nations lies in the elimination or mitigation of the causes of war. The continuing constructive program, already so well begun, directed toward the economic and technical development of industrially retarded peoples, the rooting out of all vestiges of colonialism and foreign rule, the breakdown of barriers to trade and intercourse among nations, the enthronement of human liberty and individual dignity in every part of the earth -- these are the strongest weapons in the building of an enduring peace. We reaffirm our dedication to these purposes as expressed in our resolutions of 1953 and 1954.

Men lose their way when their view is short. Momentary frustrations, however oppressive, are not a barometer of the fate of great human institutions. Beyond the confused pattern of a world in drastic change, we see emerging a universal United Nations, commanding the respect of all peoples. We have faith that the explosive forces of science and nature will be matched by the spirit of man.

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* Ninety-one organizations were represented at the conference by delegates or observers; representatives of some fifty-five organizations participated as individuals, in the work of the Resolutions Committee.

** It sould be noted that certain individuals could not endorse all parts of all resolutions because of reasons of conscience.

Atoms for Peace

All people look with fervent hope to implementing the resolution approved by all sixty members of the United Nations on December 4, 1954, endorsing President Eisenhower's proposal of atoms for peace. We urge that the relationship to the United Nations of the agency proposed in that resolution should constitute in fact a United Nations program. The views of all member nations should be sought and appraised before the pattern of the agency is crystallized. We commend our government for its pledge of fissionable materials to the proposed international agency and urge that the amount be increased as needed and as available.

We welcome the General Assembly resolution calling for a United Nations technical conference of governments in August 1955 to study the use of atomic energy for power and for science, medicine and technology as a basis for international cooperation.

Atomic energy has become a term of ordinary discourse during the past ten years, but as a term of terror. Directed toward constructive uses, atomic energy opens up an exhilirating vista of human betterment. We urge our government to give full support to measures for realizing this end through agencies of the United Nations.

Disarmament

Existence of atomic weapons brings the danger that some nation will use them, either aggressively or in retaliation. It is almost inconceivable that the common sense of mankind will permit us to drift helplessly toward universal atomic devastation. Atomic disarmament is necessary but only hand in hand with step-by-step limitation of conventional armaments and armed forces. No single world power today would feel secure were it alone to deny itself the weapons it considers necessary for its defense. The only realistic disarmament possible is international disarmament through the United Nations. The goal is complete universal enforceable disarmament. Should thorough study indicate that revisions of, or additions to the United Nations Charter are needed to enable the United Nations to administer and enforce such disarmament, we will favor such revisions or additions as are found necessary.

In the ninth session of the General Assembly, progress was made. The gap between the positions of the Soviet Union and the West in the disarmament negotiations was narrowed, and a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the Disarmament Commission to study again "the major reduction of all armed forces, total prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and effective international control." A program was also initiated by unanimous resolution for international development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. These developments encourage the hope that all the atomic powers are prepared to make new, more productive, efforts to halt the arms race. To turn present hopes into reality, however, will require not only greater popular awareness of the catastrophe of atomic war, but also even more effective leadership by the United States Government in the search for an acceptable disarmament formula, with adequate provisions for inspection and enforcement. Insistence on progress in disarmament should speed political settlements, just as those settlements tend to aid disarmament.

Any detailed plan for achieving international agreement on weapons limitation and atomic disarmament can only come out of continuing international discussions on high levels. We therefore urge our delegates to the current meetings of the sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission now in session in London, to persist in their efforts to find a basis for agreement on the terms necessary for calling a world disarmament conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Toward this end, we urge our government and delegates to demonstrate flexibility and imagination in the submission of new proposals and to entertain the legitimate proposals of others with an open mind.

Charter Review

The General Assembly will consider next autumn the advisability of calling a Charter review conference. Some nations, including the United States, favor calling such a conference, pointing out that good faith to the smaller powers at San Francisco may require such action. Others, including the Soviet Union, are opposed. We believe that a review conference presents opportunities for advancement and also risks of disillusionment. Success in such a conference depends upon seizing or creating occasions when the state of international politics and world public opinion is favorable.

We favor a strengthened United Nations and reaffirm our position that the effectiveness of the Charter is advanced primarily by its full use and application. There is real need for fulfillment of the Charter that we now possess, with its abundance of powers, procedures and opportunities. Basically there are three ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the Charter apart from amendment.

1. An ever more loyal fulfillment of their obligations by the member states. No perfection of the Charter can take the place of international good faith.

2. Development in practice of usages and procedures to facilitate prompt decision and action through a liberal interpretation of the Charter recognizing that new organs and procedures appropriate for realizing Charter purposes are permissible by agreement among the members, unless forbidden.

3. Supplementary agreements within the framework of the Charter establishing regional, collective security, social, economic and other arrangements among some or all of the members.

We urge the United States vigorously to pursue a course of strengthening the United Nations by utilizing all of these methods.

Persistent study this decennial year, by governments and non-governmental organizations, of the achievements of the United Nations, of organic developments already made and still possible within the United Nations Charter, and of changes that may be desirable, can help inform public opinion for more fundamental changes as they become possible.

Regionalism and Collective Security

Regional arrangements of various kinds are developing in many parts of the world. Some of these contribute to economic advancement -- such as the European Coal and Steel Community -- in that they make possible effective cooperation in problems of economic interest. Some contribute to the settlement of political disputes, such as the Organization of American States. Others, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, reflect the present lack of effective means in the United Nations to restrain resort to war as an instrument of policy. Such regional defense arrangements are technically consistent with the United Nations Charter, but have in them the possiblity of becoming armed alliances directed against other alliances and so of increasing the likelihood of war.

Regional arrangements for defense, if they are not to be self-defeating, should be directed against aggression, not against a particular nation, and should be organically related to the United Nations by express agreement with the General Assembly. In some cases a regional defense arrangement to restrain aggression might constitute an open-ended arrangement, permitting the adherence of other states.

Real regional defense involves more than military strength. We urge the United States to devote as much effort to economic and social development as to the development of military strength in those regional defense arrangements of which it is a member. Such a policy may in the long run help overcome the hostility that is likely to result from regional defense arrangements.

Even in the case of regional economic arrangements, care should be taken to avoid the growth of competing groups of specially privileged states. Any regional arrangement can, in the long run, accomplish its purpose only if it is so related to the United Nations as to contribute to the general security or welfare.

Regional arrangements, either for defense or for economic advantage, which fail to conform to the principles and purposes of the Charter or to recognize the scope of the authority of the United Nations, weaken the United Nations and endanger the peace and welfare of all nations.

Regional defense arrangements should not curtail the right of their members to invoke the organs of the United Nations.

We urge the United States to take the lead in implementing these principles.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies have given to the peoples of the great underdeveloped regions the first visible proof of the meaning of the purposes of the United Nations Charter for international aid. Those programs constitute an essential element in the offensive against poverty, disease and illiteracy, necessary for freedom and progress.

Bilateral agreements such as the United States program under FOA and regional programs, such as the Colombo Plan, should be directly related to the United Nations and carried out in cooperation with the programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies at a greatly expanded rate. They should be based on long-range efforts over at least three years instead of year by year appropriations.

We urge the United States to avoid a repetition of this year's spectacle of paralyzing delay and default in meeting its share of the budget, and to provide in future for long-range planning.

The United Nations experts have estimated that, in order to raise per capita income of the underdeveloped areas by two per cent per year, three billion dollars are needed, aside from those funds that can be raised either from local resources or through increased private investment and world monetary and investment institutions such as the International Bank and the proposed International Finance Corporation. Those three billion dollars would have to come from governmental and inter-governmental sources. The projected Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) with its proposal of two hundred and fifty million dollars is intended to be a modest beginning in this attempt, urgently advocated by representatives of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

We regret our Government's position that participation in this fund must wait upon worldwide reduction of arms costs. We urge our Government to share equitably with other nations -- also burdened by arms costs -- who are prepared to finance this hopeful venture to raise standards of living.

We further urge the United States to support all practicable steps to develop international trade through lowering tariff barriers and by reciprocal trade and commodity agreements.

Human Rights

We support all efforts designed to advance the universal observance of human rights. These efforts should encompass the use of legal as well as educational methods.

We regret the retreat of our government from the use of covenants or other treaties for dealing with human rights. We understand the arguments, both theoretical and political, that have influenced our government, yet we reject the view that they justify abandonment of action by treaty.

We support such international educational and fact-finding programs for promoting human rights, as the United States Action Program proposed in the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the programs of UNESCO. These methods which include study, reporting, conferences, national commissions on human rights, technical assistance, and activities by non-governmental organizations, are a necessary complement to the method of treaty. We urge the United States to support publication and distribution of communications from accredited non-governmental organizations concerning human rights, including petitions alleging their violation, and to expedite action in United Nations organs within their existing power and authority.

While we are gratified by the progress on the issue of racial equality manifested by the Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation case, we urge continued and vigorous effort in implementing this decision and in removing other racial discriminations. All progress made in this direction contributes to establishing the integrity of our purposes and to increasing our influence in the United Nations in the field of human rights.

We urge the adoption of an enlightened and liberal United States immigration policy so as to bring this vital aspect of American life into consonance with traditional American ideals and principles. Such a policy would give proper expression to America's ideals of the "open door," equal opportunity and fair judicial process. It would eliminate racial and nationality discrimination inherent in the national origins quota system and overcome the delay in admitting political and other refugees, due primarily to the cumbersome system in screening for political views and associations. A more rational screening system would also facilitate the admission of foreign visitors for study, international conferences, access to the United Nations, and conversely, for the travel of Americans abroad for similar purposes, and thus encourage freer exchange of persons throughout the world.

Our government should play a more effective role in the United Nations refugee program, particularly by contributing generously to the Fund of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Self-government and Colonialism

The remaining two hundred millions of people seeking self-government or independence present the United Nations with one of its most challenging problems, which if not settled in accordance with the aspirations of dependent peoples will encourage revolution or a resort to the false salvation of communism. If the challenge is met through basic social, economic and political reforms, the area of freedom and prosperity will be extended. The United Nations is the agency best qualified to assist the colonial powers and the dependent peoples in solving their problems peacefully and to their mutual benefit. To this end:

1. We urge the United States to support the aspirations of non-self-governing peoples for participation in the work of the United Nations by pressing for implementation of the resolution of November 27, 1953 for their representation in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

2. Looking forward to the time when many non-self-governing peoples will be represented in the United Nations as independent states, we urge the United States to support action in the United Nations for setting dates for their freedom in accord with the Assembly resolution applying to trust areas.

3. Meanwhile, we urge United States support for arrangements for their representation, where practicable, as observers at the sessions of the General Assembly, as now provided for non-member states.

4. We view with particular concern the discriminatory racial laws and practices of the governments of the Union of South Africa and of Kenya and

many other African colonies. We urge the United States government to initiate and support actively programs through the United Nations designed to bring about the elimination of economic and political discrimination among the races of Africa. While we emphasize the situation in Africa, we deplore that discriminations and suppressions of freedom exist in many independent states, in colonial areas, and in the satellite "Peoples Democracies" subject to the more recent Soviet imperialism.

5. We urge the Government of the United States to support the principles of the Charter concerning colonial peoples and racial and religious minorities not only because it is ethically and legally right but because it is the best long-range strategy for the supremacy of democracy in the struggle between oppression and freedom.

6. Further, we urge our government not to subordinate its support of colonial freedom to the professed interests of the colonial powers who are our allies in NATO and other such regional defense arrangements.

The members of the United Nations that administer non-self-governing territories have assumed definite obligations under Article 73 of the Charter. Consequently discussion and recommendation by the General Assembly concerning the fulfillment of these obligations cannot be considered a matter of domestic jurisdiction. We urge the United States to support this position.

Membership

Membership in the United Nations should include all nations willing to accept its obligations and able to carry them out.

At present, with fourteen applicants denied admission solely because of Soviet veto and seven others excluded by failure to obtain the requisite majority in the Security Council, the United Nations is not sufficiently representative of the actual world.

We urge that the United States exert its influence to induce the General Assembly to undertake measures for dealing with this problem of membership.

Formosa

We recognize the threat of world war arising from hostilities in the Straits of Formosa. We regret that efforts of the Security Council to obtain a cease-fire in the area have not been successful, but are convinced the resources of the United Nations have not been exhausted.

The danger of the situation arises most acutely from the claims to Quemoy, Matsu and other small coastal islands by the two rival Chinese governments, each of which is recognized by a considerable number of members of the United Nations.

Formosa and the Pescadores are not an integral part of China, whereas the coastal islands are and always have been. Both Formosa and the Pescadores

were parts of the Japanese Empire from 1895 until the end of the Second World War. The forces of Chiang Kai-shek, then generally recognized as the Government of China, were allowed to occupy them, subject to final disposition by the peace treaties. Japan renounced them in the Peace Treaty of 1951, but their status has not yet been established. While representatives of the United States and of the United Kingdom agreed with the representative of China in the Cairo Declaration of 1943 that Formosa and the Pescadores should be restored to China, significant changes in circumstances have since taken place, including the adoption of the United Nations Charter.

1. We urge that the United States seek to utilize the resources of the United Nations in every way -- formally and informally -- to restore peace in this area. To this end we suggest the desirability at an early date of a special meeting of the General Assembly to deal with the problem under the Uniting for Peace resolution of 1950.

2. We believe it would contribute to peace if the General Assembly, recognizing that Formosa and the Pescadores have a juridical status separate and distinct from that of China, should call for a cease-fire between the forces in occupation of these islands and the forces in occupation of the mainland.

3. The small coastal islands are legally part of China inseparable from the mainland. The hostilities over these islands are, therefore, a part of the Chinese civil strife. These hostilities, however, threaten international peace and security. Recognizing these circumstances, the General Assembly should consider itself competent, and should make every effort, to bring about a settlement which will prevent a spread of these hostilities, and which may involve provisions for the withdrawal of Nationalist forces.

4. The processes of the United Nations should be utilized to determine the status of Formosa and the Pescadores in accord with the principles of the Charter, to protect them from Communist Chinese aggression or any other aggression, and to prevent their involvement in armed hostilities.

5. We especially urge the United States Government to avoid any independent involvement in the Chinese civil strife, and, particularly, in the rivalry between the two Chinese governments over the coastal islands. The United States should avoid unilateral, or go-it-alone, action and work for a settlement through the United Nations.

Imprisoned Fliers

In view of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations made a special trip to China to negotiate the release of United Nations Command prisoners, including eleven American fliers, held by the Communist Government of China, we urge our Government to renew and press its efforts through the United Nations to effect the return of these fliers.

Israel and Arab States

We appeal to the government of the United States to use its authority

and prestige to renew and reinforce the call of the United Nations to Israel and the Arab States to resolve their differences through direct negotiations and to transform the existing armistice agreements, negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations, into permanent peace treaties.

Pending a peace settlement, we believe that the further supply of arms by the United States to any state in the Arab-Israel area is ill-advised, dangerous, and inimical to the attainment of peace.

We favor continued technical and economic assistance to all the peoples of the Arab-Israel area in order to raise living standards, to stimulate economic development and to strengthen democratic institutions.

Constitutional Amendments to Curb the Treaty-Making Powers

We note the continued efforts, despite defeat in the Senate in February, 1954, to amend the Constitution to curtail the powers of the Senate and the President to make treaties, the power of the courts to enforce them, and the power of the President to make executive agreements. No present or future danger justifies changing the constitutional provision on these subjects. The proposed changes would hamper American participation in the United Nations; they would prevent agreements essential to our country's welfare and security; and they would incapacitate our government in the observance of many of its treaty obligations. Adequate protection against commitments which might compromise American rights, interests or liberties already exists.

We commend the Administration for its effective opposition to the Bricker amendment last year and urge its continued opposition to the renewed efforts for constitutional amendments affecting the treaty-making powers. We urge all members of the Senate to vote for the defeat of any such proposal.

What People Ask Me About the U.N.

By MARGARET BRIGGS LEFEVER

CARVED in a stone wall across from the United Nations buildings in New York are the words, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks." Hundreds of thousands of visitors pass by this inscription and enter the U.N. buildings to see what the United Nations is all about. So many believe that here is *the* answer to war and the way to permanent peace.

The questions the vistors ask reveal not only what they know and don't know about the U.N. but also their basic attitude toward international affairs in general. The questions discussed below come from Americans, who make up 88 per cent of the total number of visitors to the United Nations.

These questioners fall into three major categories:

1. Those who in general favor our bipartisan foreign policy but who want to know how the U.N. fits into the picture (the majority of persons falls into this category);

2. Those who are hostile to the U.N. and to the general United States policy of international co-operation;

3. Those who are overzealous supporters of the U.N., who think that the world organization is the magic solution to the world's ills. As one churchman said, "Perhaps the U.N. has failed only for those who expected too much. Those who looked upon the U.N. as a shiny, new supergadget that would banish war and erase international conflict are disillusioned. To expect the impossible is always a one-way ticket to disillusionment, if not cynicism. To expect the U.N. to perform miracles is to misunderstand what the U.N. is. The U.N. is not God; it is not even a weak world-government. The U.N. is sixty different nations working together in an atmosphere of 'sovereign equality.'"

There are very few visitors to the U.N. who are openly hostile or who might be termed "hecklers." This is true not only in my own experience but in that of all the U.N. guides as well. Unfortunately, it is true that some who are now the hecklers were the ones who in 1945 thought that simply *having* a United Nations was the 100-percent way to peace. I sometimes find some of our church groups overselling the U.N. The Cleveland Conference sponsored by the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the National Council of Churches issued some warnings to us at this point:

"The Christian faith does not provide us with clear-cut blueprints or easy answers for the tragic problems of the world in disorder.

"We would face realistically the existing limitation in the organization and operations of the U.N. Some of these grow out of the continuing fact of human selfishness and fallibility; others are inherent in any structure in which sovereign nations endeavor to work together. The churches should accept the responsibility of dealing fairly with the U.N., neither claiming too much for it, and so raising false hopes, nor dismissing it as irrelevant in the world of nations today."

It is the questions people ask that make being a guide at the U.N. always new and interesting. The following are typical of those asked every day. On tour no guide is allowed to give personal opinions. Here, however, I have the freedom not only to answer the questions but also to give an interpretation of them:

How much does a taxpayer contribute to the United Nations?

On a tour I was conducting, a man from Chicago, prominent in a national veterans' organization, insisted that at least one fourth of all his taxes went to the U.N. He wouldn't believe me when I told him that the United States paid only one third of the U.N. budget and that it costs the United States citizen only 8.6 cents per year to support the United States' portion of the United Nations budget. Four countries pay more per person to the U.N. than the citizens of the United States.

The United States' contribution to the budget is not the only money which Congress appropriates to the United Nations. It also contributes to the U.N. specialized agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organization and World Health Organization, and to the United Nations Technical Assistance program. So the total contribution to the U.N., including all of these organizations doing social and humanitarian work, costs each American citizen about seventy-five cents per year—less than the price of many a movie ticket.

Our payment of one third of the United Nations budget is less than the amount New York City spends each year to keep its streets clean.

How is the remainder of the seventy-five cents divided?

As Christians we believe in supporting work which will help to rid people of disease, ignorance, hunger, and starvation. Most of the seventy-five cents goes toward these ends:

—one penny goes to the World Health Organization to combat tuberculosis, cholera, typhus, and venereal and other diseases. In some areas of Greece, where 80 per cent of the people had malaria, and desperately needed crops were rotting in the fields, WHO checked the disease so that, after treatment, only 5 per cent had it;

—four fifths of a cent goes to the International Labor Organization (inherited from the League of Nations). The ILO has worked for thirty years to promote labor and social welfare and to improve the working conditions of people;

—The Food and Agricultural Organization also gets four fifths of a cent to carry on the job of helping the world find food for a rapidly growing population. In Afghanistan, FAO was responsible for a change from sickle to

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scythe, which made a great difference in the production per acre. FAO's veterinarians have developed a vaccine which is checking rinderpest, a major killer of cattle in Asia, Africa, and the Near East;

—two cents go to the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Almost half the world's population is illiterate, and UNESCO workers are fighting illiteracy around the globe. It has a teacher-training center in Mexico to serve Latin America, and one in Egypt to serve the Near East. It also assists member nations in improving technological training and higher education;

—the rest goes to the other specialized agencies, to Palestine Arab refugees, to the U.N. Children's Fund, and to the U.N. Technical Assistance program in Central America, Israel, India, and many other countries. The Technical Assistance program and the Children's Fund are run on a fifty-fifty basis; a nation must contribute half of all expenses involved in a project within its boundaries.

United Nations

The employees of the American Association for the United Nations working at U.N. Headquarters, New York, recently formed their own Staff Association. This photograph shows Margaret Briggs Lefever with other members of the AAUN staff as they presented a copy of their association's charter to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. The AAUN is in charge of the Guided Tours Service at United Nations Headquarters.

What about the veto? Would the U.S. and the U.N. be better off without it?

The only place where the veto exists, and the only organ of the U.N. that can take action which is legally binding, is the Security Council. The United States, therefore, has the right to veto anything which is not in the best interest of our country.

Some persons have felt the veto has been misused by the Soviet Union, particularly in denying admission to the U.N. to new countries. Even so, the United States has always stood officially in favor of retaining the veto as a vital measure of protection.

If the United Nations cannot make a country do something, then what good is it?

It is true that the General Assembly can only recommend. It is also true that the Economic and Social Council cannot stop slave labor by passing a resolution.

But the lever of public opinion is a powerful weapon. The eyes and the ears of the world are on the actions and *report* of actions everywhere. A South American country stopped using children in tin mines for the first time in its history because it did not want to admit the fact in a report to the Economic and Social Council.

Any country which governs a colony makes a detailed report of progress to the Trusteeship Council each year.

The Soviet Union has sometimes been sensitive to the weapon of public opinion when it has been exerted (e.g., in withdrawing Russian troops from Iran at the insistence of the Security Council).

What about Korea?

This is one of the questions asked most often. The United Nations did not involve the United States in war in Korea. On the contrary, the United States took the initiative in asking the United Nations to act against the Communist aggressor in Korea. If we had been forced to act in Korea without U.N. endorsement, it would have been easy for Communist propaganda to make us seem like "imperialists"—out to get all of Asia. Instead, we gained the moral support of virtually all the non-Communist world, and sixteen countries actually sent armed forces to help.

It seems as though the U.N. never does anything but talk. What has it accomplished?

A. M. Rosenthal, *New York Times* correspondent at the United Nations, says on this subject: "The U.N. stopped the Kashmir war through the painstaking, undramatic, laborious U.N. process: talk, open debate, conciliation, mediation, conferences, more talk, more meetings, resolutions, scolding, pleading, years of them, all with one aim—taking the pressure off, preventing the lid from being blown off the pot. The conciliation, mediation, talk still go on."

The talk not only stopped the Kashmir war and took Russian troops out of Iran but also checked a war in Indonesia. (Indonesia later became the sixtieth member of the U.N.) It halted the Palestine conflict, and the machinery is still here to handle the disturbances that come up every so often.

Warren Austin, former U.S. delegate to the U.N., has said that it is better for elderly diplomats to get ulcers around a conference table than for young men to lose their lives fighting.

Why doesn't the U.N. expel Russia, since she causes so much trouble?

Since 1945 the United Nations has been the only constant diplomatic instrument between Russia and the western world. It helps the West to know how the Soviet Union reacts to a proposal and what Soviet delegates are thinking. This happens not only on the floor of the General Assembly and the Security Council but informally in the halls as well. The U.N. spotlight shows up Russian propaganda to Asia as well as to America.

The U.S.S.R. can rarely command more than five votes on her side. Yet she remains, in spite of losing, because she cannot afford to leave in front of countries she hopes one day to win. In this world court of public opinion, she cannot afford to remain silent.

Thus, the U.N. can provide a continuous atmosphere congenial to the settlement of disputes. This is one of its most important contributions. Though the basic decisions of war or peace, tyranny or freedom, fear or security will be made in Washington, Moscow, London, Bonn, and Tokyo, we can all pray to God that the U.N. can and will continue to serve as an instrument of peaceful change.

Can the U.N. be used by Communist spies to get vital information?

There are no secret documents sent to the U.N. by any member nation. The Soviet Union has not bothered to fill its quota for employees. The concentration of delegates in one headquarters makes it easier to guard against espionage rather than the opposite, as is often believed.

Why don't all sessions at the United Nations begin with prayer?

The Right Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill, former president of the National Council of Churches, has said on this subject, ". . . I wish the whole world, including individuals and nations, were unashamedly Christian. But facing realities, we must know that this is not the case. Men and women of many faiths are involved in the work of the U.N. The basis of Christianity is love, not compulsion. We cannot expect them to observe religious practices other than their own. The silent prayer which opens each meeting of the General Assembly is as far as it is possible to go at this time.

"In its effort to build a world peace which is the fruit of righteousness, the U.N. brings together people of varied backgrounds, representing diverse nations. This task, which involves countless numbers of devout men and women of good will, is in conformity with the will of God. To describe it as godless is to me obviously unfair and untrue."

On the first floor of the General Assembly Building there is a small, simply furnished Meditation Room for the use of U.N. delegates and visitors of all faiths.

What can I do to help the U.N.?

Learn what the U.N. is and does. Be realistic about its accomplishments and its method of debate and recommendation. Try to clear up misfacts and misstatements about the United Nations in your own community.

As a voting citizen you can find out what prospective congressmen and senators in your area are saying about the U.N. You can find out how your elected representatives stand on legislation in Congress, which vitally affects the U.N.

You can join the American Association for the United Nations, a nonprofit organization founded solely to inform the public about the U.N.

Why does the United Nations flag fly higher than the U.S. flag?

The United Nations flag flies higher than the flags of sixty member nations only at the United Nations Headquarters.

Who paid for the U.N. buildings?

The three buildings and all furnishings cost sixty-eight million dollars. (The *S.S. United States* cost about ninety million.) Sixty-five million dollars were an interest-free loan from the United States, which will be paid back in full in about fifteen years.

Visitors constantly comment about the design and furnishings at the United Nations. Ten architects from as many countries formed a planning board which made all the decisions on the design and the furnishings as well. Gifts to the U.N. come from all over the world.

Note: This article appeared in the October, 1954, issue of *Presbyterian Life*. The Editor, Mr. Robert Cadigan, granted THE METHODIST WOMAN permission to reprint the article as a follow-up to the Crusade for World Order.

METHODIST GROUPS

Groups from Methodist churches, Woman's Societies of Christian Service, and Methodist Youth Fellowships come to the United Nations nearly every day to take tours, attend meetings, briefings, and special seminars.

It is estimated that last year at least 6,000 came to Headquarters in special Methodist groups. At least 2,000 of these were through the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

These groups have genuine interest in the United Nations. For this reason they are favorites with the guides who enjoy their stimulating questions and discussions. Through the Woman's Society of Christian Service, many of the visitors have studied the relation of the United Nations to international affairs before they arrive and have a perspective on what the U.N. can and cannot do in the world today.

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL

Board Room - 2nd Floor - Atlanta [illegible] Library

Friday December 30 [illegible] 12:30

The following will tell how the organization she represents is supporting the United Nations, and discussion will follow as to how we can best work together: Altrusa Club, Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin; American Assn. of University Women, Mrs. Frank Henry; Atlanta League of Women Voters, Mrs. Robert Granitz; Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Anise Troth; Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Elliott Harris; DeKalb Leaugue of Women Voters, Mrs. G. C. Reed; Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. F. C. Sturmer; Pilot Club, Miss Elizabeth Greene; and United Church Women, Mrs. E. L. Askren.

You and your friends are cordially invited.

United Nations Nations Unies

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

ST/DPI/SER.A/63/Rev.2*
14 February 1956

BACKGROUND PAPER No. 63

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*This supersedes ST/DPI/SER.A/63, of 13 February 1951 (ST/DPI/SER.A/63/Rev.1 was issued in French only).

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

I. CHOICE OF THE LOCATION OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

A. United Nations Conference on International Organization

One of the tasks assigned to the Preparatory Commission established by the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945 was to make studies and recommendations concerning the location of the permanent Headquarters of the United Nations.

B. Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission

Two main points of view concerning the location of the Headquarters were expressed in the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission, which met in London from August 16 to November 24, 1945. The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, the USSR and Yugoslavia favored the location of the permanent United Nations Headquarters in the United States. Out of these the representatives of Australia and China specifically proposed San Francisco as the seat of the new Organization. The arguments advanced in favor of having the permanent Headquarters in the United States were as follows:

(1) The seat of the new Organization should be in the New World, so that a new spirit might imbue the whole Organization and a fresh start could be made.

(2) In view of the great contribution of the United States towards winning the Second World War, it was appropriate that the seat of the Organization should be in that country.

(3) The United States was conveniently situated between Asia and Europe.

(4) The full support of the United States of the new Organization would be assured if the seat of that Organization were in that country and this support would be necessary to its success.

(5) The new Organization would need an atmosphere of optimism, of hope and of absolute faith in its own success. Such an atmosphere would be assured in the United States.

(6) To have the United Nations Headquarters in a small country in Europe would be dangerous because history had shown that such countries could be invaded overnight.

Referring to San Francisco, the representative of Australia stated that it would be particularly appropriate to have the United Nations Headquarters there because San Francisco had been the host city for the Conference which produced the Charter. The representative of China said that San Francisco had a good climate and thus fulfilled one of the conditions laid down in Paper I which had been previously adopted by the Committee.

The representative of Czechoslovakia, while favoring the location of the permanent Headquarters in the United States, expressed the view that the objections as to distance could be met if the Organization were located on the Atlantic coast.

The representative of Yugoslavia expressed the conviction that the United States would place at the disposal of the United Nations all the facilities of the Government so that the Organization could work in freedom and without any restrictions. The representative of the USSR stated that although he had no suggestion as to a particular place in the United States, he was in favor of having the seat of the United Nations somewhere in the United States.

The representatives of Denmark, France and the United Kingdom favored the location of the permanent United Nations Headquarters in Europe for the following main reasons:

(1) Having been disappointed in the League of Nations the European nations must be "reaccustomed" to viewing things from a "world plane" instead of viewing them from a purely national angle.

(2) In view of the dollar shortage and the distance from their home countries it would be impossible for many countries to send delegations, adequate in number and quality, and to keep them there, if the seat of the Organization were placed in the United States.

(3) It would be impossible for the European press to be adequately represented at meetings of the United Nations if its headquarters were in the United States.

(4) Europe had been the cradle and exporter of democratic governments through parliamentary institutions and it would be advantageous for the United Nations to have its seat there.

Arguing generally against the seat of the United Nations being placed in the territory of a country which had been given special powers under the Charter, the representative of France stated that complete freedom and objectivity of the press, as well as the complete freedom of discussions in the Organization itself could not be guaranteed, if such a country became involved in a conflict.

Arguing specifically against San Francisco as a site for the permanent Headquarters, the representative of the United Kingdom said that while there were no capitals of any countries around more than 2,000 miles of San Francisco and only two within 2,500 miles, from the centre of Europe there were eight capitals within a radius of 500 miles, twenty within 1,000 miles, 28 within 2,000 miles and 30 within 2,500 miles.

C. Preparatory Commission of the United Nations

The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations considered the report of its Executive Committee at its second session held in London from November 24 to December 23, 1945.

On December 10 the House of Representatives and on December 11, 1945, the Senate of the United States Congress voted unanimously to invite the United Nations to locate the seat of the Headquarters in the United States. The following cable was sent by Senator Chan Gurney to the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission:

"Please advise Committee Number Eight that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did this morning unanimously approve, and immediately on convening this noon the Senate passed unanimously, the invitation passed unanimously by the House of Representatives yesterday which reads as follows: 'Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the United Nations be, and hereby are, invited to locate the seat of the United Nations Organization with the United States of America.' Chan Gurney, United States Senate."

At the meeting of the Preparatory Commission on December 15, an amendment to the Executive Committee's report recommending Europe in place of the United States as the site of the permanent Headquarters was defeated by a vote of 25 to 23, with 2 abstentions. Following the defeat of this amendment, the recommendation of the Executive Committee was carried with a vote of 30 in favor to 14 against, with 6 abstentions. The recommendation having been passed by a two-thirds majority, it was decided that the vote be made unanimous.

On December 22, Committee 8 of the Preparatory Commission which dealt with the Headquarters question voted 22 to 6, with 12 abstentions, against a motion that the site should be located in the west of the United States. The Committee then approved an eastern site by a vote of 25 to 5, with 10 abstentions.

Meanwhile, on December 20, Committee 8 had received a report from the Sub-Committee appointed to hear evidence from deputations which had come from various communities to invite the United Nations to their localities. The Sub-Committee reported that it had received deputations from some fifteen communities in the United States,[1] but that more time was required to make a satisfactory report concerning a specific site for the United Nations Headquarters. Committee 8 therefore decided that the Sub-Committee should close its hearings and that an interim committee composed of twelve members be appointed to start functioning upon the close of the Preparatory Commission's session. The interim committee would determine the exact requirements for a United Nations site and would examine specific sites in the light of these requirements. The Preparatory Commission on December 23 approved the recommendations of Committee 8.

D. Interim Committee for the Selection of a Site for the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations

The Interim Committee on December 28 approved as a location for the site the following areas: within 50 to 60 miles from Boston, Massachusetts; east of the Hudson River in New York or Connecticut, between 25 and 80 miles from New York City; or the Princeton, New Jersey area.

[1] For full list of invitations and suggestions received by the Preparatory Commission for the seat of the Headquarters, see Annex I.

E. Inspection Group on selecting the Permanent Site and Interim Facilities for the Headquarters of the United Nations

The Interim Committee appointed an Inspection Group of seven members to: (1) visit areas approved by the Interim Committee; (2) consider, in consultation with competent advisers and experts, the most suitable arrangements for an interim Headquarters, preferably in or near the districts chosen for possible selection as the permanent Headquarters; and (3) consider the points which should be kept in mind in discussions with state, county or municipal authorities in the United States regarding a draft convention to be concluded between the United States and the United Nations on the permanent Headquarters.

The Interim Committee laid down certain qualifications and standards to apply to any site proposed as the permanent or temporary Headquarters of the United Nations.

The members of the Inspection Group arrived in New York on January 5, 1946. They studied areas near Boston, Princeton and New York, and departed for London on February 2. The Group recommended that the permanent Headquarters should be established: (1) near to New York City, and (2) in the North Stamford-Greenwich, Connecticut, district.

F. Decision of the General Assembly in February 1946

The General Assembly during the first part of its first session on February 14, 1946, decided (25(I)) that the permanent Headquarters of the United Nations should be located in the Westchester-Fairfield region near New York City. It established a Headquarters Commission consisting of representatives of Australia, China, France, Iraq, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia to make an exhaustive study of the area and to recommend possible sites of from two to 40 square miles for consideration by the Assembly at the second part of the first session. The Assembly decided that the interim Headquarters of the United Nations should be located in New York City.

G. Decision of the General Assembly in December 1946

The Headquarters Commission submitted a detailed report to the General Assembly at the second part of its first session. The Commission had chosen and examined in detail five alternative sites in the Westchester-Fairfield area, one each of two, five, ten, twenty and forty square miles. The two- and five-square mile sites recommended were located in the White Plains-Harrison area. The ten-square-mile site was east of Peekskill in the Yorktown-Cortlandt region. The twenty- and forty-square mile sites were located in the Somers-Yorktown area. The Commission reported that it had collected all possible information which might assist the General Assembly in deciding on the exact location of the United Nations Headquarters, but had not itself made any recommendations.

On November 5, 1946, the United States representative announced in the Assembly's General Committee that, due to the difficulty of finding a suitable site for the Headquarters of the United Nations, his delegation felt compelled to abandon its previous neutral position in the matter. He proposed to amend the agenda item regarding the Headquarters to include consideration of possible alternative sites in the New York and San Francisco Bay areas which might be available without cost or at reasonable cost. He urged that an offer from New York City of Flushing Meadow Park and an offer by San Francisco of a three-square-mile site in the Crystal Springs area should be taken into consideration.

The representative of the Ukrainian SSR proposed that the agenda item be amended further to include consideration of the possibility of fixing the temporary or permanent Headquarters of the Organization in Europe. The representatives of the United States and China objected that this amendment would reverse the decision taken in London to locate the Headquarters of the United Nations in the United States. The representative of the United Kingdom raised the same objection in regard to the United States proposal, as the General Assembly in London had voted against locating the Headquarters of the United Nations on the west coast of the United States and had chosen the Westchester-Fairfield region.

The General Committee by a vote of 7 to 2, with 3 abstentions, rejected the Ukrainian amendment. The United States amendment was adopted by a vote of 8 to 3, with 1 abstention.

When the General Assembly considered the proposed modification of the agenda item at its 47th plenary meeting on November 9, 1946, it first adopted by a vote of 28 to 15, with 2 abstentions, a United Kingdom amendment to authorize the Permanent Headquarters Committee (a Committee of the Assembly which sat during the first session to deal with questions relating to the Headquarters)[2] to consider sites in the United States other than New York or San Francisco. The amended United States proposal was then adopted by 33 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

At a meeting of the Permanent Headquarters Committee on November 11, 1946, a number of representatives urged that a site for the permanent Headquarters must be chosen quickly, and that the Committee should not examine a large number of new offers of sites in the United States. After discussion the Committee agreed to limit consideration to the four following areas: New York, San Francisco, Boston and Philadelphia.

[2]This Committee, which was a sessional committee of the Assembly, is not to be confused with the Headquarters Commission, established by the Assembly at the first part of the first session, which reported to the second part of the first session, or the Headquarters Advisory Committee, established by the Assembly at the second part of the first session, to assist the Secretary-General in making recommendations on the permanent headquarters. For members of the Headquarters Advisory Committee, see Annex II.

On November 14, the Committee, on a United States proposal, established a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Headquarters Committee and the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Iraq, the Netherlands, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. This sub-committee was to consider the relative merits of alternative sites in the four areas mentioned which might be available without cost or at reasonable cost and was to report to the Headquarters Committee in time for consideration and report to the General Assembly.

The sub-committee visited three sites in the New York area (the White Plains-Harrison area, Mohansic Park and Flushing Meadow Park), two sites in the San Francisco Bay area (the Presidio, a federal military reservation - and the Crystal Springs area), three sites in the Boston area (the Blue Hills site, the Framingham site and the North Shore site), and the Belmont-Roxborough area in Philadelphia. On the basis of the data it had gathered, the sub-committee recommended the following sites: (1) the site of Belmont-Roxborough in Philadelphia and the site of the Presidio in San Francisco, these two sites being regarded as of equal merit; (2) the White Plains-Harrison site near New York.

The Headquarters Committee discussed the sub-committee's report at its 18th to 24th meetings from December 4 to 9, 1946. During the debate on the selection of a site from among the three suggested by the sub-committee, the representatives of Australia, China, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Iraq, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia spoke in favor of the Presidio site in San Francisco. After the representatives of China and India had expressed the hope that the Government of the United States would offer the Presidio site to the United Nations free of charge, the representative of the United States announced that the President intended to place that site at the disposal of the United Nations free of cost, subject to ratification by the Congress.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of South Africa, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Yugoslavia were opposed to the selection of a site on the west coast of the United States, because of its remoteness from Europe and the capitals of most of the States Members of the United Nations. All these representatives favored the east coast, but some of them, notably the representatives of Cuba, New Zealand, Poland and the United Kingdom, expressed a specific preference for the Philadelphia site. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Norway, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia stated their preference for New York.

Referring to the United States offer of the Presidio site, the representative of the USSR observed that the United States, having abandoned its position of neutrality on the question, was now favoring a course which was "in opposition to the interests of

forty-nine of the fifty-four Members of the Organization", (who were farther from the west coast than from the Atlantic coast of the United States). The distance, he argued, would prevent important statesmen of a majority of delegations from participating in the deliberations of the United Nations. The Organization, in consequence, would suffer a loss of authority and influence. He stressed that the USSR delegation would not "under any circumstances, countenance the selection of the San Francisco site and would not go there". The USSR delegation, however, though it regretted "disregarding the unequalled hospitality of the people and the authorities of New York", would accept Philadelphia as a compromise. He requested the United States delegation to reciprocate by withdrawing the offer of the Presidio site.

To clarify his position, the representative of the United States explained that the offer of the Presidio site had been made in response to inquiries from the Headquarters Committee and was not intended to influence the views of the Committee members. His Government, he declared, was in favor of a site on the Atlantic coast, for it considered that the Headquarters of the United Nations should not be too far removed from Europe.

After further discussion, the representative of the United States proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly that the permanent Headquarters of the United Nations should be located on the eastern seaboard of the United States and that the choice between the various possible sites proposed in the Philadelphia, Boston and New York areas should be postponed until the Assembly's next session. Meanwhile, a thorough investigation should be made of any new sites which might be proposed in those areas.

A number of representatives maintained that if a final decision was to be postponed, San Francisco should not be excluded from further consideration. Other representatives opposed further delay as being detrimental to the prestige of the United Nations.

The United States proposal, in a revised form, was formally submitted as an amendment to the sub-committee's report, at the 24th meeting of the Headquarters Committee on December 9. It provided that: (1) consideration of the site for the permanent Headquarters should be postponed to the Assembly's next session; (2) the Secretary-General was to suggest the best site available (without cost or at reasonable cost) in the New York and Boston areas, these sites to be considered together with the Presidio site in San Francisco and the Belmont-Roxborough site in Philadelphia; (3) the Secretary-General was to distribute his report concerning the various proposed sites to the Members of the United Nations on or before July 1, 1947.

At the 25th meeting of the Headquarters Committee on December 11, 1946, the representative of the United States announced an offer of a gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to be used for the purchase of a Headquarters site in Manhattan. Mr. Rockefeller was ready to make a gift of $8,500,000 to the United Nations provided, among other things, that:

(1) the United Nations agree to purchase a piece of land situated in Manhattan between First Avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive and 42nd and 48th Streets which had been offered for sale,
(2) the gift was to be made at the time of the closing of the purchase,
(3) the City of New York give to the United Nations free of cost certain parcels of land contiguous to the plot indicated,
(4) the City of New York grant exclusive rights for the waterfront and land under water opposite the site,
(5) tax exemption be granted in respect of the land, and
(6) the gift be exempted from federal tax.

The United Nations would have to make a decision regarding the acceptance or rejection of the offer within thirty days from December 10, 1946. The representative of the United States proposed that the Headquarters Committee should appoint a small sub-committee which would study the offer, inspect the site and report on the following day.

A number of representatives considered that the United States proposal to postpone a decision should be voted on first, and that no new offers should be considered at such a late stage in the proceedings of the General Assembly. Other representatives considered that Mr. Rockefeller's offer had modified the situation considerably and that it should be studied. The representative of the USSR, in supporting the United States proposal for the appointment of a sub-committee, suggested that the sub-committee consist of the nine members of the Headquarters Commission and the representative of the United States. The proposal was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 39 to 7.

At the following meeting the sub-committee reported that it had visited the proposed site and had questioned several officials of the City of New York concerning its possibilities. The sub-committee had reached the conclusion that the site would be excellent for the construction of a vertical type of urban Headquarters.

The United States representative then withdrew his proposal to postpone a decision, and substituted two draft resolutions, the first providing for acceptance by the United Nations of Mr. Rockefeller's gift of $8,500,000 for the acquisition of the East River site, and the second requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an advisory committee composed of representatives of Member Governments, plans and financial estimates for the construction of the buildings and other facilities of the proposed permanent Headquarters.

The representative of Egypt proposed that a decision should be deferred until the next session of the General Assembly, but this proposal was rejected by 6 votes in favour to 36 against, with 5 abstentions. The Committee then adopted both United States resolutions, the first by a vote of 33 to 7, with 6 abstentions, and the second, with certain amendments, unanimously.

At its 65th plenary meeting on December 14, 1946, the Assembly by a vote of 46 to 7, adopted the recommendations of the Permanent Headquarters Committee.

II. INTERIM HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General sent representatives to New York City at the end of February 1946 to find places for the meetings of the Security Council (beginning March 25), of the nuclear Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (April-May) and of the Economic and Social Council itself (May-June), as well as for housing several hundred members of the Secretariat from London.

Hunter College, The Bronx, was chosen as the best available site to meet immediate needs. On February 25 the Secretary-General's representatives requested, on his behalf, the use of three buildings in Hunter College until May 15, and the Mayor of New York granted the request. The lease was signed on March 6. The Hunter College gymnasium was converted into a council chamber for meetings of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

On April 11, 1946, the Mayor of New York City offered to make available with suitable alterations and additions the City Building at Flushing Meadow, Long Island, for the use of the General Assembly if the Secretariat would move to the Sperry-Gyroscope Plant at Lake Success, Long Island. The Mayor announced that the City was ready to spend $1,200,000 on the Flushing Meadow site.

On the same day the Secretary-General informed the Mayor that the United Nations (1) had selected the Sperry Plant as the site for the Secretariat and Councils, (2) would like to have the use of the City Building at Flushing Meadow for the General Assembly, and (3) would like an extension of the lease of Hunter College from May 15 to August 15, 1946.

On April 15, the Secretary-General sent a letter to the War Assets Administration (owner of the Sperry Plant) offering to lease certain parts of the Sperry Plant for a period of three years from July 1, 1946, with an option of renewal for two further years. The actual lease was signed on May 19, 1948, by Secretary-General Trygve Lie on behalf of the United Nations and John R. Campbell for the War Assets Administration; the lease was made retroactive to July 1, 1946. Prior to that time the United Nations occupied the Sperry-Gyroscope Plant on a "letter agreement". The United Nations occupied about one-third of the Sperry Plant at an annual rental of $202,831.20.

The Secretariat and the Councils were moved to the Sperry Plant at Lake Success on August 15, 1946. (A few of the meetings of the Security Council were held at the Henry Hudson Hotel and at 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, prior to the move to Lake Success.) Meanwhile the City Building at Flushing Meadow was altered for sessions of the General Assembly. New York City contributed $1,010,000 for the alterations to the City Building and $900,000 for the roads and grounds. Most of the areas occupied by the United Nations in the Sperry Plant were vacated on May 18, 1951. The documents reproduction shop was moved to the permanent Headquarters in early June, and the area occupied by the United Nations in the Sperry Plant was fully turned over to Sperry by June 30, 1951, the date on which the United Nations lease for the premises expired.

III. LOAN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The Secretary-General, with the advice of the Headquarters Advisory Committee, considered various plans for financing the cost of construction of the permanent Headquarters - contributions from Members, loans from one or more Governments, private loans or a combination of the three. Finally, he came to the conclusion that a loan from one or more of the Member Governments offered the only feasible solution of the problem.

On October 29, 1947, the representative of the United States informed the Secretary-General that his Government would be prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a loan agreement whereby an interest-free United States Government loan for an amount not exceeding $65,000,000 would be made available for the purpose of financing the cost of constructing the United Nations Headquarters, and that the President of the United States would be willing to request the Congress of the United States to grant its approval, which would be required for such a loan.

On November 20, 1947, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution which, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to negotiate and conclude with the United States Government a $65,000,000 interest-free loan for the construction of the permanent Headquarters.

In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary-General entered into negotiations with the United States Government and submitted a draft loan agreement to the Headquarters Advisory Committee on February 25, 1948. With the approval of the Committee, further negotiations were held and the agreement was signed on March 23, 1948, by the Secretary-General and the United States representative to the United Nations, Warren R. Austin.

The loan agreement was approved by the Congress of the United States on August 5, and signed by the President on August 11, 1948. It provided for repaying the $65,000,000 loan without interest over a period from 1951 to 1982, in annual instalments ranging from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. A sum of $25,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the United Nations for initial construction purposes pending the final appropriation by Congress of the full amount of the loan. The General Assembly of the United Nations, on November 18, 1948, noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the loan agreement.[3]

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[3]For text of the loan agreement, see Annex III.

In June 1949 the United States Congress passed an Appropriation Act making the full $65,000,000 available. The first instalment of the loan was paid by the United Nations to the United States on June 28, 1951.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Early in January 1947, with the approval of the Headquarters Advisory Committee established by the General Assembly in December 1946, a Headquarters Planning Office was established under a Director of Planning, with an international administrative and technical staff. On January 21, 1947, Wallace K. Harrison (United States) was appointed Director of Planning. To assist the Director of Planning, the following ten architects and engineers were chosen, from nominations made by Member Governments, to serve on a Board of Design Consultants:

N.D. Bassov (USSR)
Gaston Brunfaut (Belgium)
Ernest Cormier (Canada)
Charles E. LeCorbusier (France)
Liang Ssu-Cheng (China)
Sven Markelius (Sweden)
Oscar Niemeyer (Brazil)
Howard Robertson (United Kingdom)
G.A. Soilleux (Australia)
Julio Vilamajo (Uruguay)

Arrangements were made with the City of New York authorities and a general understanding was reached as to the developments which the City and the United Nations would carry out both inside and around the site. The City of New York agreed to meet the conditions of the Rockefeller gift by transferring to the United Nations certain property, streets and rights for use and occupancy of the waterfront on the East River. In addition, the City acquired certain portions of property within the site by condemnation process for transfer to the United Nations. The City also acquired the necessary property to widen 39th and 40th Streets, First Avenue and 47th Street so as to provide easier access to the United Nations site. Certain zoning regulations were adopted for the control of the height and type of buildings in the area.

The United Nations for its part complied with all the conditions of the Rockefeller gift and agreed to pay the cost of reconstruction of Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive and approaches, if required. A sum of $125,000 was paid to the City of New York for the architectural and engineering plans for this reconstruction. The United Nations, furthermore, agreed to pay all costs of relocating residential tenants living in apartment buildings on the site according to a schedule which would permit the City to carry out its program concordantly and to plan the construction of buildings and garages in accordance with the general structural safety and fire prevention standards agreeable to the City.

On February 26, 1947, the President of the United States signed a bill providing for the exemption of the Rockefeller gift from the federal gift tax. The next day the Governor of New York signed a series of bills, drafted according to the recommendations of the United Nations, authorizing the Governor to cede jurisdiction over any land required by the Organization to carry out its functions, exempting the United Nations property from taxation, authorizing the City of New York to purchase or condemn any property necessary for the Headquarters and to regulate advertising devices and amusement enterprises in the areas near the site, and making it a criminal offence for any person to possess or use an identification card issued to another person by the United Nations.

On March 25, 1947, the United Nations received the Rockefeller gift and on April 13 the Secretary-General accepted formally, in a public ceremony, the contributions of the City of New York. The City's gift included, among other concessions, the transfer of several plots of land and exclusive rights to the waterfront between 42nd and 48th Streets. Later, in August, the City sold the New York City Housing Authority Building on the site to the United Nations for $1,494,000. This seven-story building had been in use, since September 1947, as the Manhattan headquarters of the United Nations, housing certain offices of delegations and of the Secretariat. It was later converted into the library of the Organization.

A Special Committee of Contract Advisers was established to advise the Secretary-General on construction contract procedures. The Committee was composed of George E. Spargo, General Manager of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority of New York City (Chairman); General John Reed Kilpatrick, President of the Madison Square Garden Corporation of New York City; and General Otto L. Nelson, Vice-President in charge of Housing, New York Life Insurance Company.

The Board of Design Consultants drew up the basic design for the permanent Headquarters. The plan developed by the Board was composed of the following main elements: a General Assembly hall, a Secretariat office building, a conference area for Council chambers and committee rooms, and underground garages, with appropriate landscaping of the entire site.

The Secretary-General in July 1947 submitted to the second regular session of the General Assembly a report on plans for the permanent Headquarters. It contained plans for a 45-story Secretariat building to house an ultimate personnel of 5,300, a General Assembly hall with a seating capacity of 3,250, three Council chambers, five conference rooms, twelve large committee rooms, a library building and various other items, such as underground garages, communications equipment and site improvements.

The cost of construction was first estimated approximately at $84,831,450. However, in view of the prevailing world economic conditions, the cost was considered to be somewhat higher than justified. Estimates of space requirements were revised to provide for the more immediate needs of the Organization rather than ultimate requirements,

and the plans were readjusted to bring the estimated cost to about $65,000,000.

The location and size of the East River site dictated the choice of vertical construction. Construction was planned to proceed in three stages: first, the construction of the Secretariat building, Council chambers, conference rooms and committee rooms in place of the facilities provided at Lake Success and Manhattan; secondly, the construction of facilities to take care of all the functions performed at the temporary meeting hall of the General Assembly in Flushing Meadow; and finally, the provision of accommodation to permanent delegations and those specialized agencies that wished to establish their headquarters or liaison offices on the site.

In an additional report submitted in September, the Secretary-General outlined revised plans to reduce the estimated cost to $65,000,000. The plans for the Secretariat building were altered to provide for a 40-story[4] building accommodating about 4,400 employees. Office space for the staff was reduced to minimum acceptable standards. The seating capacity of the General Assembly hall was reduced to 2,300. The estimates of the size of the Council chambers and conference rooms were also lowered. Six large committee rooms and twelve small ones were recommended instead of twelve large and six small rooms. A separate library building was eliminated, and the estimates of the size of lobbies, lounges, access galleries and general circulation areas for the press, public and delegates were reduced.

The General Assembly on November 20, 1947, approved the revised plans for the permanent Headquarters.

Early in 1948 the Headquarters Planning Office began the preparation of detailed construction plans and undertook research studies in the most advanced techniques of construction. Cost estimates were frequently rechecked and several minor readjustments in the plans were made, after discussion with the Headquarters Advisory Committee, to offset the rise in prices since September 1947.

A supplementary request in the amount of $3,000,000 was submitted to the General Assembly at its sixth session, to augment the original authorization of $65,000,000. The General Assembly authorized the additional funds, as follows: (a) $1,000,000 was voted as a budgetary appropriation (resolution 592 (VI) of February 4, 1952), and (b) authorization to draw against the Working Capital Fund in an amount not to exceed $2,000,000 as required to complete the permanent Headquarters (resolution 585 B (VI) of February 4, 1952). In addition $102,566 had been received as donated funds. Of the total authorized, $1,594,527 had been used by July 1955; a total of $66,594,527 was thus spent for the Headquarters construction program by July 1955.

Former residential tenants on the site of the permanent Headquarters were removed to an apartment building which was rehabilitated for this purpose, with the assistance of the City of New York. Industrial and commercial tenants who were on the site arranged for new locations.

Demolition of the existing structures on the site of the permanent Headquarters was begun on July 8, 1947. Excavating work was begun on September 14, 1948, and completed on February 15, 1949. Digging and blasting down to 31 feet below street level, the excavators removed 150,000 cubic yards of earth and 65,000 cubic yards of rock. Concrete piers - carried to rock at an average depth below grade of 13 feet, but some as much as 40 feet - were then cast to receive the steel frame.

Occupancy of the Secretariat building began in August 1950, eighteen months after the construction contract was signed. The first Council meetings were held in the new chambers early in 1952, and that October the General Assembly held its first plenary meeting in its new Hall.

Early in 1950, the Secretary-General decided, after consultation with members of the Headquarters Advisory Committee, that a Board of Art Advisers should be appointed. The Board was appointed in March, and consisted of Wallace K. Harrison (United States) as Chairman, Jacques Carlu (France), Miguel Covarrubias (Mexico), and Howard Robertson (United Kingdom).

The terms of reference of the Board of Art Advisers were to: (1) assist the Secretary-General in establishing an appropriate policy for guidance on the type of decor required for the United Nations permanent Headquarters site and buildings; (2) study and evaluate all offers, proposals and donations of works of art[5] from Governments, organizations and individuals, and to advise the Secretary-General regarding acceptance or rejection of specific offers; and (3) propose artists who might be appointed to execute sculpture, murals and other works of art at appropriate locations incorporated in the architectural plans.

V. EARLY HISTORY OF THE HEADQUARTERS SITE

The first settlers of the Manhattan region in which the United Nations Headquarters is situated were, according to early records, two English tobacco growers, George Holmes and Thomas Hall, who in 1639 established a plantation and residence on the site which became known as Turtle Bay Farm. Maps of the period show a major indentation of the East River shoreline in the vicinity of 46th to 48th Streets, known variously as "Deutel", "Tuttle" or "Turtle" Bay - the latter term still heard in present-day New York. It is recorded that Hall, a restless individual, sold out to his partner less than a year later for "1,600 pounds

[4] For all practical purposes the building has 39 stories, the 40th story containing only a penthouse for equipment.

[5] As Governments are still making gifts to the United Nations, all gifts are not listed in this paper.

of tobacco payable from the crop, which George shall make in 1641".

Several skirmishes of the American War of Independence took place in the area. It was near the corner of 46th Street and First Avenue that the American patriot Nathan Hale, captain in the Continental Army, was hanged in 1776 for his attempt to gain information for General George Washington.

The Turtle Bay Farm region developed into a residential district during the nineteenth century. Gradually, however, it deteriorated into a region of run-down tenements, with abattoirs and breweries. With the erection of the United Nations Headquarters, the area has attracted new office and apartment buildings and is becoming one of the more attractive parts of Manhattan.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF THE HEADQUARTERS

A. Secretariat Building

The Secretariat building, the tallest of the group of Headquarters' units, consists of 39 stories above ground, and three stories underground. This rectangular-shaped structure of steel and blue-green glass is located at the southern end of the site area, oriented north and south. It is 73 feet wide, 287 feet long, and 505 feet above street level.

Steel erection for the Secretariat building was started on April 19 and completed on October 5, 1949. The three derricks employed placed an average of 580 tons of structural steel per week. During that same period 5,400 windows and glass spandrels, and 2,000 tons of marble were set to enclose the building on the four sides.

Vertical transportation in the Secretariat building is provided by eighteen high-speed elevators, two service elevators, two freight elevators and eight glass-enclosed moving stairs. Six of the passenger elevators terminate at the 15th floor, six at the 27th floor and six at the 38th floor. The service elevators serve the basements and all 39 floors, while the freight elevators service the second and third basement floors, where storage facilities are located. Elevators and stairways are centrally located in the building in order to provide the maximum amount of perimeter lighting. The building also has an electric dumb waiter system and a vertical conveyor system extending from the third basement to the 39th floor. In addition, there is a pneumatic tube system with a central station in the third basement and tube connections to stations on the tenth and fifteenth floors, as well as to the Library and the Conference area.

The interior is uncluttered and functional. There is every convenience for efficient work, including an air-conditioning system of 3,000 units, which permits individual control of temperature in each room within a 12-degree variation.

The first offices in the Secretariat building were occupied on August 21, 1950. Between that date and June 1951, the entire staff of some 3,300 members was moved to the new building.

B. Conference Area and Meeting Halls

Adjoining the Secretariat building on the east there is a long, low-lying structure comprising the Conference area and meeting halls. The area is approximately 400 feet long and 180 feet wide. Only 55 feet high, it has three stories underground.

The main part of the building is occupied by the three Council chambers. Passing from north to south the chambers are the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council. Each chamber has roughly the same dimensions - 72 feet wide, 135 feet long with 24-foot ceilings - and is completely equipped with simultaneous interpreters' booths, as well as press, radio, television and film booths. Each chamber accommodates approximately 400 members of the public and 120 of the press. Seats for visitors rise in sloping tiers from the floor of each Council chamber. Office space for Secretariat services flanks each Council chamber. Two delegates' lounges are situated at opposite ends of the building, a large one at the northern and a more restricted, quiet room at the southern side. The main delegates' lounge in the north area is 36 feet wide, 175 feet long and 24 feet high, exclusive of the bay window, which projects ten feet.

On the level directly below the Council chambers are three large conference rooms of about the same size, 135 feet long, 72 feet wide and 18 feet high. These rooms are designed to meet the needs of main committees of the General Assembly. They have facilities for 82 representatives at the table, with two or three advisers for each (this capacity can be expanded if necessary for as many as 85 representatives and 170 advisers); there are 88 seats for members of the press, and 170 seats for the general public. The conference rooms have exits leading onto a riverside terrace which extends the entire length of the site.

There are four medium-sized conference rooms in the area, each of which accommodates about 20 representatives, with seats for advisers or members of the press or the public. There are other smaller rooms suitable for working groups.

In addition to the meeting rooms, the building contains a cafeteria for Secretariat personnel, a delegates' restaurant and private dining rooms, all overlooking the river. Much of the mechanical equipment, including the huge refrigerating plant controlling the air-conditioning throughout the whole group of buildings, is located on the lower levels of the Conference building. Here also, below street level, are the maintenance workshops, a complete fire-fighting unit, a large printing works and document reproduction section, and an underground garage with parking space for more than 1,000 cars.

1. Security Council Chamber

The Security Council Chamber has room for the eleven representatives at the table, together with advisers, observers and members of the Secretariat. Arnstein Arneberg, of Norway, who designed

the interior of the Security Council Chamber, worked around a large mural painted by the Norwegian artist, Per Krohg. This mural symbolizes the promise of future peace and individual freedom. The base of the walls is marble and the doors are set with inlay wood. Most of the furnishings, including the tapestry for the walls and curtains, and the delegates' and Secretariat chairs, were supplied by Norway.

The delegates' entrance to the Security Council is through the Security Council lounge. In this area, as in all the large corridors, the carpeting comes from France and the United Kingdom; the curtains in the lounge come from Czechoslovakia; the furniture from Denmark, the United Kingdom and the United States; and the occasional tables from Canada. Some of the chairs and tables - the glass-top tables, for example - have been designed by United Nations Headquarters Planning personnel. In one section of the lounge is a small bar made of bizilon wood from the Belgian Congo. The area is screened off from the rest of the lounge by ornamental fretwork of Norwegian elm reaching to the ceiling.

The first meeting of the Security Council in its permanent chamber was on April 4, 1952.

2. Economic and Social Council Chamber

The Economic and Social Council Chamber has room for the eighteen representatives, advisers, representatives of specialized agencies, observers, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the Secretariat. The Chamber was designed by Sven Markelius, of Sweden. A most dramatic effect is achieved by the sombre colors and unique ceiling treatment used in the public gallery. Exposed pipes and ducts are boldly decorated with rectangles of black, grey and white, integrating the functional fixtures with the design.

By contrast, the delegates' area, with concealed lighting under a suspended ceiling and a white marble floor, is bright. Sweden furnished the carpet, the pine wood panelling, the railings, the doors, the white marble and the colored curtain.

The first meeting of the Economic and Social Council in its permanent chamber was on May 20, 1952.

3. Trusteeship Council Chamber

The Trusteeship Council Chamber has room for the fourteen representatives, advisers, petitioners, special advisers, observers and members of the Secretariat. The Council Chamber, designed by Finn Juhl of Denmark, combines color and fine woods to achieve a strikingly light, clean, harmonious effect. In the delegates' area, the walls are lined with ash wood, which acts as an acoustic baffle. Clear contrasting colors used on the louvres are repeated in the carpet, which was made in Denmark, as were the curtains, railings, doors, latticed ceilings, delegates' chairs and the clock.

A nine-and-one-half-foot statue, carved from teak wood by Henrik Starcke, a Danish sculptor, is on a pedestal in the north-east corner of the Chamber. The statue, in soft pink, blue and gilt of a child with arms upraised, symbolizes mankind and hope.

The mural painted by the Dominican artist, José Vela Zanetti, in the public corridor outside the Chamber, represents man's striving for peace. Reds, tans and blacks are the main colors used by the artist in the painting.

The first meeting of the Trusteeship Council in its permanent chamber was on February 27, 1952.

C. General Assembly Building

The General Assembly building has a sloping, double concave shape, is topped with a shallow dome and faces a landscaped plaza to the north. It is 380 feet long and 160 feet wide. The north end of the marble and limestone building, which is the principal public entrance, has a facade of 75 1/2 feet in height supporting the roof, which slopes gradually downward to 53 1/2 feet at the southern facade. The tilted dome covers the delegates' area in the Assembly auditorium.

There are five levels in the passageway connecting the General Assembly building to the Conference area. In the two lower levels of the Assembly building are radio studios, committee rooms, maintenance areas, recording rooms and a master control room. The fourth large conference room for Assembly committees (Conference Room 4) is also in these lower levels. The seating capacity in this room provides for 82 representatives at the table and advisers, representatives of specialized agencies, and members of the Secretariat.

The north end of the building is faced with specially translucent (photo sensitive) glass set in marble piers to give the entrance and public lobby a subdued, cathedral-like lighting. Seven nickel-plated doors - gift of Canada to the United Nations - lead into a lobby with cantilevered balconies. On the exterior of each of the seven doors are four panels in bas-relief symbolizing peace, justice, truth and fraternity.

A meditation room for the use of delegates, Secretariat members and the public is located off the main lobby. A statue of Zeus, the king of the gods of Greek mythology - contributed by Greece - stands in the northeast corner of the lobby.

The main lobby, a long hall with windows on the river side and the arc of Conference Room 4, is used for exhibits of United Nations activities. It leads into the first floor of the Conference building. To the right of the main entrance, stairs lead down to a public area in which are situated the United Nations Bookshop, a United Nations Postal Administration Sales Counter, the United Nations Gift Centre and another gift shop. A check room and telephones for use of the public are also located here.

From the main lobby above, a large step-ramp and two banks of elevators lead up to public galleries and the auditorium.

The Foucault Pendulum, presented to the United Nations by the Government of the Netherlands,

swings perpetually in the lobby of the General Assembly building. As artistic as it is scientific, the gold-plated sphere gives visual evidence of the earth's rotation, according to a principle first demonstrated by Bernard Leon Foucault in the Pantheon in Paris in 1851. The pendulum ball, weighing 200 pounds and suspended 75 feet by a stainless steel wire, passes over an electro-magnet which causes it to swing continuously in a plane that gives the illusion of shifting as the earth, in fact, rotates under it.

A specially designed, semi-circular, demountable stage was presented to the United Nations by Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the International Business Machines Corporation. When fully extended on its aluminum scaffolding supports, the stage has an area of 2,500 square feet. The aluminum scaffolding supports a wooden deck which is smooth enough for dancing. When the entire unit is needed, the scaffolding extends completely over the speaker's rostrum and covers the first two rows of chairs usually assigned to delegates. The metal underpinning is equipped to take the weight of a grand piano as well as a full complement of musicians, actors or singers.

The vast scale of the acoustically perfect auditorium, 165 feet long by 115 feet wide with a 75-foot ceiling, creates a dramatic setting for the General Assembly. The delegates' area, set beneath the domed ceiling, contains eleven rows of green leather-covered desks and blue upholstered chairs facing a raised speaker's rostrum and podium. The three chairs on the raised platform behind the speaker's podium are occupied during Assembly sessions by the President of the Assembly and, on his right, the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General's Executive Assistant sits on the President's left.

The delegates' area, which might be compared to the stage of a great theatre, is framed by huge wooden screens, formed by the two side walls of gold-finished fluted wooden strips. Rising to the dome which dominates the ceiling of the hall, the organ-like effect of the vertical wood strips was included by the architects both for beauty and for better acoustics. Their symmetrical design is interrupted in the lower parts by two tiers of glass-enclosed booths for public information media and language interpretation personnel.

Another unusual feature of the hall is the large United Nations emblem on a plain wall back of the podium.

The domed ceiling, visible from the exterior of the structure, is centred over the delegates' area. The upper part of the dome is laid bare, revealing the structural members, while the lower part is covered with acoustical tile. Four rings of flood lights are focused on the delegates with additional lights on the speaker's rostrum and podium. The very centre of the dome consists of a plaster plaque in which there is a small five-foot aperture, the only place where natural light enters the hall.

Seats for observers, guests and for the press rise gradually to the rear of the hall whose side walls are decorated with murals by the French artist, Fernand Léger. Altogether there are 820 seats for delegates, 270 seats for observers, 234 seats for the press and 800 for the public.

A working area is available for members of the press, radio and television services who have their own office space, lounge, dispatch rooms and other essential requirements.

Delegates entering the Assembly building from their First Avenue entrance go up one level, using an escalator, elevators or one of two sets of stairs, to the lounge area overlooking the Secretariat plaza and to the Assembly Hall, or to the Council chambers. They are thus able to avoid the public areas. A specially designed tapestry which represents the Triumph of Peace, the largest ever woven (measuring 43 1/2 by 28 1/2 feet), hangs on the north wall of the delegates' lobby; it is a gift of Belgium.

The inaugural meeting of the General Assembly in the new Assembly Hall was on October 14, 1952.

D. United Nations Library

The United Nations Library is a seven-story building which was purchased from the City of New York at the time of the acquisition of the Headquarters site. It contains complete, precise, current data on political, legal, social, economic and geographical conditions in all nations of the world. Holdings in books, periodicals and government documents now number approximately 160,000 volumes.

The Library, not open to the general public, offers to the serious researcher, to members of the delegations and to the Secretariat, reference, consultation and loan services in the main reference room and in special collections established on separate floors. A selection of about 10,000 volumes constitutes the basic collection in the main reference room where the central card catalogue is located. Current issues of about 1,500 periodicals and back files of some 175 newspapers are available in the periodical room.

An entire floor is devoted to the Library's collection of the documents and publications of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as books, periodicals and pamphlets concerning them. Another floor houses the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, a gift of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. This includes sets of documents of the League of Nations and publications dealing with the League, the peace movements and international relations between the two world wars. A collection of about 40,000 maps and 1,000 geographical reference books (atlases, gazetteers, guides, etc.) is housed in a separate room. Other special collections of interest are those of microfilms, bibliographies, pamphlets, official gazettes and government documents.

The services of the main Library are supplemented in the Secretariat building by four branch collections in substantive departments - Economic

and Social Affairs, Security Council Affairs, Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and Legal.

An underground tunnel connects the Library and Secretariat buildings. A pneumatic tube rapidly delivers library materials to the Secretariat building, where a vertical conveyor transports them to various floors. The services of the Library are available to the specialized agencies, representatives of press, films and radio, affiliated non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and writers.

E. New York City's Part in Establishing United Nations Headquarters

Concurrently with the Rockefeller gift, the City of New York offered certain lands within and adjacent to the site (see above) together with waterfront rights and easements. A tunnel under United Nations Plaza to carry the through traffic of First Avenue was opened on April 20, 1953; 42nd Street and 47th Street have been widened and beautified; similar improvements have been carried out in the two park areas north and south of 42nd Street at the west side of First Avenue.

First Avenue, where it borders the Headquarters, was reconstructed and renamed "United Nations Plaza". An iron grille fence with ornamental gates, for which the City of New York provided about three quarters of the funds, flanks each side of the entrances to the Secretariat and General Assembly buildings.

The total value of the New York City contribution to the United Nations Headquarters was in excess of $30,000,000.

F. Landscaping of United Nations Grounds

Landscaping of the United Nations grounds was begun in May 1951 when trees and ground cover were planted west of the Secretariat building and east of the Library. In 1952, when the General Assembly and the Conference buildings were finished, the landscape work south of the General Assembly building was consolidated with that previously completed in the Secretariat building area.

The north area, which had been used by the United Nations and City contractors for storage and contractors' offices, became available for landscaping in the spring of 1953. A contract was immediately let for the entire landscaping of the north gardens. The landscaped area includes the rose gardens, containing some 1,500 roses, 178 flowering cherry trees, as well as a fine group of hawthorns, pin oak, sweet gum and honey locust trees, together with ground cover.

A playground, with swings and seesaws for the children of the neighborhood, occupies the northeast corner of the plot.

The circular fountain in front of the Secretariat building is a gift from the children of the United States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A unique feature of the fountain is the pattern formed on the floor of the pool by bands of crushed white marble and black stones. The black pebbles were given by Greece and were gathered by the women and children of Rhodes from the island beaches.

North of the pool, a grassy plot fronts a huge three-story window in the General Assembly building. Near the delegates' entrance to that building - on the west side of the building off United Nations Plaza - is "The Delegates' Garden". London planes, a form of sycamore found to be hardy in the smoke-laden air of New York City, decorate the southeast corner of the plot. A border of English ivy ground cover and more sycamores lead around the circle before the Secretariat building.

A Japanese pagoda and bell stand in the patio-like space between the Secretariat building and the Conference building, on the west side of the plot. The base is faced with marble from Israel, which also forms the floor. Three planting beds decorate the area.

South of this building and down one level is a formal garden of gravel walks, squares of ilex and hawthorns, wistaria and max graf roses, with ground cover of ivy and myrtle. Hawthorns hedge the southern ramp at 42nd Street.

At the north end of Headquarters is a four-acre plot of grass running from United Nations Plaza east to the river and between the children's playground on the north and the Conference building. Nearest the Conference is a colorful garden whose highlights are Japanese cherry trees, 20 varieties of hybrid tea roses selected from show winners of the last twenty years and five varieties of floribunda. Other trees lining the gravel and macadam walks and spread throughout the grounds are honey locusts, sweet gums, pin oaks and hawthorns. In the stretch of lawn stands a statue in bronze of a woman rider on a horse, symbolic of peace. It was presented by the Government of Yugoslavia. The rider, a sixteen-foot-tall figure, carries an olive branch in her outstretched left hand, and a globe in her right.

Facing United Nations Plaza in the arc formed by the rim of flags of the United Nations Members is a stretch 400 feet long by 60 feet wide at its greatest depth with ivy ground cover edged at each end by clusters of crab apple trees. A curved hedge of hawthorn lines the limestone wall at the back of the plot.

South of the Secretariat building on the United Nations Plaza side of the Library is a group of ten sycamores edging a grass lawn.

VII. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly in its resolution 22 (I) of February 13, 1946, entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of negotiating with the competent authorities of the United States the arrangements required as a result of the establishment of the permanent Headquarters of the United Nations in

the United States. The resolution also provided that in these negotiations the Secretary-General was to be assisted by a Negotiating Committee consisting of the following ten Members: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Poland, the United Kingdom and the USSR.

The negotiations resulted in a draft agreement which was concluded with the competent United States authorities in June 1946. The draft agreement related to a Headquarters site in a comparatively wide area within which the United Nations might acquire further parcels of land for the extension of the Headquarters district or for other purposes. When the General Assembly decided on December 14, 1946, to establish the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York City, it became necessary to revise the draft headquarters agreement so as to adapt it to the circumstances of the urban site chosen by the Assembly.

The Secretary-General accordingly resumed his negotiations with the United States authorities and on June 26, 1947, signed, with the Secretary of State of the United States, an agreement between the United Nations and the United States. The Congress of the United States on July 26 approved a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to bring the agreement into effect and granting him the necessary powers for that purpose. The President approved the joint resolution on August 4. The General Assembly of the United Nations approved the agreement on October 31, 1947. At the same time, it authorized the Secretary-General to bring it into force, and to perform such acts or functions as might be required by the agreement. The agreement came into force on November 21, 1947.[6]

According to this Agreement, the United Nations has the power to make necessary regulations for the Headquarters district (article III, section 8). When United States federal, state or local laws are inconsistent with such regulations, the latter will prevail. By Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General was empowered to formulate the regulations. He asked, however, that he be given more specific instructions.

By unanimous vote, therefore, the General Assembly, in December 1950, requested the Secretary-General to present to it any draft regulation within the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement which might in his opinion be necessary for the full execution of the functions of the United Nations. The Assembly at the same time decided that, if in the opinion of the Secretary-General it was necessary to give immediate effect to any regulation within the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement, he should have authority to make such regulation, and was to report any such action so taken to the Assembly as soon as possible.

[6]For text of agreement, see Annex IV.

ANNEX I

INVITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED BY THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE SEAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Atlantic City, New Jersey
2. Baltimore, Maryland
3. Beloit, Wisconsin
4. Berkeley, California
5. Black Hills Country, South Dakota
6. Boston, Massachusetts
7. Champaign County, Illinois
8. Claremore, Oklahoma
9. Concord, Lexington District, Massachusetts
10. Chicago, Illinois
11. Cincinnati, Ohio
12. Denver, Colorado
13. Delaware County, Pennsylvania
14. Detroit, Michigan
15. Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York (home of President Roosevelt)
16. Indiana, State of
17. Island in the State of Rhode Island
18. Miami, Florida
19. Wisconsin, Milwaukee Area
20. Monterey Peninsula, Del Monte, California
21. Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia
22. Moraga Valley, near San Francisco, California
23. New Orleans, Louisiana
24. Newport, Rhode Island
25. New York City
26. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27. Portsmouth, Virginia
28. Princeton, New Jersey
29. Richmond, Virginia
30. Ridgefield, Connecticut
31. St. Louis, Missouri
32. Salt Lake City, Utah
33. San Antonio, Texas
34. San Francisco, California
35. Saratoga Springs, New York
36. Tuskahoma, Oklahoma
37. Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
38. Virginia Beach, Virginia
39. Williamsburg, Virginia
40. Waimanalao, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii

CANADA

1. City of Quebec, Quebec
2. Vancouver Island, British Columbia

United States - Canadian Boundary

1. International Territory
2. Navy Island, Niagara River
3. Sault Ste. Marie, International or Sugar Island

British Colonial Empire

Bermuda

EUROPE

Cité Mondiale, Antwerp, Belgium
City of Nations, International Swiss-French area (including the seat of the League of Nations at Geneva)
Danzig
Vienna, Austria

United Kingdom

1. Bournemouth and adjoining region, Dorset
2. Isle-of-Wight
3. Scotland

NORTH AFRICA

Cairo, Egypt
Tangier, Morocco

NEAR EAST

Jerusalem, Palestine

FAR EAST

Baguio, Philippine Commonwealth

ANYWHERE ON THE HIGH SEAS

A ship

ANNEX II

MEMBERS OF THE HEADQUARTERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Australia	India
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Syria
China	USSR
Colombia	United Kingdom
France	United States
Greece	Yugoslavia

ANNEX III

LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

It is hereby agreed by the Government of the United States of America and the United Nations as follows:

1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Government of the United States will lend to the United Nations a sum not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000. Such sum shall be expended only as authorized by the United Nations for the construction and furnishing of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in its headquarters district in the City of New York, as defined in the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Nations regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success, New York on 26 June 1947, including the necessary architectural and engineering work, landscaping, underground construction and other appropriate improvements to the land and approaches, and for other related purposes and expenses incident thereto.

2. Such sum, or parts thereof, will be advanced by the United States, through the Secretary of State, to the United Nations upon request of the Secretary-General or other duly authorized officer of the United Nations and upon certification of the architect or engineer in charge of construction, countersigned by the Secretary-General or other duly authorized officer, that the amount requested is required to cover payments for the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 above which either

(a) Have been at any time made by the United Nations, or

(b) Are due and payable, or

(c) It is estimated will become due and payable within sixty days from the date of such request.

All sums not used by the United Nations for the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 will be returned to the Secretary of State of the United States when no longer required for said purposes. No amounts will be advanced hereunder after 1 July 1951, or such later date, not after 1 July 1955, as may be agreed to by the Secretary of State.

3. All sums advanced hereunder will be receipted for on behalf of the United Nations by the Secretary-General or other duly authorized officer of the United Nations.

4. The United Nations will repay, without interest, to the United States the principal amount of all sums advanced hereunder, in annual payments beginning on 1 July 1951, and on the dates and in the amounts indicated, until the entire amount advanced under this Agreement has been repaid as follows:

Date	Amount
1 July 1951	$1,000,000
1 July 1952	1,000,000
1 July 1953	1,500,000
1 July 1954	1,500,000
1 July 1955	2,000,000
1 July 1956	2,000,000
1 July 1957	2,000,000
1 July 1958	2,000,000
1 July 1959	2,000,000
1 July 1960	2,500,000
1 July 1961	2,500,000
1 July 1962	2,500,000
1 July 1963	2,500,000
1 July 1964	2,500,000
1 July 1965	2,500,000
1 July 1966	2,500,000
1 July 1967	2,500,000
1 July 1968	2,500,000
1 July 1969	2,500,000

Date	Amount
1 July 1970	2,500,000
1 July 1971	2,500,000
1 July 1972	2,500,000
1 July 1973	2,500,000
1 July 1974	2,500,000
1 July 1975	2,500,000
1 July 1976	1,500,000
1 July 1977	1,500,000
1 July 1978	1,500,000
1 July 1979	1,500,000
1 July 1980	1,500,000
1 July 1981	1,500,000
1 July 1982	1,000,000

However, in the event the United Nations does not request the entire sum of $65,000,000 available to it under this Agreement, the amount to be repaid under this paragraph will not exceed the aggregate amount advanced by the United States. All amounts payable to the United States under this paragraph will be paid out of the ordinary budget of the United Nations, to the Secretary of State of the United States in currency of the United States which is legal tender for public debts on the date such payments are made. All sums repaid to the United States will be receipted for on behalf of the United States by the Secretary of State.

5. The United Nations may at any time make repayments to the United States of funds advanced hereunder in excess of the annual instalments as provided in paragraph 4 hereof.

6. The United Nations agrees that, in order to give full effect to section 22 (a) of the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations referred to in paragraph 1 above (under which the United Nations shall not dispose of all or any part of the land owned by it in the headquarters district without the consent of the United States), it will not, without the consent of the United States, while any of the indebtedness incurred hereunder is outstanding and unpaid, create any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance on or against any of its real property in the headquarters district as defined in said Agreement. The United Nations also agrees that the United States, as a condition to giving its consent to any such disposition or encumbrance, may require the simultaneous repayment of the balance of all instalments remaining unpaid hereunder.

7. The effective data of this Agreement shall be the date on which the Government of the United States notifies the United Nations that the Congress of the United States, with the approval of the President, has made available the funds necessary to be advanced in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Government of the United States of America, acting by and through the Secretary of State, and the United Nations, acting by and through the Secretary-General, have respectively caused this Agreement to be duly signed in duplicate at Lake Success, New York, on this twenty-third day of March 1948.

For the Government of the United States of America

(Signed) Warren R. AUSTIN
United States Representative
to the United Nations

For the United Nations

(Signed) Trygve LIE
Secretary-General

ANNEX IV

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations and the United States of America

Desiring to conclude an agreement for the purpose of carrying out the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946 to establish the seat of the United Nations in the City of New York and to regulate questions arising as a result thereof;

Have appointed as their representatives for this purpose:

The United Nations: Trygve LIE, Secretary-General, and

The United States of America: George C. MARSHALL, Secretary of State,

Who have agreed as follows:

Article I

Definitions

Section 1

In this agreement:

(a) The expression "headquarters district" means:

1. The area defined as such in Annex 1;
2. Any other lands or buildings which may from time to time be included therein by supplemental agreement with the appropriate American authorities;

(b) The expression "appropriate American authorities" means such federal, state, or local authorities in the United States as may be appropriate in the context and in accordance with the laws and customs of the United States, including the laws and customs of the state and local government involved;

(c) The expression "General Convention" means the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, as acceded to by the United States;

(d) The expression "United Nations" means the international organization established by the Charter of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as the "Charter";

(e) The expression "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article II

The Headquarters District

Section 2

The seat of the United Nations shall be the headquarters district.

Section 3

The appropriate American authorities shall take whatever action may be necessary to assure that the United Nations shall not be dispossessed of its property in the headquarters district, except as provided in section 22 in the event that the United Nations ceases to use the same, provided that the United Nations shall reimburse the appropriate American authorities for any costs incurred, after consultation with the United Nations, in liquidating by eminent domain proceedings or otherwise any adverse claims.

Section 4

(a) The United Nations may establish and operate in the headquarters district:

1. Its own short-wave sending and receiving radio broadcasting facilities, including emergency link equipment, which may be used on the same frequencies (within the tolerances prescribed for the broadcasting service by applicable United States regulations) for radio-telegraph, radio-teletype, radio-telephone, radio-telephoto, and similar services;
2. One point-to-point circuit between the headquarters district and the office of the United Nations in Geneva (using single sideband equipment) to be used exclusively for the exchange of broadcasting programmes and inter-office communications;
3. Low power, micro-wave, low or medium frequencies, facilities for communication within headquarters buildings only, or within such other buildings as may temporarily be used by the United Nations;
4. Facilities for point-to-point communications to the same extent and subject to the same conditions as permitted under applicable rules and regulations for amateur operators in the United States, except that such rules and regulations shall not be applied in a manner inconsistent with the inviolability of the headquarters district provided by section 9 (a);
5. Such other radio facilities as may be specified by supplemental agreement between the United Nations and the appropriate American authorities.

(b) The United Nations shall make arrangements for the operation of the services referred to in this section with the International Telecommunication Union, the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States and the appropriate agencies of other affected Governments with regard to all frequencies and similar matters.

(c) The facilities provided for in this section may, to the extent necessary for efficient operation, be established and operated outside the headquarters district.

The appropriate American authorities will, on request of the United Nations, make arrangements, on such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by supplemental agreement, for the acquisition or use by the United Nations of appropriate premises for such purposes and the inclusion of such premises in the headquarters district.

Section 5

In the event that the United Nations should find it necessary and desirable to establish and operate an aerodrome, the conditions for the location, use and operation of such an aerodrome and the conditions under which there shall be entry into and exit therefrom shall be the subject of a supplemental agreement.

Section 6

In the event that the United Nations should propose to organize its own postal service, the conditions under which such service shall be set up shall be the subject of a supplemental agreement.

Article III

Laws applicable and competent authority in the Headquarters District

Section 7

(a) The headquarters district shall be under the control and the authority of the United Nations as provided in this agreement.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this agreement or in the General Convention, the federal, state and local law of the United States shall apply within the headquarters district.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this agreement or in the General Convention, the federal, state and local courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over acts done and transactions taking place in the headquarters district as provided in applicable federal, state and local laws.

(d) The federal, state and local courts of the United States, when dealing with cases arising out of or relating to acts done or transactions taking place in the headquarters district, shall take into account the regulations enacted by the United Nations under section 8.

Section 8

The United Nations shall have the power to make regulations, operative within the headquarters district, for the purpose of establishing therein conditions in all respects necessary for the full execution of its functions. No federal, state or local law or regulation of the United States which is inconsistent with a regulation of the United Nations

authorized by this section shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be applicable within the headquarters district. Any dispute, between the United Nations and the United States, as to whether a regulation of the United Nations is authorized by this section or as to whether a federal, state or local law or regulation is inconsistent with any regulation of the United Nations authorized by this section, shall be promptly settled as provided in section 21. Pending such settlement, the regulation of the United Nations shall apply, and the federal, state or local law or regulation shall be inapplicable in the headquarters district to the extent that the United Nations claims it to be inconsistent with the regulation of the United Nations. This section shall not prevent the reasonable application of fire protection regulations of the appropriate American authorities.

Section 9

(a) The headquarters district shall be inviolable. Federal, state or local officers or officials of the United States, whether administrative, judicial, military or police, shall not enter the headquarters district to perform any official duties therein except with the consent of and under conditions agreed to by the Secretary-General. The service of legal process, including the seizure of private property, may take place within the headquarters district only with the consent of and under conditions approved by the Secretary-General.

(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of the General Convention or article IV of this agreement, the United Nations shall prevent the headquarters district from becoming a refuge either for persons who are avoiding arrest under the federal, state, or local law of the United States or are required by the Government of the United States for extradition to another country, or for persons who are endeavouring to avoid service of legal processes.

Section 10

The United Nations may expel or exclude persons from the headquarters district for violation of its regulations adopted under section 8 or for other cause. Persons who violate such regulations shall be subject to other penalties or to detention under arrest only in accordance with the provisions of such laws or regulations as may be adopted by the appropriate American authorities.

Article IV

Communications and Transit

Section 11

The federal, state or local authorities of the United States shall not impose any impediments to transit to or from the headquarters district of:

1. Representatives of Members or officials of the United Nations, or of specialized agencies as defined in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter, or the families of such representatives or officials;
2. Experts performing missions for the United Nations or for such specialized agencies;
3. Representatives of the Press, or of radio, film or other information agencies, who have been accredited by the United Nations (or by such a specialized agency) after consultation with the United States;
4. Representatives of non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations for the purpose of consultation under Article 71 of the Charter; or
5. Other persons invited to the headquarters district by the United Nations or by such specialized agency on official business.

The appropriate American authorities shall afford any necessary protection to such persons while in transit to or from the headquarters district. This section does not apply to general interruptions of transportation which are to be dealt with as provided in section 17, and does not impair the effectiveness of generally applicable laws and regulations as to the operation of means of transportation.

Section 12

The provisions of section 11 shall be applicable irrespective of the relations existing between the Governments of the persons referred to in that section and the Government of the United States.

Section 13

(a) Laws and regulations in force in the United States regarding the entry of aliens shall not be applied in such manner as to interfere with the privileges referred to in section 11. When visas are required for persons referred to in that section, they shall be granted without charge and as promptly as possible.

(b) Laws and regulations in force in the United States regarding the residence of aliens shall not be applied in such manner as to interfere with the privileges referred to in section 11 and, specifically, shall not be applied in such manner as to require any person to leave the United States on account of any activities performed by him in his official capacity. In case of abuse of such privileges of residence by any such person in activities in the United States outside his official capacity, it is understood that the privileges referred to in section 11 shall not be construed to grant him exemption from the laws and regulations of the United States regarding the continued residence of aliens, provided that:

1. No proceedings shall be instituted under such laws or regulations to require any such person to leave the United States except with the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States. Such approval shall be given only after consultation with the appropriate Member in the case of a representative of a Member (or a member of his family) or with the Secretary-General or the principal executive officer of the

appropriate specialized agency in the case of any other person referred to in section 11;

2. A representative of the Member concerned, the Secretary-General or the principal executive officer of the appropriate specialized agency, as the case may be, shall have the right to appear in any such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted;

3. Persons who are entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities under section 15 or under the General Convention shall not be required to leave the United States otherwise than in accordance with the customary procedure applicable to diplomatic envoys accredited to the United States.

(c) This section does not prevent the requirement of reasonable evidence to establish that persons claiming the rights granted by section 11 come within the classes described in that section, or the reasonable application of quarantine and public health regulations.

(d) Except as provided above in this section and in the General Convention, the United States retains full control and authority over the entry of persons or property into the territory of the United States and the conditions under which persons may remain or reside there.

(e) The Secretary-General shall, at the request of the appropriate American authorities, enter into discussions with such authorities, with a view to making arrangements for registering the arrival and departure of persons who have been granted visas valid only for transit to and from the headquarters district and sojourn therein and in its immediate vicinity.

(f) The United Nations shall, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, have the exclusive right to authorize or prohibit entry of persons and property into the headquarters district and to prescribe the conditions under which persons may remain or reside there.

Section 14

The Secretary-General and the appropriate American authorities shall, at the request of either of them, consult as to methods of facilitating entrance into the United States, and the use of available means of transportation, by persons coming from abroad who wish to visit the headquarters district and do not enjoy the rights referred to in this article.

Article V

Permanent Representatives to the United Nations

Section 15

1. Every person designated by a Member as the principal permanent representative to the United Nations of such Member or as a permanent representative with the rank of ambassador or minister plenipotentiary;

2. Such resident members of their staffs as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Member concerned;

3. Every person designated by a member of a specialized agency - as defined in Article 57, paragraph 2 of the Charter - as its principal permanent representative, with the rank of ambassador or minister plenipotentiary at the headquarters of such agency in the United States; and

4. Such other principal permanent representatives of members of a specialized agency and such resident members of the staffs of representatives of a specialized agency as may be agreed upon between the principal executive officer of the specialized agency, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Member concerned,

Shall, whether residing inside or outside the headquarters district, be entitled in the territory of the United States to the same privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, as it accords to diplomatic envoys accredited to it. In the case of Members whose Governments are not recognized by the United States, such privileges and immunities need be extended to such representatives, or persons on the staffs of such representatives, only within the headquarters district, at their residence and offices if outside the district, in transit between the district and such residences and offices, and in transit on official business to or from foreign countries.

Article VI

Police Protection of the Headquarters District

Section 16

(a) The appropriate American authorities shall exercise due diligence to ensure that the tranquillity of the headquarters district is not disturbed by the unauthorized entry of groups of persons from outside or by disturbances in its immediate vicinity and shall cause to be provided on the boundaries of the headquarters district such police protection as is required for these purposes.

(b) If so requested by the Secretary-General, the appropriate American authorities shall provide a sufficient number of police for the preservation of law and order in the headquarters district, and for the removal therefrom of persons as requested under the authority of the United Nations. The United Nations shall, if requested, enter into arrangements with the appropriate American authorities to reimburse them for the reasonable cost of such services.

Article VII

Public Services and Protection of the Headquarters District

Section 17

(a) The appropriate American authorities will exercise, to the extent requested by the Secretary-General, the powers which they possess to ensure

that the headquarters district shall be supplied on equitable terms with the necessary public services, including electricity, water, gas, post, telephone, telegraph, transportation, drainage, collection of refuse, fire protection, snow removal, et cetera. In case of any interruption or threatened interruption of any such services, the appropriate American authorities will consider the needs of the United Nations as being of equal importance with the similar needs of essential agencies of the Government of the United States, and will take steps accordingly to ensure that the work of the United Nations is not prejudiced.

(b) Special provisions with reference to maintenance of utilities and underground construction are contained in annex 2.

Section 18

The appropriate American authorities shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the amenities of the headquarters district are not prejudiced and the purposes for which the district is required are not obstructed by any use made of the land in the vicinity of the district. The United Nations shall on its part take all reasonable steps to ensure that the amenities of the land in the vicinity of the headquarters district are not prejudiced by any use made of the land in the headquarters district by the United Nations.

Section 19

It is agreed that no form of racial or religious discrimination shall be permitted within the headquarters district.

Article VIII

Matters Relating to the Operation of This Agreement

Section 20

The Secretary-General and the appropriate American authorities shall settle by agreement the channels through which they will communicate regarding the application of the provisions of this agreement and other questions affecting the headquarters district, and may enter into such supplemental agreements as may be necessary to fulfil the purposes of this agreement. In making supplemental agreements with the Secretary-General, the United States shall consult with the appropriate state and local authorities. If the Secretary-General so requests, the Secretary of State of the United States shall appoint a special representative for the purpose of liaison with the Secretary-General.

Section 21

(a) Any dispute between the United Nations and the United States concerning the interpretation or application of this agreement or of any supplemental agreement, which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred for final decision to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General, one to be named by the Secretary of State of the United States, and the third to be chosen by the two, or, if they should fail to agree upon a third, then by the President of the International Court of Justice.

(b) The Secretary-General or the United States may ask the General Assembly to request of the International Court of Justice an advisory opinion on any legal question arising in the course of such proceedings. Pending the receipt of the opinion of the Court, an interim decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be observed by both parties. Thereafter, the arbitral tribunal shall render a final decision, having regard to the opinion of the Court.

Article IX

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 22

(a) The United Nations shall not dispose of all or any part of the land owned by it in the headquarters district without the consent of the United States. If the United States is unwilling to consent it shall buy the land in question from the United Nations at a price to be determined as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) If the seat of the United Nations is removed from the headquarters district, all right, title and interest of the United Nations in and to real property in the headquarters district or any part of it shall, on request of either the United Nations or the United States, be assigned and conveyed to the United States. In the absence of such a request, the same shall be assigned and conveyed to the subdivision of a state in which it is located or, if such sub-division shall not desire it, then to the state in which it is located. If none of the foregoing desire the same, it may be disposed of as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the United Nations disposes of all or any part of the headquarters district, the provisions of other sections of this agreement which apply to the headquarters district shall immediately cease to apply to the land and buildings so disposed of.

(d) The price to be paid for any conveyance under this section shall in default of agreement, be the then fair value of the land, buildings and installations, to be determined under the procedure provided in section 21.

Section 23

The seat of the United Nations shall not be removed from the headquarters district unless the United Nations should so decide.

Section 24

This agreement shall cease to be in force if the seat of the United Nations is removed from the territory of the United States, except for such provisions as may be applicable in connexion with the orderly termination of the operations of the United Nations at its seat in the United States and the disposition of its property therein.

Section 25

Wherever this agreement imposes obligations on the appropriate American authorities, the Government of the United States shall have the ultimate responsibility for the fulfilment of such obligations by the appropriate American authorities.

Section 26

The provisions of this agreement shall be complementary to the provisions of the General Convention. In so far as any provision of this agreement and any provisions of the General Convention relate to the same subject matter, the two provisions shall, wherever possible, be treated as complementary so that both provisions shall be applicable and neither shall narrow the effect of the other; but in any case of absolute conflict, the provisions of this agreement shall prevail.

Section 27

This agreement shall be construed in the light of its primary purpose to enable the United Nations at its headquarters in the United States, fully and efficiently, to discharge its responsibilities and fulfil its purposes.

Section 28

This agreement shall be brought into effect by an exchange of notes between the Secretary-General, duly authorized pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the appropriate executive officer of the United States, duly authorized pursuant to appropriate action of the Congress.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective representatives have signed this agreement and have affixed their seals hereto.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and French languages, both authentic, at Lake Success, this twenty-sixth day of June 1947.

Annex 1

The area referred to in section 1, paragraph (a) 1, consists of:

(a) The premises bounded on the east by the westerly side of Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, on the west by the easterly side of First Avenue, on the north by the southerly side of East Forty-Eighth Street, and on the south by the northerly side of East Forty-Second Street, all as proposed to be widened, in the borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and

(b) An easement over Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, above a lower limiting plane to be fixed for the construction and maintenance of an esplanade together with the structures thereon and foundations and columns to support the same in locations below such limiting plane, the entire area to be more definitely defined by supplemental agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America.

Annex 2

MAINTENANCE OF UTILITIES AND UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION

Section 1

The Secretary-General agrees to provide passes to duly authorized employees of the City of New York, the State of New York, or any of their agencies or sub-division, for the purpose of enabling them to inspect, repair, maintain, reconstruct and relocate utilities, conduits, mains and sewers within the headquarters district.

Section 2

Underground constructions may be undertaken by the City of New York, or the State of New York, or any of their agencies or sub-divisions, within the headquarters district only after consultation with the Secretary-General, and under conditions which shall not disturb the carrying out of the functions of the United Nations.

ANNEX V

SELECTED DOCUMENTS

Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, 1945:

Report of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations (Doc. PC/EX/113/Rev.1). (Contains text of Interim Arrangements and extract from verbatim record of 21st meeting of Executive Committee dealing with headquarters.)

Report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations (Doc. PC/20).

Official Records of the First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly, 1946:

Permanent Headquarters Committee, summary records of meetings 1-13, including annexes (2-14 February 1946).

Interim Committee for the Selection of a Site for the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations, summary records (22 December 1945 - 5 February 1946).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, pp.535-537.

Resolutions (A/64), p. 37: Resolution 25 (I), adopted 14 February 1946.

Report of the Headquarters Commission to the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (A/69).

Official Records of the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly, 1946:

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, pp. 1370-1375.

Ibid., pp. 1564-1565, annex 79: Report of the Permanent Headquarters Committee (A/277).

Ibid., p. 1566, annex 80: Report of the Sixth Committee (A/271).

General Committee, summary record, pp. 84-86.

Sixth Committee, summary record, pp. 182-184.
Ibid., pp. 408-429, annex 25: Joint report by the Secretary-General and the Negotiating Committee on the negotiations with the United States of America concerning the arrangements required as a result of the establishment of the seat of the United Nations in the United States of America (A/67 and A/67/Add.1).

Permanent Headquarters Committee, summary record.

Resolutions (A/64/Add.1), pp. 195-196: Resolutions 99 (I) and 101 (I), adopted 14 December 1946.

Official Records of the Second Session of the General Assembly, 1947:

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, Vol. I, pp. 467-469.
Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 1187-1194.
Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 1515-1518, annex 9: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Headquarters (A/485).
Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 1518-1519, annex 9a: Report of the Fifth Committee (A/486).
Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 1519-1524, annex 9b: Report of the Sixth Committee (A/427).

Fifth Committee, summary record, pp. 458-468.

Sixth Committee, summary record, pp. 83-84, 105-108.
Ibid., pp. 326-339, annex II: Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success on 26 June 1947. Report of the Secretary-General (A/371).

Resolutions (A/519), pp. 91-102: Resolutions 169 A (II) and 169 B (II), adopted 31 October 1947.

Supplement No. 8 (A/311): Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations.

Not included in the official Records are three addenda to this report:

Comparative cost estimates of revised plans (A/311/Add.1/Rev.1).
Perspective design studies (A/311/Add.2).
Plans of revised scheme (A/311/Add.3).

Official Records of the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly, 1948:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/627).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, p. 474.

Fifth Committee, summary record, pp. 558-566, 572.

Ibid., pp. 321-322, annexes to the summary record of meetings: Report of the Fifth Committee (A/707).

Resolutions (A/810), pp. 125, 173: Resolutions 242 (III) adopted 18 November and 259 (III) adopted 8 December 1948.

Official Records of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, 1949:

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, pp. 167-172, 360.

Fifth Committee, summary record, pp. 130-133.
Ibid., pp. 122-123, annexes to the summary record of meetings: Report of the Fifth Committee (A/1115).
Ibid., Vol. I, p. 26, annexes to the summary record of meetings: Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations.

Resolutions (A/1251), p. 49: Resolution 350 (IV) adopted 24 November 1949.

Official Records of the Fifth Session of the General Assembly, 1950-1951:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/1392/Rev.1).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, 320th plenary meeting.

Fifth Committee, summary record, summary records of 252nd, 264th, 276th and 281st meetings.
Ibid., Report of the Fifth Committee (A/1634).

Sixth Committee, summary record, summary records of 248th and 249th meetings.
Ibid., Report of the Sixth Committee (A/1641).

Resolutions (A/1713), pp. 64 and 74: Resolutions 461 (V) and 481 (V) adopted 12 December 1950.

Official Records of the Sixth Session of the General Assembly, 1951-1952:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/1895, A/1895/Corr.1 and A/1895/Add.1).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, 369th and 372nd plenary meetings.

Fifth Committee, summary record, summary record of 329th meeting.
Ibid., Report of the Fifth Committee (A/2106).

Report ... by the Secretary-General on regulations to give effect to Article III, Section 8, of the Headquarters Agreement (A/1914).

Sixth Committee, summary record, summary record of 301st meeting.
Ibid., Report of the Sixth Committee (A/2091).

Resolutions (A/2119), pp. 76 and 86: Resolutions 589 (VI) adopted 2 February and 604 (VI)

adopted 1 February 1952 (See also resolution 606 (VI) adopted 1 February 1952).

Official Records of the Seventh Session of the General Assembly, 1952-1953:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/2209).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, 398th plenary meeting.

Fifth Committee, summary record, summary record of 365th meeting.

Ibid., Report of the Fifth Committee (A/2267).

Resolutions (A/2361), p. 45: Resolution 663 (VII) adopted 25 November 1952.

Official Records of the Eighth Session of the General Assembly, 1953:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/2544).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, 471st plenary meeting.

Fifth Committee, summary record, summary record of 405th meeting.

Ibid., Report of the Fifth Committee (A/2614).

Resolutions (A/2630), p. 39: Resolution 780 (VIII) adopted 9 December 1953.

Official Records of the Ninth Session of the General Assembly, 1954:

Report ... by the Secretary-General on the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations (A/2778).

Plenary meetings, verbatim record, 504th plenary meeting.

Fifth Committee, summary record, summary record of 467th meeting.

Ibid., Report of the Fifth Committee (A/2825).

Resolutions (A/2890), p. 38: Resolution 877 (IX) adopted 4 December 1954.

See also Annual Reports of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization: A/65, A/315, A/565, A/930, A/1287, A/1844 and Add.1, A/2141 and Add.1, A/2404 and A/2663.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
(NINTH REVISION)
April 1956

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MEMBERSHIP

The original Members of the United Nations are those which participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco or had previously signed the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Original Members

Argentina	Costa Rica	Guatemala
Australia	Cuba	Haiti
Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Honduras
Bolivia	Denmark	India
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Iran
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ecuador	Iraq
Canada	Egypt	Lebanon
Chile	El Salvador	Liberia
China	Ethiopia	Luxembourg
Colombia	France	Mexico
	Greece	Netherlands
		New Zealand
Nicaragua	Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Norway	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	United States of America
Panama	Union of South Africa	Uruguay
Paraguay	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Venezuela
Peru		Yugoslavia
Philippines		
Poland[1]		
Saudi Arabia		
Syria		

Members subsequently admitted by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council

	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Iceland	"
Sweden	"
Thailand (formerly Siam)	16 December 1946

[1] Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original Member.

	Date of Admission
Pakistan	30 September 1947
Yemen	"
Burma	19 April 1948
Israel	11 May 1949
Indonesia	28 September 1950
Albania	14 December 1955
Jordan	"
Ireland	"
Portugal	"
Hungary	"
Italy	"
Austria	"
Romania	"
Bulgaria	"
Finland	"
Ceylon	"
Nepal	"
Libya	"
Cambodia	"
Laos	"
Spain	"

ORGANIZATION

The United Nations has six principal organs. They are:

I. The General Assembly
II. The Security Council
III. The Economic and Social Council
IV. The Trusteeship Council
V. The International Court of Justice
VI. The Secretariat

I. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the United Nations Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organ provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations on any such questions or matters, except on disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is exercising the functions assigned to it in the Charter.

STRUCTURE

Most of the work of the General Assembly is done in committees, of which there are four types:

A. Main Committees
B. Procedural Committees
C. Standing Committees
D. Subsidiary and ad hoc organs

A. MAIN COMMITTEES

The Main Committees consider the agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly during each session and report on those items to the plenary meeting of the Assembly.

Each Member may be represented by one person on each Main Committee.

Six Main Committees are established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. They are as follows:

1. First Committee - Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments)
2. Second Committee - Economic and Financial
3. Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
4. Fourth Committee - Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories)
5. Fifth Committee - Administrative and Budgetary
6. Sixth Committee - Legal

In addition to the above six Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees on which all Members have the right to be represented. The Assembly has at past sessions established an ad hoc Committee of full membership to assist in the consideration of political items (Ad Hoc Political Committee).

1. First Committee - Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments)

The First Committee considers political and security matters within the scope of the Charter; the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; the promotion of international co-operation in the political field; the peaceful adjustment of situations likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations; and membership questions.

2. Second Committee - Economic and Financial

The Second Committee considers the economic and financial aspects of the programmes of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies, and other economic and financial matters, including technical assistance. It concerns itself with the promotion of international co-operation in the economic field, including questions of higher standards of living, international and national measures to achieve full employment and economic stability, and problems relating to the economic development of under-developed countries.

3. Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

The Third Committee considers the social, humanitarian and cultural aspects of the programmes of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies (including technical assistance) and any social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, health and related matters, as well as matters concerning human rights.

4. Fourth Committee - Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories)

The Fourth Committee considers matters relating to the International Trusteeship System and questions arising under Chapter XI of the Charter relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

5. Fifth Committee - Administrative and Budgetary

The Fifth Committee considers matters pertaining to the budget of the Organization and the contributions of Members. It also considers questions relating to the administration of the Secretariat.

6. Sixth Committee - Legal

The Sixth Committee considers legal and constitutional questions. It also concerns itself with the progressive development of international law and its codification.

B. PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

The Procedural Committees deal with the organization and conduct of business of the General Assembly.

There are two Procedural Committees:

1. General Committee
2. Credentials Committee

1. General Committee

Composition

The General Committee is composed as follows:

The President of the General Assembly

The seven Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The Chairmen of the six Main Committees

The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Political Committee when one is established

Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented, and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session, are entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions.

Functions

The General Committee at the beginning of each session considers the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, examines requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda, and makes recommendations thereon to the General Assembly. In considering matters relating to the agenda, the General Committee may not discuss the substance of any item, except in so far as this bears upon the question of inclusion in the agenda, rejection of the request for inclusion or inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session, and what priority should be accorded to an item the inclusion of which has been recommended.

It assists the President and the General Assembly in the co-ordination of the proceedings of the Committees and in the general conduct and progress of the work of the Assembly. It may not, however, decide any political question. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly fixes a closing date for the session.

2. Credentials Committee

Composition

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members who are appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session, on the proposal of the President.

Functions

The Credentials Committee examines and reports on the credentials of representatives.

C. STANDING COMMITTEES

Two Standing Committees are established by the Assembly's rules of procedure to deal with matters of a continuing character.

1. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
2. Committee on Contributions

1. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Membership

The Advisory Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly, at least two of whom must be recognized financial experts. The members of the Advisory Committee are selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and serve for three years. Members retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-appointment. The two financial experts do not retire simultaneously. Members are as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1956	
Rafik Asha	(Syria)
André Ganem	(France)
T. J. Natarajan [2]	(India)
To serve until 31 December 1957	
Thanassis Aghnides	(Greece)
Eduardo Carrizosa	(Colombia)
Igor V. Chechyotkin	(USSR)
To serve until 31 December 1958	
Carlos Blanco	(Cuba)
Arthur H. Clough	(United Kingdom)
John E. Fobes	(United States)

2. Committee on Contributions

Membership

The Committee consists of ten members appointed by the General Assembly, selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, to serve for three years. They retire by rotation and are eligible for re-appointment. Members are as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1956	
Klas Böök	(Sweden)
A. H. Clough	(United Kingdom)
Ottolmy Strauch	(Brazil)
To serve until 31 December 1957	
René Charron	(France)
Arthur S. Lall	(India)
Josué Saenz	(Mexico)
G. F. Saksin	(USSR)

[2] Mr. Natarajan was appointed 1 January 1956 to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of G. R. Kamat (India).

To serve until 31 December 1958

Robert E. Merriam	(United States)
Jiri Nosek	(Czechoslovakia)
Agha Shahi	(Pakistan)

Terms of Reference

The Committee on Contributions advises the General Assembly concerning all questions relating to the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations and on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter, which deals with Members which are in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions to the Organization. The Committee is also authorized by the General Assembly to recommend or advise on the scale of contributions for a specialized agency if requested by that agency to do so.

D. SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC ORGANS

The General Assembly may appoint such subsidiary and ad hoc organs as may be required from time to time for special purposes.

Existing subsidiary and ad hoc organs are:

1. Interim Committee of the General Assembly
2. Disarmament Commission
   Sub-Committee on Disarmament
3. Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
4. Peace Observation Commission
   Balkan Sub-Commission
5. Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
6. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
7. Collective Measures Committee
   Panel of Military Experts
8. Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members
9. United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany
10. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
11. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
12. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
13. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
14. Italian-Libyan Mixed Arbitration Commission
15. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
16. Ad Hoc Committee on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
17. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
18. Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War
19. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland
20. United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner (for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration)
21. Committee on South West Africa
22. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
23. Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire (relating to Trust Territories)
24. Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea
25. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
26. Board of Auditors
27. United Nations Administrative Tribunal
28. United Nations Staff Pension Committee
29. Investments Committee
30. Committee to Review the Salary, Allowances and Benefits System of the United Nations
31. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments
32. International Law Commission
33. Committee on Calling of a Charter Review Conference
34. Special Committee on Defining Aggression.

1. Interim Committee of the General Assembly

Membership

Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR decided not to participate in the work of the Committee, the establishment of which they consider illegal and unconstitutional.

Terms of Reference

The Interim Committee, originally established during the Assembly's second session and re-established during the third session for another experimental year, was re-established by the General Assembly at its fourth session, on 21 November 1949, for an indefinite period.

The Committee may meet as and when it deems necessary, provided the General Assembly is not in regular session. Its function is to assist the Assembly in the consideration of:

any matters referred to it by or under the authority of the Assembly;

any dispute or situation likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, which may be proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Assembly either by a Member or non-Member State, or brought before the Assembly by the Security Council, provided the Committee determines the matter to be important and requiring preliminary study;

questions relating to the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security; and to the promotion of international co-operation in the political field;

the question of recommending the calling of a special session of the Assembly, in connexion with any matter under discussion by the Committee.

The Committee may conduct investigations and appoint commissions of inquiry within the scope of its duties. An investigation or inquiry elsewhere than at the Headquarters of the United Nations

shall not be conducted without the consent of the State or States in whose territory it is to take place.

The Committee may also request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities.

The Committee may not, however, consider any matter of which the Security Council is seized and which the Council has not submitted to the Assembly.

Additional responsibilities were assigned to the Committee under resolutions adopted at the Assembly's fifth session.

The Interim Committee may, when the General Assembly is not in session, utilize the Peace Observation Commission (see below) if the Security Council is not exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter with respect to the matter in question. An emergency special session of the Assembly may be convened within 24 hours on the vote of a majority of the nations Members of the Interim Committee. If there should be a controversy in the United Nations as to what authority should represent a Member State in the United Nations, the Interim Committee is to consider the question if the Assembly is not in session.

2. Disarmament Commission

Membership

The Commission was established on 11 January 1952, by the General Assembly. It reports both to the Assembly and the Security Council. It consists of members of the Security Council and of Canada, when that State is not a member of the Council.

Terms of Reference

The Commission is to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties):

(1) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments;

(2) for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction; and

(3) for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

The Commission is to be guided by certain principles laid down by the Assembly, which, in summary, state:

(1) that there must be progressive and continuing disclosure and verification of all armed forces and all armaments;

(2) that such verification must be based on effective international inspection, in accordance with the decision of the international control organ to be established;

(3) that the Commission consider any plans put forward for control of either conventional armaments or atomic energy, but unless a better or no less effective system is devised the United Nations plan should continue to serve as the basis for the international control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons;

(4) that there be an adequate system of safeguards to ensure observance of the disarmament programme;

(5) that the treaty (or treaties) be open to all States, and provide what States must accept before it (or they) come into force.

It is also directed in preparing its proposals to:

(1) formulate plans for the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control organ (or organs) to ensure the implementation of the treaty (or treaties);

(2) consider from the outset plans for the progressive and continuing disclosure and verification of information concerning all armed forces and all armaments;

(3) determine how over-all limits and restrictions on all armed forces and armaments could be fixed and consider methods by which States could agree by negotiation under the Commission's auspices on the over-all limits and the allocation within national military establishments of permitted armed forces and armaments.

The Commission reports periodically, to the Security Council and the General Assembly, or to United Nations Members when the Assembly is not sitting.

A conference of all States is to be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the Commission's proposals for a draft treaty, when the Commission considers its work is ready for submission to Governments.

Structure

In 1952 the Commission established two working committees which met concurrently. Committee 1 was to study and report on matters concerned with the regulation of all armaments and armed forces and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Committee 2 was to study and report on matters concerned with the "disclosure and verification of all armaments, including atomic armaments, and of all armed forces".

Sub-Committee on Disarmament

Membership

Canada	United Kingdom
France	United States
USSR	

Terms of Reference

Established as a result of General Assembly resolution 715 (VIII) adopted on 28 November 1953, the Sub-Committee was asked to seek in private an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem. On 16 December 1955 the Assembly urged the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee to continue their endeavors to reach an agreement on a comprehensive disarmament plan and give priority to early agreement on and implementation of:

(i) Such confidence-building measures as the plan of the United States, for exchanging

military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and the plan of the USSR, for establishing control posts at strategic centres,

(ii) All such measures of adequately safeguarded disarmament as are now feasible.

3. Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Terms of Reference

The Panel was established by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949 by resolution 268 D (III) so that qualified persons will be readily available to assist United Nations organs or States parties to a controversy in the settlement of disputes and situations by serving on commissions of inquiry or of conciliation. Each Member State is invited to designate from one to five persons, who, by reason of their training, experience, character and standing are deemed to be well fitted to serve as members of commissions of inquiry or of conciliation and who would be disposed to serve in that capacity. The Administrative arrangements connected with the composition and use of the panel are made by the Secretary-General.

The complete terms of reference relating to the composition and use of the Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation are set forth in Articles 1-10 comprising the Annex to resolution 268 D (III).

Membership

The following persons have been designated to be on the panel:

Afghanistan. Designated 7 November 1955: Sardar Mohammed Naim, Mohammed Kabir Ludin, Dr. Najibullah, Mohammed Naorouz, Abdul Mavid Zabouli.

Australia. Designated 7 March 1955: Sir Owen Dixon, Sir Raymond Kelly, Sir John Lathan, Sir Charles Lowe.

Bolivia. Designated 25 March 1955: Alberto Mendoza López, Santiago Jordán Sandoval, Carlos Morales Guillén.

Brazil. Designated 22 December 1954: Braz Arruda, Levi Carneiro, San Tiago Dantas, Linneu de Albuquerque Mello, Francisco Pontes de Miranda.

Burma. Designated 4 June 1955: Lun Baw, Myint Thein, Ba Nyunt.

Canada. Designated 22 September 1955: L.M. Gouin, Norman P. Lambert, Sir Albert Walsh, R. M. Fowler, Sherwood Lett.

China. Designated 13 July 1950: F.T. Cheng, Hsieh Kun-Sheng, Shuhsi Hsu, Ching-Hsiung Wu.

Colombia. Designated 28 January 1955: Alberto Lleras Camargo, Eliseo Arango, Alberto Zuleta Angel, José Gabriel de la Vega, Antonio Rocha.

Cuba. Designated 24 March 1955: Miguel Angel Campa, Ernesto Dihigo, Alberto Blanco, Enrique Guiral.

Denmark. Designated 25 November 1950: Holger Andersen, H.A. Bechmann, Otto Carl Mohr. Designated 20 March 1951: Major-General Kristian Knudtzon.

Dominican Republic. Designated 13 October 1954: Themistocles Messina Pimentel, Tulio Franco y Franco, Carlos Sánchez y Sánchez.

Ecuador. Designated 12 October 1954: Carlos Salazar Flor, José Vicente Trujillo, Antonio J. Quevedo.

El Salvador. Designated 28 September 1954: Ernesto A. Nuñez, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Ramón Gonzales Montalvo.

Greece. Designated 13 October 1954: Constantin Psaroudas, Jean Spiropoulos, Pierre C. Stathatos, Michel N. Tsouderos, Pierre G. Vallindas.

Haiti. Designated 30 October 1954: Max H. Dorsinville, Ernest G. Chauvet, Dantés Bellegarde, Major Timoleon Paret.

India. Designated 26 November 1954: Sardar Teja Singh, Shri Juruvila Zachariah, Zakir Hussain, Shri Kavalam Madhava Panikkar, Amaranatha Jha.

Israel. Designated 3 October 1954: Leo Kohn.

Netherlands. Designated 19 October 1954: Roslov Kranenburg, Maximiliaan Paul Leon Steenberghe, Willem Jan Mari van Eysinga.

Norway. Designated 7 May 1952: Terje Wold, Thorlief F. Schjelderup, Erling Qvale, Herman Reimers, Finn Moe.

Pakistan. Designated 13 December 1950: Muhammad Sharif, Amiruddin Ahmad, Khalifa Shaja-ud-din.

Sweden. Designated 23 September 1954: Baron C.F.H. Hamilton.

Syria. Designated 21 December 1954: Adnan Atassi, Naim Antaki, Sami Midani, Salah Eddine Tarazi, Jaoudat Mufti.

United Kingdom. Designated 9 December 1954: Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir Horace Seymour.

United States. Designated 1 June 1955: James F. Byrnes, Roger D. Lapham, Charles H. Mahoney, General Walter Bedell Smith, Charles A. Sprague.

4. Peace Observation Commission

Membership

The Peace Observation Commission, established on 3 November 1950, is composed, for 1956, of representatives of the following States elected by the General Assembly:

China	Iraq	USSR
Czechoslovakia	Israel	United Kingdom
France	New Zealand	United States
Honduras	Pakistan	Uruguay
India	Sweden	

Terms of Reference

The Commission, when called upon by the General Assembly, the Interim Committee or the Security Council, is to observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

The General Assembly, or the Interim Committee when the Assembly is not in session, may utilize the Commission upon the invitation or with the consent of the State into whose territory the Commission would be sent, provided that the Security Council is not exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter with respect to the matter in question. Decisions to use the Commission are to be made on the affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

The Security Council may also utilize the Commission in accordance with its authority under the Charter.

The Commission may appoint sub-commissions and utilize the services of observers to assist it in the performance of its functions.

Balkan Sub-Commission

Membership

The Sub-Commission was established on 23 January 1952 by the Peace Observation Commission at the request of the General Assembly. It consists of the following members:

Colombia	Sweden
France	United States
Pakistan	

Terms of Reference

In accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 7 December 1951, the Sub-Commission has authority:

(1) To dispatch observers to any area of international tension in the Balkans on the request of any State or States concerned, but only to the territory of States consenting to this;

(2) To visit such areas;

(3) To consider data submitted to it by its members or observers and to report to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Secretary-General for the information of Members of the United Nations.

5. Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

Membership

The Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, established on 4 December 1954, consists of representatives of the following States:

Brazil	USSR
Canada	United Kingdom
France	United States
India	

Terms of Reference

The Advisory Committee was requested by the General Assembly to advise the Secretary-General concerning an international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This conference, the Assembly decided, was to "be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and, in particular, to study the development of atomic power and to consider other technical areas - such as biology, medicine, radiation protection; and fundamental science - in which international co-operation might most effectively be accomplished." The Assembly invited all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the atomic energy field.

The Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, held its first meeting at United Nations Headquarters from 17-28 January 1955. The Committee, among other things, agreed on a topical agenda for the international conference and on Rules of Procedure for the conduct of the proceedings of the conference. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, set 8 August 1955 as the opening date of the conference to be held in Geneva, and appointed Professor Homi Jehangir Bhabha, of India, as President. The Conference completed its work on 20 August.

The Advisory Committee was continued by the General Assembly on 3 December 1955. It opened a new series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 27 March 1956. The Committee was to discuss the relationship of the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency with the United Nations, as well as the arrangements for a second international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

6. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Membership

Argentina	Czechoslovakia	Mexico
Australia	Egypt	Sweden
Belgium	France	USSR
Brazil	India	United Kingdom
Canada	Japan	United States

Terms of Reference

The General Assembly established the Committee on 3 December 1955 and requested it:

(a) To receive and assemble in an appropriate and useful form the following radiological information furnished by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies:

(i) Reports on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment;

(ii) Reports on scientific observations and experiments relevant to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment already under way or later undertaken by national scientific bodies or by authorities of national Governments;

(b) To recommend uniform standards with respect to procedures for sample collection and instrumentation, and radiation counting procedures to be used in analyses of samples;

(c) To compile and assemble in an integrated manner the various reports, referred to in sub-

paragraph (a) (i) above, on observed radiological levels;

(d) To review and collate national reports, referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (ii) above, evaluating each report to determine its usefulness for the purposes of the Committee;

(e) To make yearly progress reports and to develop by 1 July 1958, or earlier if the assembled facts warrant, a summary of the reports received on radiation levels and radiation effects on man and his environment together with the evaluations provided for in sub-paragraph (d) above and indications of research projects which might require further study;

(f) To transmit from time to time, as it deems appropriate, the documents and evaluations referred to above to the Secretary-General for publication and dissemination to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies.

7. Collective Measures Committee

Membership

The Collective Measures Committee, established on 3 November 1950, and continued on 12 January 1952, 17 March 1953 and 4 November 1954, consists of representatives of the following States, elected by the General Assembly:

Australia	Egypt	United Kingdom
Belgium	France	United States
Brazil	Mexico	Venezuela
Burma	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Canada	Turkey	

Terms of Reference

The Committee, which has already submitted three reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council, is to pursue such studies as it may deem desirable to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to maintain peace taking into account the resolutions establishing and continuing it (337 A (V), 503 (VI), 703 (VII) and 809 (IX)). It is to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly as appropriate.

Panel of Military Experts

Membership

Army

Lieutenant-General A.J. Boase (Australia)
Lieutenant-General B.H. Calmeijer (Netherlands)
Lieutenant-General Thomas W. Herren (United States)
Général de Corps d'Armée Jean Adolphe Léonce Curnier (France)
Lieutenant-General Jira Vichitsonggram (Thailand)
Major-General Archimedes Argyropoulos (Greece)
Major-General Rustu Erdelhum (Turkey)
Major-General L.O. Lyne, C.B., D.S.O. (United Kingdom)
Major-General R.O.G. Morton, C.B.E. (Canada)

Navy

Vice-Admiral A.D. Struble (United States)
Vice-Admiral C. Caslon, C.B., C.B.E. (United Kingdom)
Vice-Admiral E. Flokas (Greece)
Vice-Amiral d'Escadre Jacques Marie Missoffe (France)
Vice-Admiral J.W.G. van Hengel (Netherlands)
Rear-Admiral Tacettin Taleyman (Turkey)

Air Force

Lieutenant-General C. Giebel (Netherlands)
Lieutenant-General Leon W. Johnson (United States)
Major-General Kemal Colakoglu (Turkey)
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alexander P. Davidson, K.B.E., C.B. (United Kingdom)
Air Vice-Marshal J.E. Hewitt, C.B.E. (Australia)
Général de Brigade Aérienne Louis Eugene Tapie (France)
Group Captain George Doucas (Greece)

Terms of Reference

The Experts are appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 377 (V) (Uniting for Peace). They are to be available, on request to Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with constitutional processes, for service as a United Nations unit or units upon recommendation by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

8. Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members

Membership

Egypt
Netherlands
Peru

Terms of Reference

This Committee was established by the General Assembly on 23 October 1953, to consult with members of the Security Council with the object of exploring the possibilities of reaching an understanding which would facilitate the admission of new Members in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter. On 23 November 1954 the Assembly requested the Committee to continue its work. The Committee submitted a report to the tenth session of the Assembly.

9. United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

Membership

Brazil	Pakistan
Iceland	Poland[3]
Netherlands	

[3] Officially declined to participate.

Terms of Reference

The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 1951, to carry out immediately a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin and in the Soviet Zone of Germany to ascertain and report whether conditions in those areas were such as to make possible the holding of genuinely free and secret elections throughout the areas.

The Commission was to investigate, in so far as they affected the holding of free elections, the constitutional provisions in force in the areas and their application as regards the various aspects of individual freedom, the freedom of political parties to organize and carry out their activities, the organization and activities of the judiciary, police and other administrative organs.

The Commission was to report as soon as possible to the Secretary-General, for the consideration of the four Powers and the information of other United Nations Members, on the results of its efforts to make arrangements with all parties concerned for carrying out its work.

If it was able to make the necessary arrangements, the Commission was to report on the results of its investigations, and might include recommendations regarding further steps to bring about conditions necessary for holding free elections in those areas. If it was unable to make these arrangements, it was to make a further attempt to carry out its task when it was satisfied that the German authorities in the three areas would admit it.

On 5 August 1952, the Commission reported that it had adjourned sine die, while remaining at the disposal of the United Nations and all parties concerned to carry out its task during such time as its mandate remained in force and at such time as it seemed likely to the Commission that it could do so with a prospect of positive results.

10. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

The Commission, established on 7 October 1950, consists of representatives of the following States elected by the General Assembly:

Australia	Philippines
Chile	Thailand
Netherlands	Turkey
Pakistan	

Terms of Reference

The Commission is to:

(1) assume the functions previously exercised by the United Nations Commission on Korea;

(2) represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea.

It is authorized to:

(a) recommend to the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency such policies concerning the Agency's programme and activities as it considers necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities under (2) above;

(b) determine, after consultation with the Agent-General, the geographical areas within which the Agency is to operate at any time;

(c) designate the authorities in Korea with which the Agent-General may establish relationships, and advise him on the nature of such relationships;

(d) take steps to support the Agent-General in fulfilling his tasks;

(e) consider his reports to the General Assembly and transmit comments on them to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly;

(f) call for information on those aspects of his work which the Commission may consider necessary for the proper performance of its work; and

(g) consult with the Agent-General and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council regarding the provisional programme for Korean relief and reconstruction, particularly its adequacy to meet the needs of Korea. The Commission reports to the General Assembly.

11. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, under the direction of a United Nations Agent-General, was established on 1 December 1950, to administer the relief and rehabilitation programme of the United Nations in Korea.

The Agent-General is Lt. General John B. Coulter (United States), appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and with the Advisory Committee to the Agent-General consisting of Canada, India, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

Terms of Reference

The Agent-General is responsible to the General Assembly for the conduct of the relief and rehabilitation programme in accordance with policies established by the Assembly and having regard to general policy recommendations made by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. He is to consult with and generally be guided by this Commission concerning the Agency's programme and activities in so far as they relate to the Commission's responsibilities, and to be governed by the Commission's advice on the geographical areas in which the Agency operates and the authorities in Korea with which he establishes relationships.

He is to ascertain, after consultation with the designated authorities in Korea, requirements for relief and services, provide for their procurement, shipping, distribution and utilization, and assist the appropriate Korean authorities in taking the measures necessary for the rehabilitation of the Korean economy.

The Agent-General reports to the General Assembly.

The Advisory Committee advises the Agent-General regarding financial, procurement, distri-

bution and other economic problems relating to his planning and operations. It meets on the call of the Agent-General, but not less than four times a year.

12. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Membership

The Conciliation Commission is composed of representatives of the following three States elected by the General Assembly:

France
Turkey
United States

Terms of Reference

The Conciliation Commission was established on 11 December 1948, to assume, inter alia, functions originally given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine and to carry out such additional functions and directives as were given to it either by the General Assembly or the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, the Commission is to seek to secure the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Palestine and is to be available to assist the parties in reaching agreement on outstanding questions. It is to seek arrangements among the governments and authorities concerned to facilitate the economic development of the area, to promote the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees, and to arrange compensation for the property of refugees not wishing to return home, and is to consult with the parties regarding protection of the rights, property and interests of the refugees.

In resolution 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952, the General Assembly stated that it considered that the parties concerned had the primary responsibility for reaching a settlement of their outstanding difficulties in accordance with the Assembly's resolutions and that the Conciliation Commission should continue its efforts to secure the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions and, accordingly, should be available to the parties to assist them in reaching a settlement.

The Commission renders progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to Member States.

13. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is administered by a Director (Henry R. Labouisse of the United States), with the advice and assistance of an Advisory Commission established by the General Assembly. This Commission consists of the representatives of Belgium, Egypt, France, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Director is appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments represented on the Advisory Commission.

Terms of Reference

The Agency was established by the General Assembly at its fourth session on 8 December 1949, to provide relief and work for refugees.

The programme was broadened by the General Assembly at its fifth session, on 2 December 1950, and at its sixth session, on 26 January 1952, into one of helping refugees to become self-supporting without prejudice to their political rights to repatriation or to compensation.

At its ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Agency's mandate should be extended until 30 June 1960 and requested the Director to continue to submit reports as well as the annual budgets to the Assembly.

The Agency works in close collaboration with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which have technical supervision of the health and educational programmes. It has co-operated with other specialized agencies, particularly in the field of technical assistance, and has received substantial assistance in supplies from UNICEF and from many voluntary agencies.

The funds available to the Agency come from voluntary contributions of Governments, and are supplemented by contributions from local governments in direct aid to refugees and services to UNRWAPRNE.

14. Italian-Libyan Mixed Arbitration Commission

Membership

Appointed by the Government of Italy: Guiseppe Belli, Attorney of the Italian State.

Appointed by the Government of Libya: Mohieddine Fekini, Minister Plenipotentiary and Legal Adviser to the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Appointed by the Secretary-General: Georges Leuch, President of the Appeals Authority for German Assets in Switzerland and former Swiss federal judge.

Terms of Reference

Resolution 988 (X), adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 1955, terminated the United Nations Tribunal in Libya as of 31 December 1955 and transferred the Tribunal's functions, powers and jurisdiction to the Italian-Libyan Mixed Arbitration Commission. The member of the Commission appointed by the Secretary-General acts as umpire. Two members of the Commission constitute a quorum for the performance of its functions and for all deliberations of the Commission a favorable vote of two members will be sufficient. The expenses of the Commission will be borne exclusively by Italy and Libya in equal shares. The Commission itself will determine the place or places where it will conduct its work.

15. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly and reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

16. Ad Hoc Committee on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

Membership

Canada	India	Poland
Chile	Indonesia	USSR
Colombia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Cuba	Norway	United States
Egypt	Pakistan	Yugoslavia
France		

Terms of Reference

The Assembly in resolution 923 (X) adopted on 9 December 1955 requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States of the United Nations and of Specialized Agencies in the economic and social sphere to transmit to him not later than 31 March 1956 their views, as definitely as possible, relating to the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, bearing in mind particularly the eight points listed in the Annex to the resolution.

The Assembly, in the same resolution, established this Ad Hoc Committee to analyse the replies and comments of the Governments, and to submit an interim report to the 22nd session of the Economic and Social Council and to the 11th session of the General Assembly, and a final report to the 23rd session of the Council.

17. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is:

G.J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands)

He was elected by the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, to serve for a term of three years from 1 January 1951, and was re-elected to serve for a further five-year term from 1 January 1954. It was provided that he should appoint for the same term a Deputy High Commissioner of a nationality other than his own. James Read (United States) was appointed to assume office on 1 July 1951, and was re-appointed by the High Commissioner in November 1953.

The Economic and Social Council, on 10 September 1951, established an Advisory Committee to assist the High Commissioner in the exercise of his functions. It was composed of representatives of fifteen States Members and States non-members, selected on the basis of their interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem. On 21 October 1954 the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, not later than its 19th session, either to establish an Executive Committee responsible for giving directives to the High Commissioner in carrying out his programme and for exercising the necessary controls in the use of funds allotted to the Office of the High Commissioner or to revise the terms of reference and composition of the Advisory Committee in order to enable it to carry out the same duties.

On 31 March 1955 the Economic and Social Council decided to reconstitute the Advisory Committee as an Executive Committee to be known as the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee. It has 20 members: the 15 former members of the Advisory Committee (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Holy See, Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela), plus five new members (Colombia, Greece, Iran, Netherlands, Norway).

Terms of Reference

The High Commissioner provides international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees falling within the scope of the Statute of his Office, and seeks permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting Governments, and, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

He acts under the authority of the General Assembly, receiving policy directives from the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. His work is of an entirely non-political, social and humanitarian character.

He provides international protection to refugees falling under the competence of his Office by:

(a) promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions for the protection of refugees;

(b) promoting through special agreements with Governments the execution of any measures to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection;

(c) assisting governmental and private efforts to promote voluntary repatriation or assimilation within new national communities;

(d) promoting the admission of refugees to the territories of States;

(e) endeavouring to obtain permission for refugees to transfer their assets and especially those necessary for their resettlement;

(f) obtaining from Governments information concerning the number and conditions of refugees in their territories and the laws and regulations concerning them;

(g) keeping in close touch with the Governments and inter-governmental organizations concerned;

(h) establishing contact with private organizations dealing with refugee questions;

(i) facilitating the co-ordination of the efforts of private organizations concerned with the welfare of refugees.

The High Commissioner reports annually on his activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Office of the High Commissioner is located at Geneva with Branch Offices located in Austria, Belgium (for Belgium and Luxembourg), the Netherlands, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Egypt (Cairo), Colombia (for Latin America), England (for the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth) and the United States. There is a joint representative of the High Commissioner's Office and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration in Hong Kong.

18. Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War

Membership

The Ad Hoc Commission, established by the General Assembly on 14 December 1950, and continued with the same terms of reference on 7 December 1953, is composed of three qualified and impartial persons chosen by the Secretary-General.

Its members are:

José Gustavo Guerrero, member of the International Court of Justice,

Countess Bernadotte, and Aung Khine, Judge of the High Court of Burma.

Terms of Reference

The Ad Hoc Commission was established with a view to settling, in a purely humanitarian spirit and on terms acceptable to all governments concerned, the question of prisoners who, as a result of the Second World War, had been captured and had not been repatriated or otherwise accounted for. To this end the Commission was authorized to seek information from Governments or authorities concerning such prisoners; to assist all Governments or authorities which so desired in arranging for and facilitating the repatriation of such prisoners; and to use the good offices of any qualified and impartial person or organization who might contribute to the repatriation or accounting for of such prisoners.

19. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland

Membership

The United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland, with headquarters in Mogadiscio, established by the General Assembly on 21 November 1949, is composed of the following States elected by the General Assembly:

Colombia
Egypt
Philippines

Terms of Reference

The Advisory Council is to aid and advise Italy, as the Administering Authority for Somaliland under the International Trusteeship System, on all measures envisaged for the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government for the Territory. In particular it shall be consulted regarding plans for: the establishment and development of organs of self-government; economic and financial development; educational development; labour and social advancement; the transfer of the functions of governments to a duly constituted independent government of the Territory; and on ordinances which the Administering Authority may make and promulgate in exceptional circumstances.

States members of the Advisory Council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, are entitled to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to the Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

(The independence of Somaliland under Italian Administration is to become effective at the end of ten years from the date of approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950.)

20. United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner (for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration)

Membership

Eduardo Espinosa Prieto, of Mexico, was appointed Plebiscite Commissioner as a result of resolution 944 (X) adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1955.

Terms of Reference

Resolution 944 (X) also recommended that the Administering Authority of Togoland, under British administration, take steps, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, to organize and conduct without delay, under the supervision of the United Nations, a plebiscite in that Territory in order to ascertain the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants in regard to

(a) The union of their Territory with an independent Gold Coast; or

(b) Separation of Togoland under British administration from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship pending the ultimate determination of its political future.

The Plebiscite Commissioner is empowered to observe all stages of the plebiscite from the registration of voters to the counting of votes and the hearing of election petitions and to make representations to the Governor. In particular, he can make representations to the Governor concerning the preparation and adoption of rules and regulations governing registration and voting, the general conduct of the plebiscite at all stages, and any other matters relating to the plebiscite. He is assisted by a group of United Nations observers, one observer being stationed in each plebiscite electoral district to supervise the registration, voting and general conduct of the plebiscite in that district.

The Assembly requested the Commissioner to submit a report on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

21. Committee on South West Africa

Membership

The Committee, established by the General Assembly on 28 November 1953, consists of representatives of the following States:

Brazil	Thailand
Mexico	United States
Pakistan	Uruguay
Syria	

Terms of Reference

The Committee has been established until such time as agreement on this question is reached between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa. It is:

(1) to examine, within the scope of the Questionnaire adopted by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in 1926, available information and documents in respect of the Territory of South West Africa;

(2) to examine, as far as possible, in accordance with the procedure of the former Mandates System, reports and petitions submitted to the Committee or the Secretary-General;

(3) to report to the Assembly concerning conditions in the Territory, taking into account as far as possible the scope of reports of the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission; and

(4) to examine the extent to which and the manner in which the specialized agencies and extra-budgetary organs of the United Nations might contribute to the social, economic and educational advancement of the inhabitants of South West Africa.

The Committee is authorized to continue negotiations with the Union of South Africa in order to implement fully the 1950 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding South West Africa. It is to report to the regular sessions of the Assembly.

The Assembly, on 3 December 1955, requested the Committee, in the preparation of its next and all future reports, to include its recommendations on each aspect of conditions in the Territory for such particular action as it considers the Government of the Union of South Africa should take to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate.

22. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories[4]

Membership

During the fourth session of the General Assembly in 1949, the Committee was constituted for a three-year period. The General Assembly decided on 10 December 1952 and again on 8 November 1955 to continue the Committee on the same basis for further three-year periods. The Committee is composed of Members of the United Nations transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories, and an equal number of non-administering Members elected for three-year periods on as wide a geographical basis as possible by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The composition of the Committee in 1956 is as follows:

(a) Members Transmitting Information:

Australia	New Zealand
Belgium	United Kingdom
France	United States
Netherlands	

(b) Non-Administering Members:

Burma	Iraq
China	Peru
Guatemala	Venezuela
India	

Terms of Reference

The Committee examines the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter by the administering Members with regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories other than Trust Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Its recommendations relate to functional fields in general, and not to conditions in individual territories; the General Assembly has invited its Members to associate with their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. It also examines questions specially referred to it by the General Assembly in relation to information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Thus, it considers any information transmitted by administering States, concerning any changes in a Territory's constitutional position and status, in cases where such changes have led to the cessation of transmission of information. It may also propose modifications in the list of factors approved by the General Assembly as indicating when a Territory has attained a full measure of self-government.

23. Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories

Membership

El Salvador	India
Haiti	Syria

Terms of Reference

The Sub-Committee was established by the General Assembly on 9 December 1953, to examine the Questionnaire[5] formulated by the Trusteeship

[4] Formerly called the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

[5] The Questionnaire is formulated by the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Article 88 of the Charter which provides that the Council "shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire."

Council,[6] to study such changes as might be necessary to adapt it to the special conditions of each Territory and to submit its conclusions to the Trusteeship Council. The Sub-Committee convened at United Nations Headquarters on 16 April 1956; it was to discuss the preparation of a special questionnaire for New Guinea, under Australian administration.

24. Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Membership

The members of the Committee, established by the General Assembly on 15 December 1955, will be those countries whose men still lie in graves in the cemetery at Tanggok, near Pusan, in the Republic of Korea.

Terms of Reference

The cemetery at Tanggok, containing graves of nearly 2,000 men, had been cared for by the United Nations Command. The Assembly decided that this cemetery should be established and maintained as a United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea in honour of the dead.

The Committee is to advise the Secretary-General on:

(a) arranging for the negotiation of an agreement with the Republic of Korea in order to secure the permanent use of the site of the memorial cemetery; and

(b) making all necessary arrangements for the establishment and permanent maintenance of the cemetery.

25. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

Membership

The Negotiating Committee is composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Lebanon, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, appointed by the President of the General Assembly to remain in office until the end of the eleventh Assembly session.

Terms of Reference

The Committee was re-established on 8 November 1955 to consult with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which Governments might be willing to contribute on a voluntary basis towards each programme approved by the Assembly for which funds are not available through the regular budget of the United Nations, and for which the Negotiating Committee is specifically requested by the Assembly to obtain voluntary contributions from Governments.

The terms of reference of the Committee were the same as those of the Committee established on 25 October 1952 when the Assembly had asked the Committee to bear in mind:

(a) the need to maintain the identity and integrity of each programme;

(b) the need to obtain pledges and payments of contributions to each programme as soon as possible;

(c) the need to secure the widest possible and most equitable participation in the programme;

(d) the desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the contemplated programme; and

(e) the degree of assistance which can continue to be rendered by the specialized agencies, non-member States and other contributors.

The Committee obtains voluntary contributions for:

(1) the programme of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(2) the United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees;

(3) the programme of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency;

(4) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and

(5) the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

26. Board of Auditors

Membership

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in December 1946, is composed of the Auditor-General (or officer holding equivalent title) of three Members of the United Nations appointed by the General Assembly for three years. The members of the Board are retired by rotation; they may be re-appointed. The Auditors-General of the following States now constitute the Board:

To serve until 30 June 1956: Canada
To serve until 30 June 1957: Colombia
To serve until 30 June 1958: Norway

On 1 July 1956 the Auditor-General of the Netherlands will begin a three-year term, replacing the Auditor-General of Canada.

Terms of Reference

The members of the Board of Auditors serve as External Auditors of the accounts of the United Nations and of the International Court of Justice. The Board submits to the General Assembly an annual report.

27. United Nations Administrative Tribunal[7]

Membership

The Administrative Tribunal, established on 24 November 1949, is composed of seven members,

[6] Document T/1010.

[7] In the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1954, the status of the Tribunal is described as follows: "This examination of the relevant provisions of the Statute shows that the Tribunal is established, not as an advisory organ or a mere subordinate committee of the General Assembly, but as an independent and truly judicial body pronouncing final judgments without appeal within the limited field of its functions."

appointed by the General Assembly for three years, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Only three members sit in any particular case. No member can be dismissed by the General Assembly unless the other members unanimously concur in such action. The present composition is as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1956:
The Right Honourable Lord Crook
Jacob Mark Lashly

To serve until 31 December 1957:
Bror Arvid Sture Petrén
V.M. Perez-Perozo

To serve until 31 December 1958:
Madame Paul Bastid
Omar Loutfi
R. Venkataraman

Terms of Reference

The Tribunal is competent to hear and pass judgment upon application alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations Secretariat or of their terms of appointment. It is not competent to deal with any applications where the cause of complaint arose prior to 1 January 1950.

It is open:

(a) to any staff member of the United Nations Secretariat even after his employment has ceased, and to any person who has succeeded to the staff member's rights on his death;

(b) to any other person who can show that he is entitled to rights under any contract or terms of appointment upon which the staff member could have relied.

In the event of any dispute as to whether the Tribunal has competence, the matter shall be settled by decision of the Tribunal.

The competence of the Tribunal may be extended to specialized agencies in accordance with a special agreement to be made with each agency by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. No agreement for this purpose has yet been concluded with a specialized agency. By resolution 678 (VII) of 21 December 1952, however, the General Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies which are members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund should accept the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of Pension Fund Regulations. Up to the present date, five specialized agencies have signed agreements accepting the Tribunal's competence in Pension Fund cases.

28. United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Membership

The Staff Pension Committee, established under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund which were approved by the General Assembly in resolution 248 (III) of 7 December 1948, is composed of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund. The elected members serve for three-year terms. The present membership is as follows:

Members elected by the General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1958:
Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom)
Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile)
Albert S. Watson (United States)

Members appointed by the Secretary-General to serve until 31 December 1956:
J.A.C. Robertson
Bruce Turner
David B. Vaughan

Members elected by the Participants to serve until 31 December 1958:
Michael Higgins
Marc Schreiber
Carey Seward

Terms of Reference

The Committee is responsible under authority delegated to it by the Joint Staff Pension Board for administering the Regulations and Administrative Rules of the Fund relating to the admission of United Nations staff members to the Fund and approval of benefits (except disability benefits) for United Nations staff members. The Committee appoints representatives to the Joint Staff Pension Board, membership of which is composed of representatives appointed by the Staff Pension Committee of the United Nations and those specialized agencies which are member organizations of the Fund.

29. Investments Committee

Membership

This Committee, established by the General Assembly in November 1947, consists of three members appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Members are retired by rotation. They are as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1956:
Jacques Rueff - Honorary Governor of the Bank of France

To serve until 31 December 1957:
Leslie R. Rounds - Former Senior Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

To serve until 31 December 1958:
Ivar Rooth - Former Governor of the Bank of Sweden, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund

Terms of Reference

The Committee advises the Secretary-General with regard to the investment of the pension funds and other trusts and special funds under the control of the United Nations. The General Assembly has also authorized the Committee to provide advice to a specialized agency, at its request, on the nature and extent of investment of its funds.

30. Committee to Review the Salary, Allowances and Benefits System of the United Nations

Membership

Eleven experts nominated by the following Governments will comprise the Committee:

Argentina	India	USSR
Denmark	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt	New Zealand	United States
France	Switzerland	

Terms of Reference

The United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system is based on a survey conducted in 1949. The General Assembly, at its tenth session after considering reports relating to this system, believed that the system should be reviewed to determine what adjustments should be made as the result of experience since the system became effective.

The Committee, established on 15 December 1955, is to undertake a comprehensive review of the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system, and to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

The Committee's report will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the specialized agencies. The Secretary-General and the heads of the agencies may furnish comments on the report prior to its consideration by the Assembly at its eleventh session.

31. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments

Membership

The Committee, established by the General Assembly on 8 November 1955, is composed of the Member States the representatives of which have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly. The following members will serve in 1956 until the election of the new General Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly:

Chile	Haiti	Poland
China	Luxembourg	Thailand
Egypt	Mexico	USSR
Ethiopia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
France	Norway	United States

Terms of Reference

At its tenth session, the General Assembly (resolution 957 (X)) amended the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. The new Article 11 in part states:

"If a Member State, the Secretary-General or the person in respect of whom a judgement has been rendered by the Tribunal (including any one who has succeeded to that person's rights on his death) objects to the judgement on the ground that the Tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction or competence or that the Tribunal has failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in it, or has erred on a question of law relating to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, or has committed a fundamental error in procedure which has occasioned a failure of justice, such Member State, the Secretary-General or the person concerned may, within thirty days from the date of the judgement, make a written application to the Committee established and authorized under paragraph 2 of Article 96 of the Charter to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the matter.

"Within thirty days from the receipt of an application under paragraph 1 of this article, the Committee shall decide whether or not there is a substantial basis for the application. If the Committee decides that such a basis exists, it shall request an advisory opinion of the Court, and the Secretary-General shall arrange to transmit to the Court the views of the person referred to in paragraph 1.

"If no application is made under paragraph 1 of this article, or if a decision to request an advisory opinion has not been taken by the Committee, within the periods prescribed in this article, the judgement of the Tribunal shall become final."

32. International Law Commission

Membership

The International Law Commission, established by the General Assembly in November 1947, is composed of fifteen persons of recognized competence in international law and representing as a whole the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. Its members are elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years[8]. The members are as follows:

Gilberto Amada (Brazil)
Douglas L. Edmonds (United States)
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom)
J.P.A. François (Netherlands)
F.V. García Amador (Cuba)
Shuhsi Hsu (China)
Faris Bey el-Khouri (Syria)
S.B. Krylov (USSR)
Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Radhabinod Pal (India)
Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia)
A.E.F. Sandstrom (Sweden)
Georges Scelle (France)
Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)
Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia)

Terms of Reference

The Commission has for its object the promotion of the progressive development of international

[8] On 3 December 1955 (resolution 985 (X)) the Assembly decided that since the Commission believed a change in the term of office of its members from three years to five years would be beneficial to the continuity of its work, the members of the Commission shall be elected for a term of five years effective 1 January 1957.

law and its codification. It is primarily concerned with public international law but is not precluded from entering the field of private international law.

33. Committee on Calling of a Charter Review Conference

Membership

All the Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee which was established by the General Assembly on 21 November 1955.

Terms of Reference

The Committee is to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for a General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. It is to decide on the Conference's organization and procedures and is to report its recommendations to the General Assembly at its twelfth session.

34. Special Committee on Defining Aggression

Membership

China	Netherlands	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Norway	Syria
Dominican Republic	Panama	USSR
France	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Iraq	Peru	United States
Israel	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Mexico		

Terms of Reference

The General Assembly on 4 December 1954 established the Special Committee to submit to its eleventh session a detailed report followed by a draft definition of aggression.

II. SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP

The Security Council consists of eleven Members of the United Nations. There are five permanent members and six non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, as follows:

Permanent Members

China
France
USSR
United Kingdom
United States

Non-Permanent Members

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Belgium
Iran
Peru

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Australia
Cuba
Yugoslavia

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The Members of the United Nations have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

STRUCTURE

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Security Council are:

A. Military Staff Committee
B. Disarmament Commission
C. Standing Committees
D. Ad Hoc Committees and Commissions

A. MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Membership

The Military Staff Committee is composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives.

Terms of Reference

It is provided in Article 47 of the Charter that the Committee is to advise and assist the Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for maintaining international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

The Military Staff Committee is to be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the Council's disposal in accordance with the special agreements provided for in Article 43 of the Charter.

Members not represented on the Military Staff Committee will be invited to participate in its work when the efficient discharge of the Committee's duties so requires.

The Military Staff Committee after consulting the appropriate regional agencies may establish regional sub-committees.

B. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Disarmament Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council (see under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

C. STANDING COMMITTEES

Two Standing Committees have been established by the Security Council:

1. Committee of Experts
2. Committee on the Admission of New Members

Membership

The Standing Committees are each composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council.

1. Committee of Experts

Terms of Reference

The Committee of Experts studies and advises the Security Council on the rules of procedure. It also studies such matters as may be referred to it by the Security Council.

2. Committee on the Admission of New Members

Terms of Reference

The Committee examines all the applications for membership in the United Nations as may be referred to it by the Security Council and reports to the Council thereon.

D. AD HOC COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

The Security Council establishes such ad hoc committees and commissions as may be required from time to time for special purposes. At present the following bodies are in existence:

(a) The United Nations Commission for Indonesia (formerly Committee of Good Offices) was established by the Security Council on 28 January 1949, to assist the Governments of the Netherlands and of the Republic of Indonesia in the settlement of their dispute. It is composed of representatives of Australia, Belgium and the United States. On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned sine die, while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

(b) The Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Major General E.L.M. Burns, observes the maintenance in Palestine of the cease-fire. It is also his function to assist the parties to the armistice agreements - Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria on the one hand, and Israel on the other - in the supervision of the application and observance of the terms of those agreements. He reports to the Security Council on the observance of the cease-fire in Palestine, and keeps the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine informed of matters affecting the Commission's work.

(c) The United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, Dr. Frank P. Graham, was appointed by the Security Council on 30 April 1951, to proceed to the sub-continent and, after consultation with the Governments of India and Pakistan, to effect the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on 13 August 1948, and 5 January 1949, and accepted by the Governments of India and Pakistan, regarding a cease-fire and the principles to be used as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement and for the holding of a plebiscite. The Security Council, after receiving reports from Dr. Graham in November 1951, in January, April and September 1952, asked him to continue his negotiations. In March 1953, Dr. Graham transmitted his fifth report to the Council regarding the status of the negotiations. At that point the Prime Ministers of India and of Pakistan, who had not been prepared to engage in direct negotiations "at the summit", decided, in view of the more favorable atmosphere, to enter into direct negotiations. The United Nations did not engage in the negotiations but remained available. The Prime Ministers have had the case for the last three years.

(d) The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan since 1949 has observed and helped to maintain the cease-fire agreement on the Kashmir border. The Chief Observer is Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo.

III. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP

The Economic and Social Council is composed of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. Six are elected each year for three-year terms. The present members of the Council are:

To serve until 31 December 1956:	
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan
Ecuador	USSR
Norway	United Kingdom
To serve until 31 December 1957:	
Argentina	Egypt
China	France
Dominican Republic	Netherlands
To serve until 31 December 1958:	
Brazil	Indonesia
Canada	United States
Greece	Yugoslavia

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The Council is responsible, under the General Assembly's authority, for promoting: higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; international cultural and educational co-operation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

It makes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. It makes recommendations on such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned. It also makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights.

It prepares draft treaties for submission to the Assembly on matters within its competence and calls international conferences on such matters.

It enters into agreements with specialized agencies, and makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

STRUCTURE

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council are of five types:

A. Functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions

B. Regional Economic Commissions

C. Standing Committees

D. Special Bodies

E. Ad Hoc Committees

The Council has, in addition, various sessional committees such as the Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees.

A. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

The Economic and Social Council has at present the following Functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions:

1. Transport and Communications (fifteen members)
2. Statistical (fifteen members)
3. Population (fifteen members)
4. Social (eighteen members)
5. Human Rights (eighteen members)
   Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (twelve members)
6. Status of Women (eighteen members)
7. Narcotic Drugs (fifteen members)
8. Commission on International Commodity Trade (eighteen members).

Membership

Members of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (except the Commission on Narcotic Drugs), after the initial period, are selected by the Council for three-year terms. One third of the initial members were selected for two years, one third for three years and one third for four years. In the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, however, the initial members were all selected for three years. Subsequently ten members were appointed for an indefinite period, the remaining five being appointed for three years.

1. Transport and Communications Commission

Membership

The Transport and Communications Commission consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Byelorussian SSR	United States
Egypt	Venezuela
USSR	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Chile	Poland
India	United Kingdom
Netherlands	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Burma	France
China	Norway
Egypt	

Terms of Reference

The functions of the Commission are:

(a) to assist the Economic and Social Council in its tasks concerned with transport and communications problems;

(b) to advise the Council on the co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies in the sphere of transport and communications;

(c) to report to the Council, at its request, on the work of any of the specialized agencies in the sphere of transport and communications;

(d) to advise the Council in fields where no permanent international organization yet exists and on problems which concern more than one sphere of transport or communications;

(e) to suggest to the Council the creation of new agencies, or the conclusion of new conventions or the revision of existing conventions;

(f) when instructed by the Council and when so authorized by convention or agreement between the parties, to perform the task of conciliation in cases of disputes between States and/or specialized agencies, on problems concerning international transport and communications where not dealt with by other means;

(g) to perform such other tasks as the Council may require of it on any question concerning international transport and communications;

(h) to assist the Security Council, if so desired by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter; and

(i) to assist the Trusteeship Council, if so desired by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 91 of the Charter.

2. Statistical Commission

Membership

The Statistical Commission consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Denmark	United Kingdom
France	Yugoslavia
Panama	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Australia	USSR
China	United States
Netherlands	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Canada	New Zealand
Dominican Republic	Ukrainian SSR
India	

Terms of Reference

This Commission assists the Council in:

(a) promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;

(b) advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical information;

(c) promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally;

(d) the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

3. Population Commission

Membership

The Population Commission consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Argentina	Canada
Belgium	Syria
Brazil	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Costa Rica	United Kingdom
India	United States
USSR	

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

China	Norway
France	Ukrainian SSR
Israel	

Terms of Reference

The Population Commission arranges for studies and advises the Economic and Social Council on:

(a) size and structure of populations and changes therein;

(b) the interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors;

(c) policies designed to influence the size and structure of population and the changes therein; and

(d) any other demographic questions on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies seek advice.

4. Social Commission

Membership

The Social Commission consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Australia	China
Belgium	Israel
Byelorussian SSR	Uruguay

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

France	Philippines
Greece	USSR
India	United States

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Colombia	Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom

Terms of Reference

The Social Commission advises the Council on:

(a) social questions of a general character, and in particular on all matters in the social field not covered by specialized intergovernmental agencies;

(b) practical measures that may be needed in the social field;

(c) measures needed for the co-ordination of activities in the social field;

(d) such international agreements and conventions on any of these matters as may be required, and on their execution; and

(e) reports to the Council on the extent to which the recommendations of the United Nations in the field of social policy are being carried out.

5. Commission on Human Rights

Membership

The Commission on Human Rights consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Australia	Pakistan
Chile	Turkey
Greece	United States

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

China	Norway
Lebanon	Poland
Mexico	United Kingdom

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Egypt	Philippines
France	Ukrainian SSR
India	USSR

Terms of Reference

The Commission on Human Rights is authorized to:

(1) Submit proposals, recommendations and reports to the Council on:

(a) an international bill of rights;

(b) international declarations or conventions on civil liberties, the status of women, freedom of information and similar matters;

(c) the protection of minorities;

(d) the prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion; and

(e) any other matter concerning human rights not covered by items (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(2) Make studies and recommendations and provide information and other services at the request of the Council.

(3) Propose to the Council any changes in its terms of reference.

(4) Make recommendations to the Council concerning any Sub-Commission which it considers should be established.

(5) Call in ad hoc working groups of non-governmental experts in specialized fields or individual experts, without further reference to the Council, but with the approval of the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Membership

The Sub-Commission consists of twelve persons, elected by the Commission on Human Rights, subject to the consent of their Governments. Members serve in their capacity as individuals. Its membership is as follows:

Charles D. Ammoun	(Lebanon)
Mohammed Awad	(Egypt)
José D. Ingles	(Philippines)
Pierre Chatenet	(France)
N. P. Emelyanov	(USSR)
Philip Halpern	(United States)
C. Richard Hiscocks	(United Kingdom)
Arcot Krishnaswami	(India)
Hérard Roy	(Haiti)
Hernán Santa Cruz	(Chile)
Max Sorensen	(Denmark)
Joseph Winiewicz	(Poland)

Terms of Reference

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities under-

takes studies, particularly in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and makes recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the prevention of discrimination of any kind relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the protection of racial, national, religious and linguistic minorities. It also performs any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Council or by the Commission on Human Rights.

6. Commission on the Status of Women

Membership

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of one representative from each of the following States:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Cuba	Poland
Dominican Republic	Sweden
France	Yugoslavia

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Argentina	China
Australia	Indonesia
Byelorussian SSR	Pakistan

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Haiti	United Kingdom
Lebanon	United States
USSR	Venezuela

Terms of Reference

The Commission on the Status of Women prepares recommendations and reports to the Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social, civil and educational fields.

It may also make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights.

7. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Membership

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of fifteen Members of the United Nations, which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem. Ten Members of primary importance in these fields are appointed to membership of the Commission for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Council; the remaining five are appointed for three years. The terms of office of the members of the Commission begin on the day of the first meeting of the session following their election and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors.

Elected for an indefinite period of time:

Canada	Turkey
China	USSR
France	United Kingdom
India	United States
Peru	Yugoslavia

Elected to serve until 1956:*

Egypt	Mexico
Greece	Poland
Iran	

Terms of Reference

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) assists the Council in exercising such powers of supervision over the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs as may be assumed by or conferred on the Council;

(b) carries out such functions entrusted to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs by the international conventions on narcotic drugs as the Council has found necessary to assume and continue;

(c) advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs and prepares such draft international conventions as are necessary;

(d) considers what changes may be required in the existing machinery for the international control of narcotic drugs and submits proposals to the Council; and

(e) performs such other functions relating to narcotic drugs as the Council may direct.

8. Commission on International Commodity Trade

Membership

The Commission on International Commodity Trade is composed of eighteen Member States, with adequate representation of the geographical regions and of countries in various stages of development, all of whom participate to an important extent in international commodity trade. The members elected initially are:[9]

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Brazil	United Kingdom
Canada	United States[10]
Poland	Venezuela

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957:

Egypt	Pakistan
France	Turkey
India	USSR

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Argentina	Chile
Australia	China
Belgium	Denmark

Any Member State not represented on the Commission may bring to the Commission's attention any problem connected with international commodity trade within the Commission's terms of reference which it considers to be of special importance.

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* The 22nd Session of the Economic and Social Council, which convened at United Nations Headquarters on 17 April 1956, was to elect five new members to the Commission.

[9] Those chosen at subsequent elections will hold office for three years.

[10] Has not yet designated a representative.

Any Member State not represented on the Commission may participate in the Commission's debates on problems in which it has a direct concern; similarly, the Commission, subject to prior authorization by the Council, may invite States which are not Members of the United Nations to take part in its discussions when their presence appears advisable for further clarification of the problems under study.

The Commission is to establish and maintain through the Secretary-General relations with other United Nations organs, specialized agencies, international study groups and inter-governmental bodies concerned with the problem of primary commodities or with related questions. The Commission is to meet as frequently as it considers necessary and is authorized to hold private meetings when it considers this to be in the best interests of its work.

Terms of Reference

The main task of the Commission on International Commodity Trade is to examine measures designed to void excessive fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade, and to make recommendations.

The Commission also has the following functions:

(a) to keep constantly under review the movement of world primary commodity markets by the assembly and analysis of appropriate data;

(b) to submit periodic reports to the Economic and Social Council on its work and to propose without delay measures for the solution of problems within its terms of reference; and

(c) to publish studies and statistical reports on prices, terms of trade and other matters relating to international trade in primary commodities.

B. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The Economic and Social Council has at present the following Regional Economic Commissions:

1. Economic Commission for Europe (29 members and one European country participating in a consultative capacity)
2. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (22 members and two associate members)
3. Economic Commission for Latin America (24 members).

Membership

There is no limit on the duration of membership in the Regional Economic Commissions. The membership of the Commissions is largely based on the geographic scope of their work.

1. Economic Commission for Europe

Membership

Membership of the Economic Commission for Europe, as determined by the Council, consists of the European Members of the United Nations, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. Members are as follows:

Albania*	Greece	Portugal*
Austria*	Hungary*	Romania*
Belgium	Iceland	Spain*
Bulgaria*	Ireland*	Sweden
Byelorussian SSR	Italy*	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	Ukrainian SSR
Denmark	Netherlands	USSR
Finland*	Norway	United Kingdom
France	Poland	United States
Germany, Federal Republic of**		Yugoslavia

European States, not Members of the United Nations may be admitted in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in this way in the work of the Commission. Experts from East Germany participate in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

Terms of Reference

The Economic Commission for Europe initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for raising the level of European economic activity and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world. It investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally, and collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member Governments, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity and to specialized agencies. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that

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* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 995 (X), on 14 December 1955 these countries became Members of the United Nations. At the same time they automatically became members of the Commission. Italy had already been admitted to membership on 19 July 1954, under Economic and Social Council resolution 517 B (XVII).

** The Federal Republic of Germany became a member of the Commission on 21 February 1956 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 594 (XX).

would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any inter-governmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission submits annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

Subsidiary Organs

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary organs:

(a) Committee on Agricultural Problems
(b) Coal Committee
(c) Committee on Electric Power
(d) Industry and Materials Committee
(e) Inland Transport Committee
(f) Committee on Manpower
(g) Steel Committee
(h) Timber Committee
(i) Committee on the Development of Trade

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and ad hoc working parties.

2. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Membership

Membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, as determined by the Council, consists of the following States: [11]

Afghanistan	Laos (16 Feb. 1955)
Australia	Nepal (6 June 1955)
Burma	Netherlands
Cambodia (20 Aug. 1954)	New Zealand
Ceylon (10 Dec. 1954)	Pakistan
China	Philippines
France	Thailand
India	USSR
Indonesia	United Kingdom
Japan (24 June 1954)	United States
Republic of Korea (20 Oct. 1954)	Vietnam (23 Aug. 1954)

The geographic scope of the Commission is as follows: Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Any country within the Commission's geographic scope which becomes a Member of the United Nations is automatically admitted as a member of the Commission. For instance, Burma, Indonesia and Nepal became members of the Commission under this provision.

Certain territories, or parts of territories in the ECAFE region, which are not Members of the United Nations, are admitted to associate membership in the Commission. The following are associate members of the Commission: Hong Kong, Malaya and British Borneo.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

Representatives of associate members are entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole. They are eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body of the Commission and to vote and hold office in such body.

Terms of Reference

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the areas in the region both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

It investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Asia and the Far East, and collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information. It also assists the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including those concerned with technical assistance, and performs such advisory services, within the resources of its secretariat, as are desired by the countries of the region, provided these services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to governments of members or associate members, to governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to specialized agencies. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any inter-governmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for

[11] Dates in brackets are those of admission of former associate members to membership of the Commission.

consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Council.

The Commission submits annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

Subsidiary Organs

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs:

(a) Committee on Industry and Trade

(b) Inland Transport Committee

The Committee on Industry and Trade has standing sub-committees on iron and steel, on electric power, on mineral resources development, and on trade; and the Inland Transport Committee has inland waterway, railway and highway sub-committees.

In addition there are various ad hoc working parties.

The Commission also convenes regional conferences, e.g., Conference on Flood Control and on Water Resources Development, Conference on Trade Promotion, and Conferences of Statisticians.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 114 D (VII), established a Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development which forms part of the Secretariat.

3. Economic Commission for Latin America

Membership

Membership of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as determined by the Council, is open to the Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, and France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The following countries are members of the Commission:

Argentina	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Mexico
Chile	Netherlands
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	United Kingdom
El Salvador	United States
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela

Certain territories or parts or groups of territories in Central and South America and the Caribbean area may be admitted by the Commission to associate membership. Representatives of associate members are entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole. They are eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body of the Commission and to vote and hold office in such body. As yet there have been no applications for associate membership.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.[12]

Terms of Reference

The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America that have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

The Economic Commission for Latin America initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

The Commission is to give special attention to the problems of economic development and assist in the development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic development in the region. It is also to assist the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in discharging their functions with respect to the United Nations technical assistance programme, in particular by assisting in their appraisal of these activities in Latin America.

The Commission investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments in Latin America and collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the governments of members or associate members, to governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to specialized agencies. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any inter-governmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Council.

The Commission co-operates with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and co-

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[12] Prior to 14 December 1955 when it became a Member of the United Nations, Italy had been authorized to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided for a Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission [ECOSOC resolution 515 B (XVII)].

ordinates its activities with those of that body; it also takes measures to co-operate and co-ordinate its work with that of the Caribbean Commission.

The Commission submits annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

Subsidiary Organs

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organ:

Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America

This Committee has established a Sub-Committee on the Unification of Central American Tariff Nomenclature subsequently renamed the Sub-Committee on Central American Trade.

The Commission also convenes technical meetings, e.g. a meeting of experts on iron and steel industry in Latin America, a seminar on transport in Central America, a workshop on budget management, and a meeting of experts on the pulp and paper industry in Latin America, and maintains a training programme for economists.

C. STANDING COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council has four Standing Committees:

1. Technical Assistance Committee of the Council
2. Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies
3. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

1. Technical Assistance Committee of the Council

Membership

This Committee is concerned with the policy and operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is a Committee of the Whole of the Economic and Social Council and receives the reports of the Technical Assistance Board, an administrative body consisting of an Executive Chairman, and of the Executive Heads, or their representatives, of participating organizations.

Terms of Reference

The Committee is to:

(a) make for the Council critical examinations of activities undertaken and results achieved under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

(b) examine each year's programme presented to it by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and report to the Council making recommendations as necessary;

(c) interpret and decide any cases of conflict or questions concerning the resolution adopted at the Council's ninth session on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development of under-developed countries when these are submitted to it by the TAB, through its Chairman;

(d) receive reports from the TAB on progress and implementation and disbursement of funds under the Expanded Programme;

(e) review the working relationships between the participating organizations and the effectiveness of the methods of co-ordination in connexion with their technical assistance programmes, making recommendations when appropriate;

(f) perform other functions which the Council may assign to it.

2. Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies

Membership

The Committee consists of the President of the Council, as chairman, and eleven members of the Council. It meets when required.

Terms of Reference

This Committee enters into negotiations, as specifically authorized, with inter-governmental agencies -- agencies having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, health, and related fields -- for the purpose of bringing them into relationship with the United Nations as specialized agencies.

It submits to the Council draft agreements based upon these negotiations.

Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations

Agreements are in full force and effect between the United Nations and the following agencies:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BANK)
International Monetary Fund (FUND)
World Health Organization (WHO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

An agreement with the proposed Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), approved by the General Assembly on 18 November 1948, will come into force when that organization is officially established and when the agreement has been approved by the Assembly of IMCO.

The negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the International Trade Organization (ITO), when and if established, has been authorized by the Economic and Social Council.

3. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)

Membership

This Committee, is composed of seven members of the Council elected each year at the resumed

part of the second regular session. The Committee serves for the calendar year following the election and is to be chosen from States which are members of the Council for that year. The Committee elects its own officers. The following States are members (1956):

Brazil	USSR
China	United Kingdom
France	United States
Netherlands	

Terms of Reference

The Committee:

(a) considers the detailed information submitted by the Secretariat on the non-governmental organizations which apply for consultative status and recommends to the Council what action should be taken;

(b) examines from time to time the contribution to the work of the Council of the organizations in consultative status and recommends to the Council whether or not their status should be renewed or modified;

(c) considers proposals related to the consultative arrangements;

(d) consults with the representatives of the organizations and reports thereon to the Council;

(e) recommends to the Council which organizations in category A should be heard by the Council; and

(f) considers requests from category A organizations that an item be placed on the provisional agenda of the Council. In this connexion the Committee takes into account the adequacy of the documentation submitted by the organization, the extent to which the item lends itself to early and constructive action, and the possibility that the item might be more appropriately dealt with elsewhere. The Committee's decision that an item should not be placed on the provisional agenda is final.

Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council

With the exception of the organizations which are followed by the name of a country, all of the non-governmental organizations granted consultative status, as listed below, are international.

Category A: Organizations which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council and are closely linked with the economic or social life of the areas which they represent.

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
International Co-operative Alliance (ICA)
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP)
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU)
International Organization of Employers (IOE)
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
World Veterans Federation (WVF)

Category B: Organizations which have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council.

Agudas Israel World Organization (AIWO)
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) (Pakistan)
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (USA)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
Catholic International Union for Social Service (CIUSS)
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The (CCIA)
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (CCJO)
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International African Institute
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
International Association of Juvenile Court Judges
International Association of Penal Law
International Automobile Federation
International Bar Association
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Catholic Press Union
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee of Schools of Social Work
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Conference of Social Work

International Congresses for Modern Architecture
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
International Council of Women
International Criminal Police Commission
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Friends of Young Women
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors
International Federation of Settlements
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Fiscal Association
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Islamic Economic Organization
International Labour Assistance
International Law Association, The
International League for the Rights of Man, The
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
International Organization for Standardization
International Road Federation
International Road Transport Union
International Social Service
International Society for Criminology
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
International Society for Social Defence
International Statistical Institute
International Thrift Institute
International Touring Alliance
International Union for Child Welfare
International Union for Inland Navigation
International Union for the Protection of Nature
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Union of Architects
International Union of Family Organizations
International Union of Local Authorities
International Union of Marine Insurance
International Union of Official Travel Organizations
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
International Union of Public Transport
International Union of Railways
International Union of Socialist Youth
Junior Chamber International
League of Red Cross Societies
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
Lions International - The International Association of Lions Clubs
National Association of Manufacturers (USA)
Nouvelles Equipes Internationales - Union des démocrates chrétiens
Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association
Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students
Rotary International
Salvation Army, The
Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)
Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
South American Petroleum Institute
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Assembly of Youth
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
World Jewish Congress
World Movement of Mothers
World Power Conference
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (World YMCA)
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
World Union for Progressive Judaism
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA)
Young Christian Workers

In addition, other organizations are placed on a register for ad hoc consultation. The register includes:

(a) organizations recommended for inclusion by the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(b) international organizations in consultative status or similar relationship with a specialized agency, which have not been granted consultative status in categories A or B;

(c) other international organizations which apply to the Secretary-General for inclusion and which, in his opinion, have a significant contribution to make to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies.

As of 15 April 1956 there were 167 organizations on the register for ad hoc consultation.

4. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

Membership

The Interim Committee is composed of the following members:

China	United Kingdom
France	United States
USSR	

Terms of Reference

The Interim Committee is authorized to consult with the Secretary-General:

(a) in making adjustments in the calendar of conferences of the subsidiary organs of the Council; and

(b) in planning the draft calendar of conferences for succeeding years.

D. SPECIAL BODIES

Under this heading may be placed the following:

1. Permanent Central Opium Board
2. Drug Supervisory Body
3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
4. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
5. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
6. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
7. Technical Assistance Board.

1. Permanent Central Opium Board

Membership

The Board is composed of eight persons appointed, in an individual capacity, for five years by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. These provisions require that consideration be given to appointing, in equitable proportions, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in producing and manufacturing countries, on the one hand, and in consuming countries on the other, and connected with these countries.

Its membership is as follows, the members having taken office in 1953:

Ramón Sánchez	(Chile)
Chi-Kwei Liang[13]	(China)
Paul Reuter	(France)
M. E. Rehman	(India)
Fouad Abou Zahar	(Lebanon)
Hans Fischer	(Switzerland)
Sir Harry Greenfield	(United Kingdom)
Herbert L. May	(United States)

Terms of Reference

Established by the Convention of 19 February 1925, the Board is charged with the continuous surveillance of the licit movements of narcotic drugs in order to prevent licitly produced drugs being dropped into illicit channels. It receives from parties to the Conventions of 19 February 1925, and 13 July 1931, statistics on imports and exports of narcotics, including stocks, seizures, manufacture and trade; from this date, the Board prepares an annual report to the contracting parties and to the Economic and Social Council. The Board is empowered to take semi-judicial measures against countries which fail to carry out their obligations under the international narcotic treaties or are in danger of becoming centres of the illicit traffic.

2. Drug Supervisory Body

Membership

The Drug Supervisory Body is composed of four experts, its membership having been renewed in 1953 as follows:

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for five years):

Professor Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
Professor Sedat Tavat (Turkey)

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for five years):

Colonel C.H.L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O. (Canada)

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board (for one year):

Herbert L. May (United States)[14]

Terms of Reference

The Supervisory Body, established by the Convention of 13 July 1931, examines each year governments' estimates of the needs for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes throughout the world, and prepares estimates for any territory for which estimates are not provided. It publishes an annual statement fixing the limits for the following year of imports, manufacture, etc., for every territory in the world.

3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Membership

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund consists of governments of States represented on the Social Commission and the governments of eight other States, not necessarily Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council. The members are chosen with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries. The members of the Board for 1956 are as follows:

Argentina	Iraq
Australia	Israel
Belgium	Italy
Brazil	Japan
Byelorussian SSR	Norway
Canada	Pakistan
China	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	USSR
Ecuador	United Kingdom
France	United States
Greece	Uruguay
India	Yugoslavia

Terms of Reference

The Fund, established by the General Assembly in December 1946, reports to the Economic and Social Council.

The assets of the Fund are derived from the voluntary contributions of governments, and private organizations and individuals. For the first four years priority was given to children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression. Now its resources are mainly being utilized to meet long-range and continuing needs of children particularly in under-developed countries, with a

[13] Dr. Chi-Kwei Liang was appointed in 1954 for the unexpired term of Dr. E.D. Espinosa (Philippines) who took office in 1953 and resigned in June 1954.

[14] This appointment was renewed in 1955 for another year.

view to strengthening the permanent child health and welfare programmes of the countries receiving assistance. The assistance of the Fund is principally in the form of supplies and equipment.

The Fund is administered by an Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programmes and allocation of supplies, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission.

4. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The High Commissioner's Office was established by the General Assembly and reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Its Executive Committee -- United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) Executive Committee -- established by the Economic and Social Council on 31 March 1955, submits its report to the General Assembly as part of the High Commissioner's annual report (see above, under General Assembly).

5. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Membership

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Chairman and the executive heads of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations as follows:

Director-General of ILO	David A. Morse
Director-General of FAO	Philip V. Cardon*
Director-General of UNESCO	Luther H. Evans
Director-General of WHO	Marcolino Gomes Candau
President of the Bank	Eugene R. Black
Managing Director of the Fund	Ivar Rooth
Secretary-General of ICAO	Carl Ljungberg
Director of the International Bureau of UPU	Fritz Hess
Secretary-General of ITU	Marco Aurelio Andrada
Secretary-General of WMO	David A. Davies

The corresponding officers of agencies with which agreements are not yet in force, as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the executive heads of other agencies within the structure of the United Nations itself, also attend the meetings. The Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs acts as Rapporteur of the Committee and Chairman of its Preparatory Committee of Deputies.

Terms of Reference

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which reports to the Economic and Social Council takes appropriate steps to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the co-ordination of activities among the organizations.

Operating within the framework of the Committee are the Consultative Committees on Administrative Questions, on Statistical Matters and on Public Information. Other bodies are established as the need arises. These include ad hoc technical working groups for the purpose of planning joint action in specific fields, such as migration, long-range activities for children, fundamental education, and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

The International Civil Service Advisory Board, the Joint Staff Pension Fund Committee and the Joint Panel of Auditors are special bodies in which the specialized agencies also participate.

6. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

Membership

Sir Claude Corea, Chairman, nominated by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

Richard H. Roberts, nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and concerned in particular with agricultural primary commodities;

Georges Peter, appointed on the basis of particular experience with non-agricultural primary commodities; and

W. Müller, appointed on the basis of wide experience in the problems confronting countries undergoing development whose economies are primarily dependent on the production and international marketing of primary commodities.

Terms of Reference

The Committee, established by the Economic and Social Council, reviews international commodity problems and facilitates inter-governmental consultation or action with respect to these problems. It also advises the Secretary-General regarding the calling of commodity conferences.

7. Technical Assistance Board[15]

Membership

The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) is composed of an Executive Chairman and the

* Submitted his resignation in March 1956 for reasons of health.

[15] The Secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) consists of the following units: (1) Office of the Executive Chairman; (2) Division of Administrative Management and Field Services; (3) Programme and Financial Management Division.

Executive Heads, or their representatives, of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (United Nations, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, though they do not participate in the Expanded Programme and are not titular members of the Board, are represented at its meetings and co-operate fully with the promotion of the objectives of the programme.

Terms of Reference

TAB is responsible for co-ordinating the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance carried out by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and by the following specialized agencies: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO. It reports periodically to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on activities undertaken and results achieved and on funds received and committed under the Expanded Programme. It receives annually and examines the proposed programmes of the participating organizations and makes recommendations concerning them and the total programme to the Council through TAC.

The Executive Chairman, in agreement with the Board, appoints Resident Representatives or Liaison Officers who report to the Board and who assist the governments and the participating organizations in co-ordinating the technical assistance activities of the expanded programme in the country of their assignment. They also provide administrative support to experts.

E. AD HOC COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs establish such ad hoc committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes.

For example, the Council established a committee of eight experts to consider the problem of enforcement of international arbitral awards. The Committee's report on its efforts and a draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its nineteenth session. At that time the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report and draft Convention to Governments and non-governmental organizations for their comments, and to prepare for submission to the Council at its twenty-first session a report containing these comments, together with such observations as he may have.

Another committee of ten members, established by the Council, has prepared a draft supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery. The Committee's report and the draft supplementary convention will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-first session.

The Transport and Communications Commission established an ad hoc committee of five experts which prepared a report on various aspects of the transport of dangerous goods; namely, classification, listing and labeling of dangerous goods, and shipping papers for such goods. This report will also be circulated to Governments and interested non-governmental organizations for their comments. On the basis of these comments the Committee will prepare its final recommendations.

IV. THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP

The Trusteeship Council consists of:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between Members which administer Trust Territories and Members which do not.

The present members of the Trusteeship Council are:

Administering Trust Territories

Australia	New Zealand
Belgium	United Kingdom
France	United States
Italy[16]	

Permanent Members of the Security Council not Administering Trust Territories

China	USSR

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956:

Haiti	India

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958:

Burma[17]	Syria
Guatemala	

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Under the authority of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council:

considers reports submitted by the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the Council;

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[16] On 14 December 1955, when Italy, the Administering Authority for Somaliland, became a Member of the United Nations, it automatically became a member of the Trusteeship Council. Previously, Italy had been allowed to participate in the Council's proceedings without the right to vote.

[17] Since the Trusteeship Council consists of an equal number of members which administer trust territories and of non-administering countries, the automatic admission of Italy to the Council necessitated the election of an additional non-administering country; Burma was elected.

accepts petitions and examines them in consultation with the Administering Authorities; provides for periodic visits to the Territories; takes other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

STRUCTURE

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Trusteeship Council are:

A. Standing Committees
B. Ad Hoc Committees
C. Visiting Missions

A. STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trusteeship Council has the following Standing Committees:

1. Standing Committee on Administrative Unions

Membership

China	New Zealand
Haiti	United States

Terms of Reference

The Committee regularly examines the operation of administrative unions, and reports to the Council at each session on any union in which a Trust Territory under review participates.

2. Standing Committee on Petitions

Membership

The Committee consists of three members of the Trusteeship Council administering Trust Territories and three non-administering members appointed by the Council at the end of each session to serve until the close of the next session. The present members are:

Belgium	Syria
France	USSR
India	United States

Terms of Reference

The Committee meets during sessions of the Council and, when it considers it necessary, between Council sessions.

It screens communications to the Council and decides whether any of them ought to be treated as a petition.

It conducts, in consultation with a representative of the Administering Authority concerned, a preliminary examination of all petitions and recommends to the Council the action to be taken in each case.

B. AD HOC COMMITTEES

The Council, in addition, sets up ad hoc committees to deal with specific questions. For example, the Committee on Rural Economic Development was set up to study the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilization and the alienation of land.

C. VISITING MISSIONS

Periodic official visits to territories under Trusteeship are made by Visiting Missions consisting of members appointed by the Council. Visiting Missions may also be organized to conduct special investigations or enquiries when conditions in a Trust Territory require such action.

In the past, ten periodic Visiting Missions were sent to Trust Territories (three to East Africa, four to West Africa and three to the Pacific). One special mission was sent to Western Samoa.

V. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

MEMBERSHIP

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, proceeding independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the Statute of the Court states that of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The term of office began on the date of election, 6 February 1946.

The present judges of the Court, in order of precedence, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

Judge	End of Term	Nationality
Green H. Hackworth - President	1961	United States
Abdel Hamid Badawi - Vice-President	1958	Egyptian
José Gustavo Guerrero	1964	Salvadorian
Jules Basdevant	1964	French
Bohdan Winiarski	1958	Polish
Milovan Zoricic	1958	Yugoslav
Helge Klaestad	1961	Norwegian
John E. Read	1958	Canadian
Hsu Mo	1958	Chinese
E. C. Armand Ugón	1961	Uruguayan
F. I. Kojevnikov	1961	USSR
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	1961	Pakistani
Hersch Lauterpacht	1964	United Kingdom
L. M. Moreno Quintana	1964	Argentinian
Roberto Córdova	1964	Mexican

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The Court is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It functions in accordance with its Statute, which is an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

The Court's function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it. It applies: international conventions establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States; international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law; the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of the rules of law.

It also gives advisory opinions to the General Assembly and the Security Council on any legal question, and opinions on legal questions arising within their activities to other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which are authorized by the Assembly to request them.

ORGANIZATION

The full Court sits in all cases except as provided in the Statute. One of these exceptions is that the Court forms annually a chamber of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. The Court may establish other Chambers to hear a particular case or particular categories of cases.

The Registrar of the Court is responsible for receiving all communications addressed to the Court and transmits those communications coming from the Court.

The present Registrar is Julio López Oliván and the Deputy Registrar is J. Garnier-Coignet.

VI. THE SECRETARIAT

STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Dag Hammarskjöld

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL:
  - Andrew W. Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
    - Office of the Executive Assistant
    - General Assembly Section
    - Protocol and Liaison Section
    - Independent Units (Reporting to the Executive Office)
    - Internal Audit Service
    - Health Service

- OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS:
  - Constantin A. Stavropoulos, The Legal Counsel
    - Office of the Legal Counsel
    - Treaty Section
    - Secretariat of the Administrative Tribunal
    - General Legal Division
    - Codification Division

- OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER:
  - Bruce R. Turner, Controller
    - Office of the Controller
    - Advisory Board on Compensation Claims
    - Budget Division
    - Accounts Division
    - Treasury

- OFFICE OF PERSONNEL:
  - J.A.C. Robertson, Director of Personnel
    - Office of the Director
    - Rules and Procedure Section
    - Placement Services
    - Departmental and Staff Services
    - Technical Assistance Recruitment Services

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES WITHOUT DEPARTMENT:
- Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary
- Ilya S. Tchernychev, Under-Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS:
- Dragoslav Protitch, Under-Secretary
  - Office of the Under-Secretary
  - Political Affairs Division
  - Council and Committee Services Division
  - Disarmament Affairs Group
- Military Staff Committee Secretariat

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:
- Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary
- Martin Hill, Deputy Under-Secretary
  - Office of the Under-Secretary
  - Bureau of Economic Affairs
  - Statistical Office
  - Bureau of Social Affairs
  - Division of Human Rights
  - Transport and Communications Division
  - Division of Narcotic Drugs
- Regional Economic Commissions:
  - Economic Commission for Europe - Geneva, Switzerland
    - Executive Secretary: Gunnar Myrdal
  - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East - Bangkok, Thailand
    - Executive Secretary: P. S. Lokanathan*
  - Economic Commission for Latin America - Santiago, Chile
    - Executive Secretary: Raul Prebisch

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
- Benjamin Cohen, Under-Secretary
  - Office of the Under-Secretary
  - Division of Trusteeship
  - Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION:
- Ahmed S. Bokhari, Under-Secretary
- Alfred G. Katzin, Deputy Under-Secretary
  - Office of the Under-Secretary
  - Press and Publications Division
  - Radio Division
  - Films and Visual Information Division
  - Public Liaison and Distribution Division

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* Dr. Lokanathan, whose term of office was to expire in June 1956, submitted his resignation to the Secretary-General in December 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES:
Victor Hoo, Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
Language and Meetings Service
Publishing Service
Stenographic Service
Library

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES:
David B. Vaughan, Director
Office of the Director
Communications and Records Service
Purchase and Transportation Service
Buildings Management Service
Field Operations Service
Headquarters Construction Staff

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION:
Hugh L. Keenleyside, Director-General
Gustavo Martínez-Cabañas, Deputy Director-General
Office of the Director-General
Programme Division
Public Administration Division
Industrial Development Section
Technical Assistance Recruitment Service

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF):
Maurice Pate, Executive Director
Office of the Executive Director
Administrative Division
Comptroller's Division
Programme Division
Public Information Division
Conference and Reports Office
Medical Advisor's Office
Milk Conservation Office

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
David Owen, Executive Chairman
Executive Office of the Chairman
Administrative Division
Programme Division

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS:
Adrian Pelt, Director Representing the Secretary-General

56-11395 - 13,669

FEB.-MARCH 1958

STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH, JR.
Chairman
THEODORE SMITH
Executive Director
OLGA B. GECHAS
Associate Director

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE for THE UNITED NATIONS information bulletin

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The United States Committee for the United Nations is a privately supported citizens' organization whose chairman is appointed annually by the President of the United States.

COUNCIL OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS MEETING

Under Secretary of State Christian Herter extends greetings to Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr.

On March 19 the annual planning meeting of the Council of Member Organizations was held in the Department of State Auditorium in Washington, D. C. In attendance were more than 100 representatives of the member organizations, as well as representatives of government agencies, and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Special guests were Under Secretary of State Christian Herter and Charles Dent of United Air Lines. The major part of the program was devoted to a "brainstorming session" conducted by one of the country's foremost authorities on creative thinking, Charles Clark.

Future Plans

National Chairman, Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., who presided at the meeting expressed his deep appreciation to the member organizations for their past and continuing work and reviewed the accomplishments of the past year. He briefly outlined future plans which include a continuing Advertising Council Campaign, and the development of an outstanding program for the nationwide observance of United Nations Day.

Mr. Rumbough read a telegram from the Executive Director, Theodore Smith, who was unavoidably absent because of illness, extending his best wishes and expressing deep regret at his inability to be present.

(Continued on Page 4)

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE CHRISTIAN HERTER

A highlight of the meeting was a brief appearance by Under Secretary of State Christian Herter who commended the Member Organizations for their important work. The Under Secretary said in part:

"This is a real privilege that has been accorded to me to come here for a moment and express to you our great appreciation in the Department for the extraordinarily effective and important work that you are doing.

"Before I came to the Department I knew a little about it, because year after year when I was Governor of the State I was asked to appoint a Chairman or continuing Chairman in connection with your annual operations, and I may say this from the point of view of the last Chairman that I appointed: He did a superb job and became a member of the Supreme Court very shortly thereafter.

Organization Activity Vital

"It is very difficult for us when we are cooped up most of the time in offices to realize how vital and how effective the work of an organization is throughout our very great country. Every little while we get the repercussions, though, and it is brought home to us that those of you who have real convictions in regard to the United Nations are carrying those convictions into a form of activity that is very vital to our own understanding as a nation and appreciation of what an important organ in the history of the world the United Nations has become. . . .

". . . . I know that you have given much thought to your own internal organizational problems, and I have been impressed by the fact that you have in a very short time for a national organization of this kind developed your many contacts and have been able to approach and interest a great many governors and state legislatures, that you have increased the number of your councils not tenfold but a hundredfold since your early beginnings, and that you have made a very substantial impact on the thinking of our people.

"It means a tremendous amount to us here in the country because, as all of you are only too cognizant, we struggle continuously with the educational problem in international affairs. Particularly away from the seaboards of this country, people are inclined to be engrossed with their local problems, and thereby give less than adequate attention to what in effect have become the major problems of the whole world, problems actually of survival, in which the United Nations is playing such a dominant part.

Real Gratification and Appreciation

"I express to you our very real gratification and appreciation in the hope that you will continue in the fine spirit in which you have carried on this national organization and make it ever more effective and useful not only for the State Department and for the United States Government but for the whole world."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 1957 session of the 12th General Assembly which opened September 17 and ended on December 14 was characterized by the President of the Assembly, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, as a session in which a *"spirit of restraint and a willingness to compromise"* had not been lacking. He added, however, that in some cases unanimous votes had *"proceeded less from a common approach than from an inability to secure general support for sharply divergent views."*

One of the final actions was an endorsement of a peace resolution which called on all member states to strengthen international peace and cooperation and *"to recognize the need to broaden international cooperation, to reduce tensions, and to settle differences and disputes among states by peaceful means."*

A "Major Achievement"

Sir Leslie Munro, Secretary-General Hammarskjold and U. S. delegate Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, all singled out for particular comment the Assembly's action in approving the establishment of a special fund for economic development. Mr. Hammarskjold described this as a *"major achievement."* The plan, sponsored by the United States, provides for the creation of a $100,000,000 special projects fund to supplement the present technical assistance program.

UNEF Praised

Another achievement on which the Secretary-General and Sir Leslie laid special stress was the Assembly's decision regarding arrangements for the continued operation of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. Describing UNEF as *"a valuable restraint and a factor for stability in an area which has long been racked by discord,"* Sir Leslie declared, the Assembly had *"placed a welcome emphasis on the concept of collective responsibility."*

Following are highlights of major action taken:

Technical Assistance and Economic Development

For several years delegates from underdeveloped countries have been urging the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) which would extend loans to the less developed countries.

The United States, taking the position that "it would be neither practical, realistic nor useful to establish a multimillion dollar development fund at this time," proposed instead that:

The present technical assistance be increased from the present level of $30 million to $100 million. The increase would be used to establish a special fund for assistance in fields essential to the technical, economic and social development of less-developed countries.

Disarmament

Disarmament was given priority on the agenda of the 12th session of the General Assembly. The United Nations Disarmament Commission's Subcommittee—made up of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, USSR, and the United States—met in London from March through August 1957, but adjourned after the Soviet representative rejected the six-point proposals for a first step disarmament agreement presented by the other four members.

In November the Assembly by a vote of 57 to 9 urged the Disarmament Commission to give priority to the six-point proposals in an agreement which would provide for the following:

> *1.) Immediate suspension of nuclear tests, with effective international control; 2.) cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons with devotion of future production to non-weapons purposes under international control; 3.) reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons under international control; 4.) reduction of armed forces and armaments; 5.) progressive establishment of open inspection to guard against surprise attack; 6.) the joint study of an inspection system to ensure that experiments with objects in outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes.*

A second Assembly resolution, sponsored by Belgium, called for action under United Nations auspices *"to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the arms race and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons."*

A third compromise resolution was passed following the declaration by the Soviet delegate that the USSR could not participate further in disarmament negotiations unless the Commission were enlarged to include all 82 member countries of the UN. This provided for enlarging the Disarmament Commission, by the addition of 14 member states, to 25 members. The Soviet proposal to enlarge the Commission to 82 members was rejected, as was an Albanian amendment that would have raised the membership to 32. Thus far the Soviet Union has threatened to boycott future meeitngs of the Disarmament Commission unless enlarged.

UNEF

In November the Assembly authorized providing $16.5 million for the continuing operation of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), of which $10 million was assessed against the member states. The present quiet in the Middle East, contrasted with hostilities of a year ago, was cited as proof of the achievement of the UNEF.

Among the governments opposing the measure, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia held that UNEF costs should be paid—as in the case of Suez clearance—by Britain, France and Israel.

New Members

Malaya was unanimously admitted as the 82nd member of the United Nations on September 17, the opening day of the Assembly meeting. The Assembly later adopted resolutions reaffirming the belief that the Republics of Korea and South Viet Nam were qualified for membership and should be admitted. This was opposed by the Soviet bloc.

Hungary

The opening of the Twelfth Session of the General Assembly was preceded by a brief continuation of the last session, reconvened by its president, Prince Wan of Thailand, to receive the report of the Special Committee on Hungary appointed to obtain information on the actual situation in Hungary. The unanimous conclusions of the five members of the committee, Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay, were that "the Soviet Union intervened with force . . . to suppress a popular national uprising of the Hungarian people against a form of government which had been imposed on them; that this uprising was not inspired or assisted from outside Hungary; and that the government installed by the Soviet Union did not have the support of the Hungarian people."

In the reconvened eleventh session the United States, along with 36 other nations, introduced a resolution again condemning the acts of the Soviet Union and its continued defiance of the earlier resolutions of the Assembly. The resolution also called upon Prince Wan to take appropriate steps "in view of the findings of the Special Committee" and to make known to the Assembly such recommendations as he deemed advisable.

Interim Report

In December, Prince Wan made an interim report on his efforts to carry out the mandate of the Assembly. His efforts unsuccessful, he concluded:

"I regret that so far I have not been able to find an opportunity for negotiations. I cannot believe, however, that the Hungarian and Soviet Governments will remain insensible to the voice of world opinion and the conscience of mankind which continues to make an insistent and righteous appeal for the freedom of the Hungarian people. It is my hope, therefore, that as the international tension relaxes, I would be given an opportunity to assist in establishing full international cooperation in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Hungary."

Refugees

The Assembly continued the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for five years from Jan. 1, 1959. In his annual report, Henry R. Labouisse, Director of the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, stated that although the UNRWA had succeeded in maintaining essential relief services during the year ended June 30, 1957, $4 million in additional contributions will be needed to meet the minimum relief programs which the Agency carries on for over 900,000 Arab refugees in the Palestine area.

The Assembly adopted a resolution urging member governments to meet the critical need for funds for Arab refugees and requested the Secretary General to make special efforts to secure the additional $19 million needed.

The United States pledged an additional $500,000 for the Agency's relief program and $1 million towards its rehabilitation program. This brought the United States pledges for the current year to $18 million for relief and $5 million for rehabilitation.

The Assembly also authorized the High Commissioner to set up an emergency fund of not more than $500,000 for European refugees.

Algeria

In an effort to achieve a cease-fire in the three-year Algerian rebellion against France, the Assembly, after extensive debate, unanimously adopted a compromise resolution expressing concern over the situation. The resolution sponsored by fifteen nations expressed *"the wish that in a spirit of effective cooperation, pourparlers (discussions) will be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."*

Cyprus

The Assembly did not come to a decision on self-determination for Cyprus. A resolution expressing concern that more progress had not been made toward a solution to the Cyprus problem and expressing hope that further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken with a view to having *"the right of self-determination"* applied to the people of Cyprus failed of adoption in the Assembly when it fell short of the two thirds majority required.

Reelection of Secretary-General

By unanimous recommendations of the Security Council and approval by the General Assembly, Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden was elected to a second five-year term as Secretary-General.

Korea

On December 5 the Assembly by a vote of 54 to 9 called upon the Communist authorities concerned to accept the established UN objectives of bringing about by peaceful means *"the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and full restoration of international peace and security in the area."*

The resolution also requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work.

Atomic Energy

The Assembly unanimously called for a broadened study of the effects of atomic radiation and approved a working agreement between the United Nations and the newly formed International Atomic Energy Agency.

Assessments

The Assembly unanimously approved a new scale of assessments for member states. The majority were granted reductions as a result of the admission of new members. The largest reduction was given to the United States, whose contribution was reduced from 33.33 per cent to 32.51 per cent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Because of mounting costs and a growing circulation, we wish our mailing list for the Information Bulletin to be up to date. Particularly we wish to have the assurance that those who are interested in this publication will continue to receive it. If it is your desire to continue receiving the Bulletin, we shall appreciate it if you will complete and return to us the card which is attached.

PAN AMERICAN DAY—APRIL 14

Pan American Day, which is sponsored by the Pan American Union, will be observed by all 21 members of the Organization of American States on April 14th. Pan American Day, and Pan American Week, April 14 to April 20, has been proclaimed by President Eisenhower. Citizens are urged to join in appropriate observance in testimony of the steadfast friendship which united the people of the American Republics. For more information, literature, and posters, write to: *Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.*

"BRAINSTORMING SESSION"

To provide for greater individual participation in the development of new program and project ideas for 1958, the major part of the meeting was devoted to a "brainstorming" session. Originated some 15 years ago, "brainstorming" has been defined as a method in which groups of people *"use their brains to storm a creative problem and do so in commando fashion with each stormer audaciously attacking the same objective."* Charles Clark, who conducted the brainstorm, is the author of a book recently published by Doubleday, entitled "Brainstorming."

The brainstorming objective was, "How to Develop New Ways and Means of Making the Committee's Work More Effective." The meeting was divided into small groups and participants worked in teams. There was a stimulating response of more than 300 suggestions or an average of 40 ideas per team.

A special subcommittee of organizations is being convened to screen and evaluate the suggestions which resulted from the brainstorming session. A full report of the results of these evaluations will be carried in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.

Above is a "brainstorm" group in action at the March 19 Council of Member Organizations meeting.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE
FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
816 21st Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Feb.-March 1958

Sec. 34.65 (e) P.L.&R.
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Mrs. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

The UN Is Your Business

United Nations Day—October 24

Form 3547 Requested

May 28, 1958

United Nations Day Committee
816 - 21st Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I regret that I do not have a price list. My first request is please send me several as in October my house is somewhat a headquarters for community service. My second request is please send me two sets of the United Nations flag. I am not sure of the price so I am enclosing $2.25. Thirdly, please let me know if the Federation of West Indies has adopted a flag, if so please include one if you have it.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

May 20, 1959

United States Committee for the United Nations
816 - 21st Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me the new Publications List for 1959. One of the studies that Methodist women will have this year will be United Nations. The teaching classes come in September and I need to get the material in my hands as early as possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS

HAYGOOD MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH

NOVEMBER 2, 1960

6:00 P. M.

"U N WE BELIEVE"

Only through the United Nations organization can humanity make real and universal progress toward the goal of peace with justice.
I believe that to support the United Nations organization and its properly constituted mechanism and selected officers is the road of greatest promise in peaceful progress

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

From address before United Nations
September 22, 1960

UN -- WE BELIEVE PROGRAM

Many people have enthusiastically welcomed the idea--and the opportunity--of displaying in a variety of ways the UN emblem, with the added motto "UN-WE Believe." The use of this symbol has been officially authorized by the United Nations.

The idea originated in 1957 with a distinguished airlines pilot who had seen war at first hand and had come to believe that the United Nations should be supported by people in all walks of life to the same extent as the war effort. He believed this was essential if the United Nations was to have the underlying solidity it needed to meet international crises.

GIVE US THIS DAY
OUR DAILY BREAD

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour

And back of the flour the mill

And back of the mill is the wheat
and the shower

And the sun and the Father's will.

Blessing --

Evening has come,
The board is spread
Thanks be to Him
Who giveth bread
Praise God for bread.

Menu --

Pollo Hondurena	---	Honduras
Haricots Verts	---	France
Pilaf	---	Turkey
Gado-Gado	---	Indonesia
Francois Pain	---	France
Torta De Banana	---	Brazil
Cafe	---	Brazil
O'Cha	---	Japan
Sucre	---	Cuba

Read by Dr. James J. Sneed

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS the UNITED NATIONS is a powerful instrument for guarding mankind against the calamity of the war and for establishing the rule of law among nations

WHEREAS the United States supports the United Nations with unswerving loyalty as it works to advance the economic, social, and spiritual well being of all peoples

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations has resolved that October twenty-fourth, the anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter, should be dedicated each year to making known the purposes, principles, and accomplishings of the United Nations

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the citizens of this Nation to observe Monday, October 24, 1960, as United Nations Day by means of community programs which will demonstrate their faith in and support of the United Nations and contribute to a better understanding of its aims, problems, and achievements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this
thirty-first day of March

W O R S H I P

UNITED NATIONS HYMN

Tune, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling"

Thou whose breathing fills our bodies,
Thou whose pulse the worlds obey,
Tune our minds to heed Thy rhythm
Known along the starry way.
Swing the nations to Thy measure,
Bid men's hatred turn to song.
Fill us, thrill us with Thy music
End earth's bitterness and wrong.

Thou whose order rules the atom,
Thou whose law propels the sea,
Bring, O bring Thy warring peoples
Close within Thy harmony.
God of beauty, heal our madness,
God of love our battles end.
Show the unity that binds us
Foe to foe, or friend to friend.

Thou who lightest with Thy glory,
Leaf and lake and cloud and star,
Light the hearts of men to justice,
Show us kindred as we are.
Pour Thy mighty joy upon us,
Thou whose grandeau filleth space
Claim Thy cosmic sons and daughters,
Unify the human race.

--Angela Morgan

From "The Light Still Shines in Darkness"

Reader - Rev. Charles Clarke

First Voice - Mary Gene Brown

Voice in the Distance - George Sneed

Second Voice - Mimi Jo Hill

Third Voice - Lillie Humphries

Fourth Voice - Freddie Bischoff

Prayer in Unison

"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace;
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon; where there
is doubt, faith; where there is despair,
hope, where there is darkness, light; and
where there is sadness, joy."

Amen.

COLOR BEARERS--
Debby Demcheck
Bill Boring

U. N. NEW NATIONS --- 1960

Republics of Cameron, Somalia, Dahomey

Niger, Upper Volta, Chad

Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville)

Cyprus

Togolese Republic

Malagasy Republic

Gabon Republic

Central African Republic

* * * * * *

U. N. WE BELIEVE

Steve Guptill
Bob Jerome
Margaret Brooks
Britt Kugler
Debbie Brooks
Mack West
Claudia Newcomer
Ginger Ragsdale
Dixie Ragsdale
Charles Sandiford
Tommie Lattimer

Our Gifts for Overseas Relief - Mr. Ed Hiles

Collectors--

Becky Hiles
Terry Hiles
Susan Wright
Jeff Stallworth
Miriam Guptill
Lovic Brooks
Alice Brooks

Address - Dr. Charles F. Boss
Director of The World Peace
Commission of the Methodist Church

Prayer for the United Nations
by Edwin T. Dahlbert
President of the National Council of Churches

Almighty and everlasting God, who hast faithfully guided our forefathers in other days, we beseech Thee again to give guidance to Thy people.

We look eagerly toward the horizon of every country, for the coming of that prophet of the ages, who shall voice the desire of Nations, and of whom it can be jubilantly said, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace.

We thank Thee, for the United Nations, even now preparing the way for that long - look - for time.

Give wisdom to the leaders of this great international assembly of tribes and peoples that they may interpret to us the perils and promises of the nuclear-space age, and bring us into accord with Thy blessed will.

As they come to us from the far of the world to debate the issues of war and peace and to heal the wounds of the earth, help them to think clearly and to act justly. Enable them to answer the prayers of the centuries for the abolition of the enmity rather than for the destruction of the enemy.

Rejoicing "in the hope that sends a shining ray far down the future's broadening way." May they translate the faith of our fathers into the language of our children and hasten the day when Thy Kingdom shall come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Amen

C O M M I T T E E S

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman

Mrs. Hubert Nall, Jr.

Mrs. J. P. Leak

Mrs. J. W. Ozmer

Mrs. Russell Smith

Mrs. George Hampton

Mrs. C. B. Sandiford

Mrs. W. H. Dugger

Mrs. David Spitzer

Mrs. P. W. Berkleman

Mrs. Harry Wright

DINNER CHAIRMAN

Mrs. R. R. Dansby

CORRESPONDENCE PROGRAMS

The hunger for letters by people abroad is evidenced by the hundreds of requests which arrive in the United States daily, mainly addressed to the Voice of America, city libraries, or other internationally known institutions. Sending greetings and messages abroad on UN Day and other times during the year will give tangible evidence to peoples in other UN countries of our friendship and belief in the principles of the UN. If you do not have direct lines of contact in other countries write to: (Adults) Letters Abroad, 45 E. 65th St., New York 21, N. Y. (Children) International Friendship League, Inc., 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

VISIT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Literally millions of Americans visit UN Headquarters in New York each year. The vast majority go away tremendously interested and impressed; a study conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace concluded that a visit to the UN does more than any other thing to create knowledge of the UN and this knowledge leads to future support. The UN buildings are now the number one sightseeing attraction in New York.

Guided tours through the Headquarters buildings include expert explanations of exhibits on display and the work of the United Nations. Tours leave at frequent intervals between 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. and a small fee is charged. The charge is $1 for an adult and 50 cents each for children and students. The tours are free to members of the clergy and servicemen.

If you wish to arrange for group visits write in advance to:

Visitors Service
United Nations
New York

UN WE BELIEVE

FROM -- HAYGOOD MEMORIAL CHURCH (METHODIST)
1015 E. Rock Springs Road N. E,
ATLANTA 6, ga.

Sent in by - Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

PLEDGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

On this, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the United Nations

I Pledge My Support

I Reaffirm My Faith

I Rededicate My Efforts

Toward helping the United Nations to build a lasting peace and to promote the welfare of all mankind.

NAME	ADDRESS
Mrs Roy Puckett	1287 Lanier Blvd N E
Roy F. Puckett	" " "
Mrs. George L. Ragsdale	1720 N Rock Springs Rd. N E
Mrs. W. E. McDonough	1704 N. Rock Springs Rd N E
N. Ragsdale	1720 N. Rock Springs Rd. N.E.
Helen J Southern	1150 Clifton Rd. NE (7)
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Swilling Jr.	848 Merritts Drive N E
Ernest Mason	1146 Cumberland Rd. N E.
Mrs Clyde Dobbs	1146 Cumberland Rd. N.E.
Faye Dobbs	1146 Cumberland Rd. N.E.
Mrs. C. A. Gibson Jr.	941 Plymouth Rd. N. E.
Ruth Gordon	1150 Clifton Rd. N E
Mrs. G. T. Ecker	1343 Peachtree St. N. E.
Mrs. A. M. Townley	1006 Amsterdam Ave. N.E.
Henry Giuseppi	
	ADDRESS
Mrs. M. E Tilly	1013 Highland View N. E
[illegible]	1311 William Penn [illegible]

1960 UN: WE BELIEVE PLEDGE SHEET

Organizations are requested to stamp their names on Pledge Sheets they distribute so that AAUN will know which organizations have participated in the Pledge Campaign. Pledge Sheets will be presented in a bound volume to the United Nations as an evidence of United States citizens' support for the United Nations.

Return this sheet to:

American Association for the United Nations
345 East 46th Street New York 17, N. Y.

UN WE BELIEVE

FROM — HAYGOOD MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH
1015 E ROCK SPRINGS ROAD N. E.
ATLANTA, 6 GA.

SENT IN BY- Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

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Mrs. W. J. Bettess	2302-A Lindmont cir N.E.
Mrs. H. V. Bendley	1265 E. Rock Springs Rd. N.E.
Mrs. Maurice Maige	584 Cumberland Rd. N.E.
James Madden Jr.	130 Little John Trail, N.E.
David Gustell	1405 Wessington Rd, NE
Mr & Mrs. Hoke Blair	1040 Amsterdam Ave
Mrs. Claude Guizard Jr.	671 E. Morningside Dr N.E.
Mrs Fred Willingham	1160 Cumberland Rd. N.E.
Frances W Brown	1350 N Morningside Dr
Harry A Satterwhite	1317 Columbia Drive Decatur
Mrs Harry Satterwhite	" "
Mrs D. B. Major	1165 E. Rock Springs Rd. N.E.
Geo. G. Hampton	1488 Wessyngton Rd. N.E.
Virgie Lagsdale	1720 N. Rockspring Rd. N.E.
Mary McGee	1432 Lanier Pl. N.E.
Mrs. L. E. Pierce	1476 Lanier Pl.
Mrs C. R. Perry	1486 Lanier Pl. N.E.
Mr & Mrs E. E. Barnes	125 Berwick Ave. N.E.
Mrs R. W. Thayer	1747 Drewery Ave N.E.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rev Charles H. Clarke Jr	2064 Edinburgh Terrace NE Atlanta 26 Ga
Mrs Charles H Clarke Jr	2064 " " "
Mrs R. L. Cardwell	1322 Lanier Blvd N.E.
Mrs W. C. Kugler	607 Sherwood Rd N.E.
Mrs A. Perry	1486 Lanier Pl. N.E.
Rev & Mrs. Driggs	

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1015 E. ROCK SPRINGS ROAD N. E.
ATLANTA 6, GA.

Sent in by- Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

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NAME	ADDRESS Atlanta, Georgia
Mr + Mrs. J. L. Stallworth	1082 High Point Dr. N.E.
Miss Edith Laird	4135 Highland
Mrs Effola Arnold	944 Highland Ter N.E.
Mrs. Ruby M. Howard	1376 N. Morningside Dr. N.E.
Florence Foster	1714 Meadowdale Ave N.E.
Nell Foster	" " " "
Bessie M. Campbell	1324 Briarcliff Rd. N.E.
Mr + Mrs A. P. Stuttard	1578 Wanda Dr
Lawrence G. Drake	1515 N. Clifton Road, N.E.
Mr + Mrs Paul S. Guptill	1405 Wessington Rd. N.E. Atl (6)
Mr [redacted] J. T. Elam	1343 Peachtree St. N.E.
Ed L. Deaty	996 Courtenay Dr. N.E.
Carrie Abi Brooks	1711 Homestead Ave N.E.
Mrs. N. H. Gillespie	678 Sherwood Rd. N.E.
Miss Miriam Rogers	1013 Highland View N.E.
M E Tilly	1013 Highland View N.E.
Mrs. R. E. Sibley	1960 Fellbourne Dr, N.E.
Mrs A C Floyd	805 E. Morningside Dr N.E.
Mrs. L. J. Campbell	727 Cumberland Circle N.E.
	Mrs W A Glenn
	1239 N Highland

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FROM -- HAYGOOD MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH
1015 E. ROCK SPRINGS ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA. ZONE 6

PLEDGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Sent in by Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

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Ernestine C. (Mrs. Walter N.) McGee	" , Atlanta 6, Ga.
Mrs. Grace Cobb	1292 Morningside Dr. Atlanta Ga.
Mrs. George Oliver	2312 Hunting Valley Dr. Decatur
Mrs. H. McP. Hubbard	1450 High Point Pl. N.E. Atlanta
Mrs R P Travis	990 Bellevue Drive N E Atlanta
Martha Grizzard	938 Lullwater Rd N.E. Atlanta 7
Mrs. James Leak	1942 Haver Dr N.E. Atl. 6
Claude Grizzard Jr.	671 E. Morningside Dr. N.E.
R. D. Loomis	1752 Pine Ridge Dr. N E 9
Mrs "	"
Mrs C B Davidson	1654 Avion Cir NE
Mrs G. G. Ramsey	1322 N. Decatur Rd N. E
James J Sneed	1015 East Rock Springs Rd
Mrs. Jack W. Patterson	2850 Ridgewood Rd. N.W
Mrs. N. Clay Loehr	1054 Vance Ave. N.E.
Mrs. H. C. Bradford	944 Highland Ter N E
Mrs. W. F. Shell	653 N. Highland N. E.
Birdie V Moore	1317 N. Highland ave
Mrs Ed L. Adams	1669 Johnson Ferry Rd. N. E.
E. L. Adams	"

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NAME	ADDRESS
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Mr. Raymond H. Dominick	1233 N. Highland Ave NE
Mrs. Mary Sprigg	1165 E. Rockefeller Rd NE
Shelton Bissingham	1160 Cumberland Rd NE
Mr. Edward W. Niles	115 Blackland Dr. N.W.
Mr. Hubert Nall Jr	1911 Collard Dr NE Decatur
Mr. Jesse Wiggins	1719 Inverness Ave. NE
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Frances L. Latimer	1072 High Point Dr NE
George N. Latimer	1072 High Point Dr N.E.
Mrs. Luther Bridgers	781 E. Morningside Dr. N.E.
Mrs. R. H. Floyd	1250 Citadel Dr. N.E.
Mrs. Sam P. Craig	632 Darlington Rd NE
Mrs. E. A. Hampton	1484 Wesleyan Rd NE
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Emile Sandiriff	
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Toward helping the United Nations to build a lasting peace and to promote the welfare of all mankind.

NAME	ADDRESS
Paul Anthony	P.O. Box 223 Atlanta 1
[illegible]	1477 Akridge St. N.W. Atlanta, Ga.
[illegible]	1529 Berkeley Pl., N.E., Atlanta
Marge Manderson	1420 Peachtree, N.E., Apt. 1, Atlanta
MARGARET CAY PATER	Po Box #120 ATLANTA 1, Georgia
Mrs. Timothy Miller	220 [illegible] Decatur, Ga.
Paul M. Rilling	P.O. Box 852, Atlanta 1
John Constable	246 Westminster Dr., N.E. Atlanta
Mrs. Bernice C. Cook	401 Simpson Terrace N.W. Atlanta 14, Ga.
[illegible] E. Cummings	550 Ashby St. N.W. Apt. 2, Atlanta 13, Ga.
Ruth Hance Alexander	1450½ Mims St., N.W. Atlanta 14, Ga.

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how children learn

about HUMAN RIGHTS

PLACE
OF
SUBJECTS SERIES

Bulletin 1951, No. 9

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Office of Education

United Nations work for HUMAN RIGHTS

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Price 15 cents

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
-- DECEMBER 10, 1958 --

Community Activities Kit

"In Your Hands"	Background Fact Sheet
"Human Rights Day"	Leaders Checklist
"UN Work for Human Rights"	Posters (3)
Article by Mrs. Lord	Radio spots (6)
Guide for Teachers	Editorial
Text of the Declaration	Speeches (2)

Assembled by
The American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- December 10, 1958 -

RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

30 Seconds

The lucky number this week is ten. December tenth is the tenth anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and President Eisenhower has proclaimed a celebration. The Declaration claims for all people the right to worship, speak, vote and work in freedom, to be treated equally, regardless of race or religion. These rights spell peace -- celebrate them this week!

# # # #

30 Seconds

From Kalamazoo to Timbuktu there's a birthday in the news. The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights is ten years old. Like our Declaration of Independence and Constitution, it spells out the rights of man. Celebrate Human Rights Day, December tenth, by checking on basic rights close to home -- equal opportunity for jobs, for education, for housing. Human rights are up to you.

# # # #

30 Seconds

Everyone's going to town this week! It's the tenth anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and President Eisenhower has asked us to celebrate on December tenth. Your town's the place to do it. In your neighborhood, on your job, in your school -- does everyone, regardless of race or religion, have an equal chance? Keep human rights strong by making sure!

60 Seconds

Can you speak Arabic? or Tagelog? or Telegu? These are some of the ~~forty-seven~~ 72 languages in which people are reading the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (Today) December tenth is Human Rights Day, and all the world is celebrating the Declaration's Tenth Anniversary. Like our own Bill of Rights, it speaks out for freedom of conscience and expression, equal justice and equal dignity for all -- regardless of race, religion or origin. If you oppose bigotry and discrimination, you speak the language of free men the world over. President Eisenhower has asked all Americans to observe Human Rights Day -- Let's answer the President's call by seeing that everyone is free and equal in our town!

60 Seconds

Do you hear voices? People the world over are crying out for freedom...freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from persecution. When everyman has these freedoms, no one need fear dictatorship and war. That's why, ten years ago, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -- the first Bill of Rights for all mankind. The Declaration's tenth anniversary is on Human Rights Day, December tenth. President Eisenhower has asked all of us to celebrate this worldwide event. Read the Declaration of Human Rights. Get your family, your friends, your church group and club to discuss it...Keep your community scoring high -- in equal justice, equal dignity, equal opportunity for all. America is doing it for Human Rights Day!

60 Seconds

In these days of sputniks and space ships, the whole earth seems like our front yard...which is why Americans are backing the United Nations and its work for peace. This week (today) is the tenth anniversary of a great UN achievement -- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Like our American Bill of Rights, it says all people are entitled to worship as they choose, to speak their minds, to be treated as equal citizens. These rights mean peace, because where they are exercised, dictators and war-makers cannot seize power. We show the way to peace by keeping human rights strong at home. How about the places near your home? In schools, in housing, in jobs -- are rights and opportunities equal for all? This is the time to make sure!

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- December 10, 1958 -

CHECKLIST FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights will have its Tenth Anniversary on December 10, 1958. The U. S. Government and the United Nations are counting on voluntary organizations to join in promoting community activities that will strengthen understanding and support of the Universal Declaration, and stimulate human rights progress.

This checklist is a reminder of some ways to start the ball rolling and keep it going strong -- from now until Human Rights Day, December 10.

GET OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

Ask the Mayor and the Governor to proclaim December 10 as Human Rights Day. Point out that the President of the United States has issued a similar proclamation each year since 1949.

ACTIVATE YOUR OWN ORGANIZATION

See that a committee is named to plan a program for your own group and to work with other groups on plans for the whole community.

ENLIST KEY LEADERS

Start during United Nations Week, October 19-26. The organizations active in promoting UN Week are most likely to be interested in working toward Human Rights Day. Talk to their leaders about using UN Week as the take-off date for activities that will climax on Human Rights Day, December 10.

Remember -- Chambers of Commerce, veterans' posts, labor unions, church, civic and fraternal organizations, youth groups, women's clubs -- all have a stake in promoting human rights.

Be sure to talk to:

-- School officials about special assembly programs.

-- Clergymen about devoting at least one sermon to human rights before December 10.

-- School and town librarians about human rights exhibits.

-- Storekeepers and factory managers about displaying your posters effectively.

ORGANIZE AN IMPRESSIVE "TOWN MEETING" FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Marshall municipal resources. Ask city officials for municipal bands, auditorium, police services and so on.

Plan a dramatic feature. Here are five ideas you might want to consider:

-- A pageant illustrating how mankind's basic freedoms developed.

-- A show presenting the 30 articles of the Declaration in a series of tableaux.

-- A movie portraying the common hopes and needs of people in different lands -- like UNESCO's "World Without End."

-- A concert or dance recital with music or dance from other lands.

-- A panel or forum of persons born in other countries, including perhaps one panelist who has lived under a totalitarian government.

Book your entertainers and speakers far in advance.

WORK WITH NEWSPAPERS

Here are some tips that may help you get good newspaper coverage:

-- Appoint an experienced person to be responsible for press releases.

-- Slant your material to different departments -- letters-to-the-editor, woman's page, business page, sports section and so on.

-- Include good photos and cartoons.

-- Make use of "occasions." A forum or town meeting can be good for several releases: before the event, on the big day, and again as a follow-up story.

-- Keep a file of personal data on prominent workers in your ranks.

-- Win friends. Try to get at least one reporter on each newspaper actively interested in what you're doing.

-- Try to interest local businessmen in donating advertising space as a public service.

-- Don't be stuffy. Make your stories simple, personal and newsworthy.

WORK WITH RADIO AND TV

Broadcasters are interested in giving free time for public-service programs. Here are some ways to "air" your human rights story:

-- Talk by an individual person. You'll need someone with a name and personality to attract listeners.

-- Interview between two or more persons. There must be a lively exchange between participants who are newsworthy or experts in a particular field.

-- Dramatization or show. For this ambitious undertaking, you may be asked to share production costs with your local station.

-- Special event. This is an on-the-spot broadcast emanating from a meeting, rally, dedication or parade.

-- Transcribed program or recording. Ask your radio stations if they will use professionally prepared recordings to which you may add a "live" announcement. Ask your local TV station to schedule an educational film or series of films on various aspects of human rights. See In Your Hands (referred to below) for list of recordings and films.

-- Spot announcements. Short messages, like the samples included in this kit, may be sandwiched between radio programs. For television, two fine one-minute spot announcements, fashioned after cartoon-style commercials, are available from AJC's national office.

# # #

For a complete blueprint of a Tenth Anniversary program, you will want to consult In Your Hands, a 32-page guidebook jointly sponsored by 32 national organizations. Here you will find in detail how you can relate the Universal Declaration, article by article, to human rights practices in your own home town.*

*If you need more copies of In Your Hands, you may secure up to 20 without charge from AJC's national office. Additional quantities: 1-49 @ 50¢; 50-99 @ 35¢; 100 and over @ 30¢.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- December 10, 1958 -

BACKGROUND FACT SHEET

On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly, by a vote of 48-0, adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -- the first international action to assert the inherent and equal rights of "all members of the human family."

To mark the Declaration's first decade, the UN has asked all member states to promote understanding of what human rights mean in everyday life. Our Government has wholeheartedly endorsed this call.

What Is The Declaration?

1. The Declaration is not a treaty and involves no legal obligations. It is a statement of universal objectives.

2. By raising "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," the UN hopes ultimately to make secure on a world-wide basis the fundamental freedoms affirmed by the Bill of Rights of the United States, the Bill of Rights of Great Britain and the Declaration of the Rights of Man of France for the people of those nations.

3. The Declaration consists of 30 articles. Denials of these rights -- religious liberty, free speech, freedom of the press and other individual freedoms -- have often paved the way for dictatorship and war. As General George Marshall, then Secretary of State, pointed out in urging the Declaration's adoption:

> Systematic and deliberate denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles ... these wrongs have repercussions in the community of nations. Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people and are likely to seek their objectives by coercion and force in the international field.

Role of the U.S.

1. In our own country, human rights action is a never-ending responsibility. As Secretary Dulles says: "Through education and publicity, we have developed a human rights conscience which is perhaps the strongest factor in the progress we have made.... We intend that these advances shall continue."

2. Voluntary groups throughout the U.S.A. are marking the Tenth Anniversary by checking up on our own practices -- making sure that America's leadership in upholding human rights is maintained.

3. To spur these community check-ups, 32 national civic, religious and educational organizations representing over 30 million Americans have jointly issued a special guidebook, In Your Hands, which relates the Declaration to the human rights most important to all Americans.*

Community Check-ups on Human Rights

The Declaration points to many areas in which equal opportunity, without distinction as to race, religion or national origin, is a basic right. Among the areas selected by U.S. groups for special scrutiny are:

> Employment -- Do all Americans, enjoy fair and equal treatment in finding jobs for which they are qualified? (Article 23 of the Declaration.)
>
> Housing -- Do all Americans enjoy the right to rent or purchase homes they can afford? (Articles 17 and 25)
>
> Education -- Is elementary education free and compulsory for all American children? Is higher education "equally accessible to all on the basis of merit"? (Article 26)
>
> Use of Recreational, Cultural and other Public Accommodations -- Do all Americans have equal access to parks, restaurants, theatres, transportation and other public accommodations essential to rest and leisure (Article 24) and to free participation in the cultural life of the community? (Article 27)

The national organizations joining in the call for community action have urged all citizens to "watch the statute books, the practices and policies of our nation and our state, using our own Bill of Rights and the UN's Declaration as yardsticks. Only by working continually in our nation, our state and our town, can we improve our world."

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* For In Your Hands (50¢), write to The Church Peace Union, 170 E. 64 St., New York 21, N. Y.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- December 10, 1958 -

SALUTE TO HUMAN RIGHTS

(Suggested editorial for use in December)

Two resounding events come fittingly side by side this month. One is the anniversary of the Bill of Rights which became part of our Constitution on December 15, 1791. The other is the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

The Bill of Rights brought millions to our shores for the political and religious freedoms it guaranteed Americans. Many more millions have regarded it from afar as the symbol of blessings they hoped one day to attain within their own lands.

There was a time when we thought all we had to do was bask in these rights of ours. But no longer. A private idyll with freedom is a thing of the past.

It may be thousands of miles across the seas that church doors are nailed shut, printing presses smashed, homes invaded and citizens abducted. But our peace, our safety are threatened just the same. Dictatorship, once entrenched, spreads like creeping paralysis, endangering the liberties and lives of people everywhere.

In the first international step to halt this form of aggression, the United Nations proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ten years ago. The personal rights which had

protected Americans from oppression for more than 150 years were now claimed for "all members of the human family," of whatever race, religion, nationality or social status.

The Declaration is not a law; yet in ten brief years it has influenced new laws, constitutions and treaties, and the decisions of courts in many countries. Translated into 72 languages, it has come to be understood and respected by growing numbers of people.

But the most telling accomplishments lie ahead. For in certain parts of the world, every one of the Declaration's 30 articles presents a goal still to be reached.

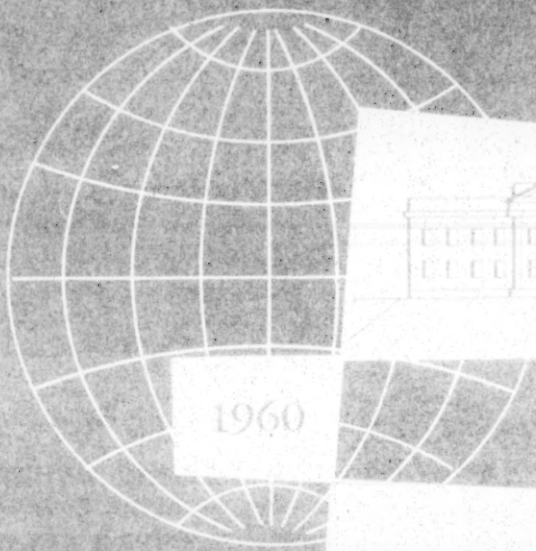
There are countries where slavery, forced labor or inhuman punishment still exist. In some lands, women have no rights other than those their fathers or husbands choose to grant them. To huge numbers of people, the idea that everyone is entitled to elementary education is still visionary.

Moreover, in Africa, Asia and Latin America, restless millions are striving to be recognized as equals in individual dignity, in national independence, in self-government. We who live in a country where the worth of the individual is paramount have an obligation to understand these needs and to help satisfy them.

Where do we start? The best places are close to home -- in our schools and colleges, in our factories and offices, in neighborhoods where people seek housing. We want to make sure that equal justice and equal opportunity are there for <u>all</u> Americans,

not just some. Unless these rights have meaning in our everyday lives, they will have little meaning anywhere.

If our nation is to continue leading the march toward freedom, human dignity and world peace, then each of us must work to strengthen democratic practices in our own communities. This is the most meaningful way to honor both our own Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Only by working continually in our town, our state and our nation, can we improve our world.



1960

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

suggestions to organizations concerned with conference preparation

Introductory speakers Mrs. Pat Muskin
Columbia, S.C. and
Mrs. G.H. Rumph - Arkansas
Recorder - Emma Thornton
Mississippi Conference

I. The Little Rock situation.
(a) Economic bearing as an obstacle.
(b) Boycotting of business interprises.

II Speaking out of silence
(a) Silence of both professional and interested group.
(b) Negro ministers stand no fear of speaking "out".
(observation) One white outstanding citizen had to have police protection to & from home.

III. Fear of Teachers,
① Loosing of places in many schools if a few will speak out instead of all working to-gether. The School Boards will declare the teacher inefficient.

IV Economic stand point: Fear of N.A.A.C.P. Freezing of other business - Fear to own being a member of this organization because of correspondence through mail.

V. Plan of Year following this meeting
1. Family organization
(a) Begining with Teen ageds in the home and communities
(B) Working through Council of Women.

Committee

Mrs. ~~O.C.~~ E.H. Dulra — Mississippi Conference
Mrs. Susie Roberts — Tennessee "
Mrs. John Carrell — Diocese of Atlanta
Mrs. Agnes Freeland — Georgia "

1. Is there anything that can be done to prevent the closing of schools?

1. Positive pressure groups can be formed to support those who are involved in making decisions concerning schools.

~~strengthen the morale~~
~~Start new groups within the church (many new ones) to uphold the~~

2. Organize small numbers in Fellowships of Concern within the Church to feel and have convictions concerning the things we are discussing to-day.

3. We create a climate that will free the minister ~~to preach~~ or rabbi, priest to be the prophet but help the minister ~~to stay in~~ that he may knowingly + intelligently take his flock with him

4. That we work diligently to lead the already organized groups in our churches, temples to become Fellowships of the Redeemed in which we learn to give support and strength to those who differ from us in opinion + convictions in situations which are not at the crisis stage

We would suggest that this group take some action

Presenting possibility to the President that he appoint a National committee of dedicated & competent leaders of all races to study the problem.

(similar to the White House Conf on Children & Youth)

This would entail extensive ground work, such as surveys on the local level.

At the same time realizing that this would not take the place of local interracial groups that will constantly study the problems & take steps to deal with anticipated crises.

1. Political Action through being informed voters and forcing politicians terms to get elected on issues not on rabble rousing

2. Publicity campaign - "Let's talk about it" and "SOS" (Saving Our Schools)

3. Organize groups for integration to counteract White Citizens Councils and speak for Southern liberals and moderates.

We think

1. Small groups of similar professional or vocational leaders meet often and quietly to establish communication in preparation for handling crises that are expected.

2. That these leaders work for total community betterment and understanding – including interracial cooperation as <u>one</u> aspect of human relations which ~~include~~ covers juvenile problems, recreation, welfare, etc.

3. That these groups expand their size by personal contacts and enlistments of civic leaders. Strong understanding must be established before a crisis – then there are possible ways of solution.

Educational approach in

Organized effort on local front

1. Positive Mother's League

2. Worshops
   a. home discussion groups
   b. already organized groups
      1. UWCA
      2. United Church Women
      3. W.S.C.S.
      4. Young Adult Discussion group
      5. Approved studies such as
         "Understanding Other Cultures"
         [C.S.R. studies, home mission studies]

NATIONAL Farmers Union ®

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol 4, No. 51 December 20, 1957

HEAR IKE WAS READY TO LET EZRA QUIT

In the "Periscope" department of its Dec. 23 issue, NEWSWEEK magazine reports the following:

". . . President Eisenhower told aides, shortly before his mild stroke, that he would accept Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson's resignation—if it were offered voluntarily. He emphasized he would not ask for it."

If true, this report gives rise to the question: How fresh does a resignation offer have to be to be acceptable to Ike? Awhile back, Benson admitted that he had offered more than once to step out, but that Ike didn't take him up then.

* * *

BENSON AGAIN LOWERS BOOM ON DAIRYMEN

Protesting that he had no other choice, Secretary Benson on Wednesday lowered the boom once more on U. S. dairy farmers. He announced that beginning next April 1, support levels for both manufacturing milk and butterfat would be dropped to 75 percent of parity.

This is the lowest level permitted under existing law. Present supports stand at 83 percent of parity for milk ($3.25 per cwt) and 80 percent for butterfat (58.6 cents per lb.).

The new drop, according to the National Milk Producers Federation, will cut milk by about 23 cents a hundredweight and butterfat by 3 cents per pound. It was variously estimated around Washington that the total annual loss to dairy farmers could range anywhere from $138 (unofficial USDA) to $250 million (Nat'l. Milk Prod. Fed.).

Why, reporters wanted to know, had Benson felt compelled to take this action? Somewhat weakly, he admitted that production was continuing at such a high level as to keep market prices depressed. But when questioned in press conference, he admitted in a left-handed way, that there might still be plenty of milk at 75 percent of parity support, or even below.

THE UNPOPULAR DECISION, however, was not all his own idea, Benson said. He had been favorably advised on it by not one advisory committee, but two; his highly non-farmer over-all 18-man group, headed by W. I. Myers, dean of agriculture at Cornell University, and by the five man Commodity Credit Corporation advisory board. (Earl Hughes of Illinois, Farm Bureau Pres. Shuman's brother-in-law, is chairman).

By way of trying to offset the price-cutting jolt, Benson said the Department would "cooperate fully with the industry in promotion and merchandising programs." The nation-wide brucellosis clean-up also would be pushed and dairy farmers would be urged to cull boarder cows while "beef prices are good."

BENSON DID SAY that the Department would urge Congress to continue the special school, military service and veterans milk program. But mere continuation without an increase again won't keep 1958 income from falling below 1957.

Recognizing that unless retail prices drop accordingly he cannot hope to cut surplus purchases even at 75 percent of parity, Benson said consumers have reason to expect some adjustments. After the April 1 drop, he suggested, butter and cheese each ought to be cheaper by about two and one half cents per pound and fluid milk by one-half cent per quart. Whether the big dairy distributors will take the hint remains to be seen. And if they don't, what will Benson do about it?

Meantime, dairy producers know what he is going to do to them, come April 1. And it means little that Ezra says it is in their "best interests" and that he announced it early so they will have plenty of time, as he says, to "adjust."

* * *

SEVEN MEN WROTE EZRA'S DEFIANCE

Shortly after Secretary Benson issued his defiant "no-resignation" statement on Dec. 3, word got around that this had really been "master-minded" by outsiders.

Bill Blair of the NEW YORK TIMES finally smoked out the story. Key figure behind the Benson statement proved to be that great advocate of "self-reliance" for farmers, James A. McConnell, once Ezra's assistant and former manager of the Grange League Federation of Ithaca, N. Y.

THE ACTUAL statement "ghost" was John Strohm of Woodstock, Ill. a some-time farm paper editor. Other strategy sit-ins were Albert Mitchell, prominent New Mexico rancher and a member of Benson's advisory council; Homer Davidson, American Meat Institute president; P. O. Wilson, president of the National Livestock Producers Association; Earl Hughes of Illinois, also a former Benson assistant, and Norris Carnes, livestock commission man of St. Paul, Minn.

As a further indication of the sentiments behind the statement, Blair added that "these men have the backing of many officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

60 PANELISTS DIAGNOSE FARM PROBLEM

What ails American agriculture? What, if anything, can be done about it? Should anything be done about it?

For five days this week, a House-Senate economic subcommittee listened while 10 panels of some sixty economists and farm leaders reeled off answers.

A SHOCKING NUMBER of economists seemed to feel that there was nothing wrong with agriculture that couldn't be cured with a further big slash in number of farmers. This view was best summarized by Dr. Ted Schultz of the University of Chicago on the opening day when he said:

"From 1940 to 1956, the farm labor force fell from 11 to 8 millions and the real economic rub is that it has not been nearly enough."

But supposing more farmers did leave, the panelists were asked, would that fix things up? Dr. Earl Heady of Iowa State College, while favoring the idea, did admit that at least in the midwest, "the farm labor force might be decreased by a third . . . without causing a reduction in field crop output."

AT ONE POINT, the discussion dealt with problems of the farmer who shifted to town with some capital to invest. One economist suggested that he might start a small business. **Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), subcommittee chairman, jumped on this one, saying it didn't seem like much of a solution to him in view of the rising rate of small business failures.**

As is always the case when more than one economist assembles, there were those who took a dim view of all government programs and could see no salvation, except returning to the fully flexible free market. Anyway, they said, farmers just won't accept production controls.

WILLARD COCHRANE of the University of Minnesota fired back at that theory, saying that he believed farmers were willing to restrict output to get higher and more stable incomes.

Eventually, the discussion got around to vertical integration and all eyes focused on John H. Davis of Harvard University. He pitched his story in low key, concluding guardedly that the "positive (of vertical integration) outweighs the negative."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) was not persuaded, tho, and referred to the sad experience with broiler chickens. "What," he asked "can our farmers do to defend themselves?" "Organize," Davis answered.

ONE MORNING it was disclosed that thousands of elderly farmers were failing to qualify for social security benefits because they simply did not have the required minimum gross income of $800 per year. Later the same day, a banker economist had the gall to declare that "great care should be exercised not to confuse social ends with economic means." He was making the point that in pushing economic adjustments, that is, getting rid of more farmers, one mustn't think about the human side.

Near the end of the sessions, some definite suggestions for raising farm income were advanced. Lauren Soth of the DES MOINES REGISTER endorsed direct payments, saying they would be simpler, cheaper and less disrupting than present programs.

"On the basis of the per capita income figures published by the Federal Government," said Soth "agriculture could be paid a considerable subsidy and still not enjoy such high incomes as to stop the movement of people to other industries."

Glenn J. Talbott and John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union went to the heart of the matter by declaring that what the farmer needs is bargaining power strong enough to cope with other economic groups. This point was also stressed by Robert K. Buck, farmer from Waukee, Ia.

TALBOTT OUTLINED a program under which there would be a compulsory national all-commodity farm market goal, administered by a Federal Farm Income Improvement Board. This Board would be composed mainly of democratically-elected farmers. The goal would be set on Nov. 15 each year and at such level as promised to obtain parity income prices. When necessary, goals also might be employed to adjust market supplies of any single commodity.

As a further means of strengthening the farmer's position, farm cooperatives would be provided with REA-type loans to enable them to take farm commodities thru all handling stages.

"There is nothing unusual about a group of basic producers requesting this of Congress," Talbott said. "Historically, it has been customary for industries important in our national life to seek and obtain government aid to stronger bargaining for solution of their price and income problems."

On hand to listen to the proceedings personally and to take first hand notes on the discussion were about forty county legislative directors from North Dakota. Their presence helped make up for the shortage of actual farmers on the panel.

* * *

CORRECTION: NOT MILLIONS

In our Dec. 6 Newsletter story entitled "Farm Assets Report Again Confuses Public," we did a little inadvertent confusing ourselves by failing to catch a typographical error. In the third paragraph, the Jan. 1, 1957 farm assets value should have been shown as "$177 billion" not "million." Similarly the figure "$157" should have been followed by the word "billion", not "million."

Most readers, no doubt, recognized these errors from reading the balance of the story.

SHUMAN WOULD GUT LOAN SYSTEM

Press reporters reading Pres. Charlie Shuman's speech at the American Farm Bureau convention at Chicago last week noticed that he used the word "recourse" in talking about government crop loans.

It developed that Shuman was recommending farmers henceforth be forbidden to deliver corn and other commodities in settlement of government loans. Instead, they would have to repay with cash, just as under any bank loan, regardless of what had happened to the market price meantime.

SUCH A CHANGE, of course, would certainly alter the loan as a support device. Buyers would no longer worry about any commodity being withdrawn from the market by federal agencies. The loan would serve only the limited purpose of helping some producers hold onto their commodity thru a time of seasonally low prices. This would be a serious matter for farmers unless some other device was adopted for protecting farm income against weak market prices.

The AFBF convention delegates did not specifically follow Shuman's "recourse" suggestion. But they did urge that "future price supports be established at levels which will encourage orderly marketing, avoid stimulating unnecessary production, and halt the movement of grain into government storage."

(Ed.—In his statement to the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress on Dec. 18, AFBF's Warren E. Collins put the Bureau position even more bluntly in these words ". . . the proper level of support prices is somewhere below annual average market prices which would be forthcoming from the free interplay of economic forces." Corn farmers, think that one over!)

Altho the organization at Chicago went on record as favoring an extension of the export assistance act (Public Law 480), it also declared that "where special export pricing is necessary, we should return to a one-price system as rapidly as possible." One-price in this case could only mean taking the whole crop to the lower level prevailing in export trade.

THEREFORE, on wheat (which does require special export-pricing at present) the Bureau recommended that in the next marketing quota referendum, producers be given a choice of the following:

1) Continuation of the present price support program (75 to 90 percent of parity) but with production cuts deep enough to eliminate the surplus and balance production with market needs in a "reasonable period of time." (Present bottom limit of 55 million acres would be abandoned). Or,

2) A program of "lower supports" (no bottom indicated) and no limits on plantings **(which, the Bureau adds, would make possible a "greatly expanded use of wheat for livestock feed").**

AS EXPECTED, the AFBF opposed direct payments as a means of supporting farm income. It agreed to a temporary extension of the wool payment but only if a "feasible substitute" is not discovered in a proposed study.

Similarly, the Bureau agreed to support the present dairy program until a "more workable and acceptable one can be developed and enacted."

ON COTTON, it was decided to delegate to the AFBF Board of Directors the job of doping out a new program, including "an increase in the 1958 acreage sufficient to assure adequate supplies" and a long-range plan permitting a return to a "competitive one-price system."

In place of allotments or quotas for feed grains, including corn, the Bureau recommended that larger payments be made for attracting land into the soil bank.

While talking to the press, Shuman said that "farming could stand at least a $300 to $500 million cut in (ACP) benefits without hurting farmers." He also remarked that he didn't know who could have done a better job than Secretary Benson.

At close of the convention, after his re-election, Shuman voiced disappointment that the resolutions weren't closer to his way of thinking, but he added:

"I am very much encouraged that there was not one single objection to the direction (away from government control) that we are going." This caused raised eyebrows in Iowa where it had been understood ahead of the convention that the Hawkeye delegation, at least, would tilt a few lances with Charlie.

FARM BUREAU BACKS BENSON IKE PROGRAM

Seek More Flexibility in Price Supports

BY RICHARD ORR

The American Farm Bureau federation yesterday adopted policies which leaders said push farther toward its objective of seeking gradual elimination of government regulation of agriculture.

At the final session of the federation's 39th annual meeting, in the Sherman hotel, delegates approved resolutions on national farm policy which closely parallel the general philosophy of Agriculture Secretary Benson and the Eisenhower administration. ●●●

Seek Lower Supports

While the policy resolution on national price support and adjustment programs was phrased in broad general terms, it left no doubt that the federation intends to make a strong stand for lower price supports and more freedom for farmers in 1958, an election year in which farm problems are expected to be hotly debated in Congress. ●●●

From the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Dec. 13, 1957

AFL-CIO VOTES FOR FARM SUPPORT

Altho considerable attention centered on the expulsion of three unions and the growing unemployment situation, the AFL-CIO at its recent Atlantic City convention did not forget to put in a plug for farmers.

The convention pledged that labor will "continue to vigorously support corrective measures to restore and to raise the income of all who work in agriculture . . . **In particular, we wish to aid the family-operated farm through measures to increase its efficiency and its income so that the independent farmer may efficiently compete with corporation farming and may remain the dominant producers in American agriculture.**

"Furthermore, we must raise the living standards of those who work in industrialized agriculture for sweated wages under inhuman conditions, today the most exploited segment of the labor force."

IN ANOTHER resolution, the convention recommended the enactment of a supplemental surplus food bill "programmed to channel regular, proper and practical amounts" of supplemental food to the aged, blind, disabled, widowed and others who are in need.

* * *

COTTON TRADER HITS OWN POLICY

The federal government's cotton program was attacked in late November by one of the nation's leading cotton traders as having produced "a record of frustration at home and of confusion abroad." The trader was Lamar Fleming, Jr., board chairman of the huge firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston, Tex., speaking before the National Foreign Trade convention at New York.

One of Mr. Fleming's points seemed to be that thru raising domestic prices the program had resulted in encouraging competition abroad. **Mr. Fleming should know. His company had had a lot to do in recent years with stimulating such production in Mexico, Peru, Brazil and a number of other countries.** To a good many cotton farmers, this has looked like the old familiar business of playing both ends against the middle.

* * *

SAYS FEDERAL FUNDS HELP U. S. GROWTH

Does Federal spending on welfare programs contribute to the nation's economic growth?

It does, according to Prof. Clarence D. Long of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

"Large portions of our welfare program" Professor Long recently told a House-Senate economic sub-committee, "are, in the long run and from the over-all view, the most wealth-creating expenditures our economy can make because they develop or conserve the greatest resource of all, our human resources.

"Social welfare programs" he continued "also give evidence of our national concern about the individual person and his needs. It is this concern about the individual which symbolizes our nation in the eyes of the world. Let us not weaken this important weapon in the conflict of ideology."

In view of the Administration's current close reviewing of all non-defense expenditures, Professor Long's statements had a special interest. His superior, the president of Johns Hopkins University, is Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

ANOTHER EDUCATOR appearing before the subcommittee to advocate more Federal aid was Dr. Harold R. Bowen, president of Grinnell College in Iowa.

He said that while he was opposed to centralized control over schools "The danger to our country and the growth of our economy are infinitely greater if higher education is swamped or stagnates thru neglect than if the Federal government contributes financially thru mechanisms involving arms-length relationship with the colleges and universities."

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

NEWSPAPER

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ARTHUR T. THOMPSON, Editor

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 1 January 3, 1958

FARMING COSTS END YEAR AT NEW HIGH Like a tombstone epitaph, a year-end story in the WALL STREET JOURNAL disclosed that farmers paid the **"highest prices in history"** to fill their needs during the month ended December 15. (See clipping on page 3.) The official prices-paid index hit 299% of the 1910-14 average.

THIS BOOST in costs offset any recent improvement in farm product prices and thus caused the parity ratio to remain stuck right on 81 percent, same as a month earlier and a year earlier.

* * *

DIM OUTLOOK FOR FARM LAW ACTION On the eve of a new session of Congress, it is customary for old Washington hands to engage in legislative predictions. This week, they were at it again, but they had a hard time seeing anything definite in the farm bill outlook.

Most of the summations were pessimistic from the farmer's standpoint. "Farmers," the magazine BUSINESS WEEK predicted, "will feel neglected—won't get much out of Congress. Agriculture Secy. Benson will call the turn. Benson's position, regardless of what he says in public, is that there are too many marginal farmers—inefficient operators who should be forced out. His policies are geared to this point of view. And he has Eisenhower's backing."

THIS GLOOMY FORECAST was given further credibility by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, when he stated just before the holidays that Congress will make no major farm-law changes in election year 1958. Cooley declared that Secretary Benson had voided any serious action by "dividing the house of agriculture."

However, Cooley did say that his committee would give immediate consideration to a bill by Rep. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.) for counteracting Secretary Benson's announced intention to cut dairy price supports next April 1.

Termed a "hold-the-line" measure, the two-year Johnson bill would establish whole milk and butterfat price floors from next April 1 at existing levels respectively of $3.25 per hundred weight and 58.6 cents per pound. A temporary "freeze" proposal also is planned for introduction in the Senate.

"SUCH ACTION" says Representative Johnson, "will preserve the present substandard support until a permanent and equitable solution can be found." Dairy state Congressmen are already working on a more extensive long-time dairy program.

The lawmakers took no stock in Secretary Benson's contention that consumers might expect dairy product prices to be lower by the equivalent of the price support adjustment, thus putting them in a frame of mind to buy more than before. Other factors, it is felt, are almost certain to offset such potential benefits. (See clipping at left.)

Milk Prices To Be Raised Half A Cent

Dairies Claim Costs Of Operation Are Up

Milk prices, both wholesale and retail, will be increased half a cent a quart, starting today by most dairy concerns checked here yesterday.

Graded bottled milk now selling at 25½ cents a quart retail will be 26 cents and half-gallon containers selling for 47 cents retail will be 48 cents.

Cottage cheese will be increased one cent a pound and buttermilk prices will be increased from one to 2 cents a quart, depending on the process used in making it. The price of butter will not be changed at this time.

(From Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL)

* * *

A NEW SUIT FOR YOUR NEWSLETTER **To obtain greater economy in printing, the NFU Washington Newsletter changes with this issue to a new page-size. Altho the new page is shorter, it is also wider than the old page. This permits the setting of a longer line and thus the editorial content will be about the same as before.**

We'll continue to explore such type arrangements as will provide maximum readability and neat appearance. And we'll be working harder than ever to give you concise, up-to-the-minute news from Washington, written from a farmer's viewpoint.

* * *

BLAMES WIDE MARGINS ON CITY MARKETS Excessive handling of food in obsolete wholesale markets is partly to blame for wide middleman margins in some of the nation's largest cities. This charge was made last week at New York during a House Agriculture sub-committee hearing, headed by Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.).

Such markets in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore,

as well as New York were labelled "antiquated rat-holes," a disgrace to the nation.

ALTHO ABOUT 10 PERCENT of the country's produce passes thru it on the way to consumers, the New York market was described by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) as being operated "just like it was in the horse and buggy days." Representative Anfuso added that the "horrible" condition of the city's Washington Market was causing consumers to pay "a great deal more for food than they should."

As a result of the sub-committee's findings, Cooley said he would seek legislation authorizing federal loans to help major cities improve their marketing facilities.

* * *

SOME FLAWS IN EXPORT "TEAMWORK"

In words that seemed almost too uncritical, the U. S. Dept. of Agr. last week reported how the all-time high in U. S. farm exports during 1957 was due to close teamwork with private trade.

While the statement was substantially true, it could have been noted in passing that such teamwork at times has involved business people who are pretty good at corner-cutting to gain extra profit and who also are always ready to reward government officials for "informational favors." **Top administrators must ever be mindful of these things to prevent export assistance programs from being disgraced by improper practices.**

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS with the aforementioned USDA statement, the Justice Department announced the latest developments on two cases of chiseling in the disposal of surplus farm products. It was disclosed that the Bunge Corporation, "a New York firm with international connections" had agreed to pay $816,012 to the Federal government in settlement of a charge involving wheat export subsidies. The Bunge firm was charged with having obtained such subsidies illegally when it collected on shipments of American wheat to which Canadian wheat had been added.

IN ANOTHER CASE, the Justice Department obtained an agreement from nine cotton merchants not to fix prices, allocate bids or use the services of a common purchasing agent henceforth when attempting to buy government cotton stocks. The Department had charged that big cotton companies which dominate the market had arranged to do all their surplus cotton buying thru one firm, thus nullifying the government's policy of selling only on competitive bidding.

In this latter case, however, it does not appear that the cotton firms have been punished in any way for their past actions.

CANADIANS DEBATE NEW AG. SUPPORT

While farm forces in the U. S. Congress were rallying for their Jan. 6 opening, the Canadian House of Commons was already grinding away on its own new program of price supports.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED, the Canadian program provided for nine basic commodities a floor of 80 percent of a moving average of prices received for three years immediately past. This floor would be effective for 10 years, subject to annual adjustments, and would pertain to cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese and eggs in all provinces, and to wheat, oats and barley produced outside the prairie province jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Following protests from the Canadian farm organizations, the original bill at last reports had been amended to use a 10-year moving price average as the base period, instead of three years.

THE ADMINISTRATION of the program would be entrusted to a three-man agricultural stabilization board, assisted by a seven-to-nine-man advisory committee composed of farm organization representatives. In addition to setting supports for the "basics" above the fixed floor limit, the board also would recommend floor levels for any commodity deemed in need of support.

* * *

RAILROADS AGAIN ASK RATE HIKE

Once again, the railroads want a freight rate hike, this time for 3 percent to take effect Feb. 1. The change would not apply to all commodities, but the list is yet to be transmitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This new rate request is the 15th to be filed with the ICC since World War II, and follows boosts last August of 7 percent for eastern and western roads and of 4 percent for Southern roads. The total rate change since 1945 amounts to 107 percent.

THE RAIL COMPANIES say they need the boost because of increased costs and expenses, altho they also admit that the "basic reason for the decline (in freight volume) is to be found in the reduced levels of production in many lines of business activity which furnish large segments of railroad traffic."

This last admission suggests that urging the Administration to stimulate business revival would be more of a solution than asking the ICC for rate changes.

Prices Paid by Farmers Hit Record In Mid-December, U.S. Agency Says

Prices Received Showed No Change in Month; However, Parity Ratio Not Affected

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department reported the prices paid by farmers for goods, services, taxes and interest rose to a new high in mid-December.

Higher prices of feeder livestock, trucks and tractors, officials said, were responsible for boosting the index of prices paid to a record 299% of the 1910-14 average. This was 1 point above the mid-November level of 298 and nine points, or 3%, above the 290 reading of a year ago.

(From WALL ST. JOURNAL, Dec. 31, '57)

USSR DIDN'T OFFER FOOD TO AFRO-ASIANS In the recent Afro - Asian conference at Cairo, Egypt, the Soviet Union offered all kinds of large-scale loans and economic assistance to those countries in attendance. **But there was one outstanding omission in all these offers—the most basic item of all, food.** The nearest the Russians came to this important consideration was to offer technical aid.

THIS DEFICIENCY of the Communists prompted Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to say again last week that America's farm abundance, if properly used abroad, might prove "more significant in the cold war than the conquest of outer space."

He denounced current talk in the U. S. of "ways to get rid of farmers" at the very time that Communist party boss Nikita S. Krushchev has "served" notice . . . he intends to make Russia the world's leading supplier of food." Yet Krushchev cannot realize his goal for some years while the U. S. on the other hand is capable of providing substantial surplus supplies now.

* * *

FTC REVERSES DECISION ON "MEAT PACKER" In passing judgment on individual cases, the Federal Trade Commission has lately been taking a tougher line as to where its jurisdiction begins and ends.

EARLIER THIS YEAR, in a general ruling, the FTC held that it had no power over any business concerned with meat packing or processing. Such control, it indicated, lay with the less-feared and lightly-staffed Packers and Stockyards authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a consequence, outfits having only a very slight connection with meat endeavored to get out from under FTC jurisdiction.

Last week, the FTC dashed some of these hopes by reversing the decision of one of its own examiners in a case involving a Washington, D. C., super-market chain, Giant Food Shopping Center, Inc. Earlier, the examiner had held that Giant was under USDA jurisdiction because it prepared sausage and meat loaf.

The FTC concluded that Giant "does no more than engage in the activities which are customary in the retail merchandising of meat." Hence, it said the company "clearly is not a member of the . . . slaughtering and meat-packing industry."

The Giant company is involved with FTC under a charge that it induced illegal advertising allowances from suppliers.

* * *

AFL-CIO CLAIMS PUBLIC MISLED ON CORP. PROFIT The American public shouldn't be over-impressed by the current crying-towel act of big business, says AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. While corporations complain that their over-all profits are being squeezed, Meany points out that their income comparisons often are related to past periods when computing was done on a different basis.

THUS, MEANY CONTENDS, Department of Commerce reports on corporation profits after taxes are understated by $1.5 to $2 billion. He has asked the Department for confirmation of this interpretation.

Meany's complaint arises from the fact that tax law changes in 1950 and 1954 permitted corporations to depreciate assets faster than under the "normal life" depreciation schedules previously used.

UNDER THE OLD METHOD of computation, corporate profits in 1956 would have been shown as $46-47 billion as compared with $29.5 billion in 1947. This means, according to the labor leader, that the amount of cash available to corporations is substantially higher than the public has been led to believe.

Department of Commerce officials are studying the Meany statement before replying. Meanwhile, they have admitted somewhat lamely that current profits would compare more favorably with earlier years with allowances for subsequent tax law revisions. But they contend nevertheless that this still would result in an indication of a downtrend.

GRANGE NOTES AG. NEED FOR BARGAINING

The National Grange has joined with the National Farmers Union in calling public attention to the farmer's woeful lack of bargaining power. At its recent national convention at Colorado Springs, Colo., the Grange pointed out that "farmers do not have the bargaining power to pass along, in price, their own capital, operating, and living costs; their wages and taxes; or any charge for their management or the financial risks they take annually with drought, flood, frost and other well-known vagaries of nature."

AS A RESULT, according to the Grange, the farmer's share of the consumer's market basket dropped from $498 in 1948 to $382 in 1957 while the share of handlers and processors ("who are in a vastly better bargaining position") increased from $496 to $611.

"Farmers, in short," concluded the Grange, "have been —and are—subsidizing the consumers of America."

Altho they did not do so by actual name, the Grange delegates same as endorsed the **"parity income"** principle by adopting the following wording: "It is the position of the National Grange that farm commodity programs should have, as a prime objective, a return to producers for their labor, capital investment, risk, and management that is comparable to the return for these factors in other parts of the economy."

AS FOR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE to right this imbalance, the Grangers held that "there are no practical, realistic ways by which producers can effectively build up their economic position through non-governmental, strictly voluntary means.

"We reject the propaganda conclusion," their statement continued, "that government involvement in farm programs invariably and inevitably is accompanied by an evil 'regimentation' or obnoxious 'controls' . . . **We hold that American farmers, faced with the reality of increasing concentrations of economic power in industry and labor —concentrations abetted by federal legislation and more likely to be accelerated than reversed—are entitled to use government in enhancing the economic power of agriculture."**

* * *

CHINESE SEND CITY PEOPLE TO FARMS

A press dispatch out of Hong Kong reports that the Chinese Communist government has decided to give a lot of its non-productive city people a dose of farming. This unique order is especially intended to dislodge less useful bureaucrats, who had become "fat, arrogant and lazy." At least three million scholars also were included because of a critical shortage of teachers and classrooms. These new "farmers" must remain in the country at least three years and possibly up to 10 years.

It may occur to a few American farmers that a little exposure to hard farm work would be a useful educational experience for some of our own city people.

HOWEVER, THERE is at least one important difference between our situation and that of the Chinese. Our farm production is already at such a high level that more busy help might only aggravate the situation.

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NATIONAL Farmers Union®

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

VOL. 5, NO. 2 JANUARY 10, 1958

Backs Economic Aid

IKE SOUNDS HOPEFUL IN STATE TALK President Eisenhower had just finished his State of the Union message, as this was written. From the farmer's standpoint, it didn't answer many questions in the specific. But the President did sound a hopeful note for farmers in saying that all of America's resources, including agriculture, should be used for greater foreign economic aid. This statement followed his observation that the Communist bloc had recently begun to concentrate on economic penetration, with the view, of course, to eventual political domination.

If the President's statement means what it seems to mean then he may be going to try non-military aid policies long advocated by the National Farmers Union.

The Administration's detailed attitude on farm issues, of course, is yet to be outlined in a special message to Congress on or about Jan. 15. From repeated statements made by Secretary Benson, however, it seems probable that a lower floor of not more than 60 percent will be sought in price supports. As an offset, Benson may advocate upping of allotments, particularly for cotton. (At midweek, it was rumored that Benson was even considering abandonment of all allotments and quotas.)

IT SEEMS "OFFICIAL" that Ike will recommend dropping the acreage reserve feature of the soil bank after 1958, this to be replaced by an enlarged conservation reserve. **This last will make sense, but only if accompanied by appropriations of not less than $1 billion and preferably up to $1.5 billion per year.** In such case, the Department of Agriculture could sign up a really significant amount of crop land and finally curb the pile-up of surplus commodities. As it is, the conservation fund stands at only $425 million and Benson has shown no signs of asking for more.

"Maybe You'd Better Start Out With a Funny Story"

Meantime, reportedly at his own initiative, Sec. Benson was visited by Republican members of the House Agri. Committee.

The ensuing discussion on what ought to be done about the farm problem was not altogether harmonious. One legislator is said to have remarked somewhat acidly, "Why is it that we seem to be carrying on the New Deal on everything except agriculture?"

* * *

LEGISLATIVE MILL STARTS TO GRIND Tuesday this week was "hopper" day for the House of Representatives, the day when there is a rush to toss in legislative proposals. Altogether, the first day's catch amounted to about 100 items, some new and some held over from last session.

AS EXPECTED, a good many had to do with defense and international policy. More than a dozen, however, were agricultural, including several which would block Secretary Benson's announced drop in dairy supports. Another proposal introduced by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL-Minn.) would provide a program for adjusting feed grains.

This Newsletter was closing for publication just as the Senate bills were about to be introduced. It was known, however, that several Senators also were seeking a dairy support "freeze." Sen. Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.) was readying a comprehensive "full parity" farm bill.

Details on these proposals will be presented in succeeding issues of the Newsletter.

EISENHOWER IS A SOIL BANKER, TOO President Eisenhower is a "soil banker" himself, it was revealed this week by the NEW YORK TIMES. On his Gettysburg place (a merger of three farms), totalling 479 acres, he received $1640 in 1956 for "retiring" 32 acres of corn land and $369.60 in 1957 for 14 acres of wheat.

THIS FIGURES out to rates of $51 per acre for corn and $26.30 per acre for wheat. The county average on corn was about $45 per acre and ranged to a top of about $60.

It is not known yet whether "Ike" will put any land in the soil bank for 1958. His corn allotment this year is 68.1 acres and for wheat, 55.3 acres. To earn soil bank money, of course, he would have to underplant from these allotments.

* * *

USDA ISSUES ANOTHER "FACT" SHEET During his press conference on Tuesday, Secretary Benson handed out a leaflet labelled "Fact Sheet on Dairy Price Support Levels." It was a rigged "justification" for his decision to let dairy price supports fall to 75 percent April 1.

The first sentence stated: "Cash receipts from the sale of dairy products in 1957 were the highest on record" (last five words underscored).

"THEY AMOUNTED," the statement went on "to 4,620 million dollars; 35 million dollars above the previous peak in 1952. Cash receipts from sales of dairy products as a percentage of total cash receipts from sales of all farm products are also up, and at 15.1 percent are one percentage point higher than in 1952."

To unsuspecting readers (most of whom will never see even $1 million), these statements seemed to say that dairymen in 1957 were doing mighty well, having topped the previous peak by $35 million.

Just how well were the dairymen doing, really? In the first place, that difference of $35 million amounted only to three-fourths of one percent increase over 1952, a mighty small increase to be underscoring.

SECOND, WHOLE MILK PRICES in 1952 averaged right around 100 percent of parity and butter something like 97 percent. But in 1957, whole milk averaged about 88 percent of parity (manufacturing milk alone somewhat less) while butterfat stood at about 80 percent. **In relation to parity, then, the dairy farmer in 1957 was not nearly as well off as in 1952.**

The press conference statement also carried the sentence: "Current support levels for butterfat and manufacturing milk are higher as a percentage of parity than most of the basic commodities for which substantial acreage adjustments are required for support eligibility."

Presumably this was included to guide the reader into thinking that dairy supports logically ought to be lowered to bring them into line with other commodities. **Farmers, however, might arrive at a quite different conclusion: Bring things into line by raising other commodities.**

* * *

STEEL MEN STUDY GAG ON OUTPUT NEWS Are steel producers becoming self-conscious about their habit of cutting production instead of prices to meet a demand fall-off? It was reported out of Pittsburgh this week that some company officials favor discontinuance of weekly operating figures so as to command less public attention. As it is now, the American Iron and Steel Institute each Monday announces weekly steel production in terms of percentage of total capacity. And for several months, this proportion has been on the downgrade, reaching about 60 percent in late December.

MEANTIME, DURING 1957, total steel-making capacity has been enlarged by about 5 percent. So if the basing figure for 1958 is revised, as per custom, to take account of the capacity expansion last year, the present production rate will look worse than ever.

One suggestion for disguising the true situation is to call part of the total capacity "defense standby." This would make current production from the remaining "active" capacity look better by about 15 percent. **A few steel officials favor complete discontinuance of production statistics, at least for public consumption.**

OTHER PRODUCERS disapprove such a line of reasoning, arguing that if business is bad, it should be faced. It would be sticking one's head in the sand, they say, to try to hide the facts.

Farmer's Scoreboard: Big Outlay, Small Yield

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) To earn $2,500 annually, the Agriculture Department says, a farmer must invest $14,000 to $89,000 in land and equipment.

In a report made available Thursday, the department said a farmer had to make such an investment to attain an earning level comparable to that of skilled and semi-skilled workers in non-farm jobs.

To attain a $3,500 level, it added, the investments would range from $17,000 to $122,000.

The extremes were attributed mainly to widely differing proportions of labor and investment.

From the NEW YORK TIMES

OFF-SHORE OIL MONEY FOR SCHOOLS? Why not use off-shore oil royalties to help finance education? Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) believes that this should be done and will shortly reintroduce a bill to this end in the current session of Congress. This would earmark for education use by states the federal share of revenues derived from the oil-bearing off-shore public lands covered by the sea.

THIS PROPOSAL was passed by the Senate four years ago but was killed in the joint Senate-House conference committee at the insistence of the President's Bureau of the Budget. **If the measure had been adopted at that time, Hill estimates that there would now have been accumulated for educational use more than $300 million.**

* * *

HUNT NICER WORD FOR "RECESSION" Just as a rose by any other name is still a rose, so a recession is still a recession no matter what it's called.

Nevertheless the optimistic wordsmiths around Washington these days keep trying to avoid that horrid word "recession." They talk about a "rolling readjustment" or a "modest decline" or a "cyclical adjustment."

IN A ROSY NEW YEAR'S DAY message to the American people, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks talked of a "mild dip" which he said would turn into a "climb" before the year was out.

"From where I sit," he said, "the twelve-month outlook is far better than nail-biting pessimists think."

Secretary Weeks must not have been sitting in front of the business newspapers when he said that. Their headlines were telling of auto factory layoffs, a slow-down in machine tool orders, cancellations of tanker ships and so on, all adding up to a possible unemployment total of 5,000,000 men by February.

Benson Facing Questioning by Foes in Senate

By the Associated Press

Some Republican and Democratic Senators today warmed up the hot seat for Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Chairman Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, said yesterday he expects the Senate Agriculture Committee will call Mr. Benson some time during the week starting January 13. Some committee members said the questioning will be sharply critical.

From the WASHINGTON STAR

(Ed.—Sec. Benson will meet in special session with the Senate Agriculture Committee on January 17th.)

* * *

BENSON FEELS LIGHT MAIL MEANS "OK" Is Secretary Benson letting himself be misled by his nearly-empty mailbox? Reporters pondered this question as they walked out of Ezra's press conference on Tuesday.

He rather cheerily remarked that his recent announcement of the dairy support cut for next April 1 had brought in "only 13 or 14 letters and part of them were from Congressmen." Plainly, he seemed to be assuming that his lack of mail represented farmers' acceptance of his latest dairy move.

Letters to the Department, he said, have never run as "favorable as today," with **"less gripes, less complaints, less suggestions for change than at any time in the last five years. . . . (I think probably a larger proportion of letters are written in longhand by people who are strangers to me, who just sit down and write a letter to express themselves and express confidence in the direction we are trying to move.) We have a lot of reason to be encouraged, frankly."**

OLD WASHINGTON HANDS are of the opinion that much of Benson's lack of mail now is due to the fact that farmers have come to realize how futile it is to offer their advice. Opinion polls out thru the country certainly don't justify a conclusion that the Department's policies are more popular than ever.

* * *

REP. REUSS CHALLENGES $3000 RULE That $3,000 limit on soil bank acreage reserve payments — was it meant to be applied on a "per farm" basis? Or a "per producer" basis?

Secretary Benson ruled some time ago that it should apply to each farm, no matter how many farms the producer had.

THIS RULING DID NOT go down well with Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), who contends it violates the intent of Congress. Failing to persuade Benson to revise his ruling, Reuss last week filed suit in Federal District Court at Washington, asking that the Secretary be enjoined from carrying out his ruling.

THIS ROSY OUTLOOK DIDN'T LAST

Sometimes "ancient" history makes interesting reading. On the Newsletter Editor's bookshelf is a little tome entitled "American Farmer—Top Man on the Economic Totem Pole," published in 1952.

IT STARTS OFF by saying that "the American farmer today is top man on the nation's economic totem pole. The business he has done in the last decade has left him the best-off economically of any segment of our population.

"All signs point toward his maintaining that favored position for long years to come. Our present close balance between our food production and consumption, a balance that will become more perfect with each passing year and its attendant population growth, insures his continued occupancy of the top economic spot."

We won't embarrass the author by disclosing his name here, but he was one of Secretary Benson's top hands in the early days of the Eisenhower Administration.

* * *

USDA GETS "WHOLE FARM" BID OFFERS

Scattered reports began coming into Washington this week on the USDA's four-state trial on renting whole farms under the bid system.

DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS of bid submittals in Tennessee, sealed offers had been received from about 800 farmers or farm owners. Actual counts had not been turned in from Illinois, Nebraska or Maine, but it was reported that considerable interest, at least of an inquiry nature, was being shown.

The bids, of course, will not be opened until after the close of the offer period of January 31. **"Until then," USDA spokesmen observed, "we won't know whether we're getting reasonable bids or just 'moon-shooting'."**

NEVER HAVING FACED such a situation before, a good many interested farmers were a little uncertain as to how to go about figuring a rental bid, especially as it must cover at least a 5-year period. A little belatedly, USDA staffers at Washington this week rushed some figuring hints to the state and county ASC offices.

* * *

FARM GROUPS URGE DAIRY APPEAL TO IKE

At press-time, five farm groups, including National Farmers Union, were urging farm-belt Republican senators and congressmen to appeal to President Eisenhower for a cancellation of the scheduled dairy support cut on April 1.

THEY WERE PRESSING this course of action for several compelling reasons. First, prospects are not very good for early remedial action by the legislative route, what with so much attention on defense issues.

Second, unless action is prompt—and nothing could be more prompt than a short call from Ike to Ezra on the white house telephone—the dairy products market is apt to start almost at once to reflect the contemplated support cut. Trade spokesmen have rather openly admitted that they either will reduce current milk buying so as to cut stocks by April 1 or they will seek to get milk for less meantime.

A third reason for asking Presidential intervention now is to determine to some extent whether the eventual passage of a temporary "freeze" bill would only wind up being vetoed.

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NATIONAL Farmers Union's ®

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 3 January 17, 1958

IDEA FOR MAKING SOIL BANK WORK

Almost everybody but the Administration understands why the soil bank sign-up has been disappointing. The payment rates have simply been too low.

It now develops from a reading of the President's farm message that a way has been discovered to get around this problem. Drop price supports a little more. Then the soil bank deal will look better.

In other words, let's not raise the soil bank rates in an effort to attract compliance. As the message set forth, that would be "merely a means of offsetting the production stimulus supplied by price supports, held continually at incentive levels." Get it.

* * *

IKE PLUNKS FOR LOWER FARM PRICES

Hailed as the plan "that Ike believes in himself," the Administration's farm program for 1958 had just been delivered to Congress, as this was written. It contained few surprises because as one weary scribe stated, it was just about the worst-kept secret in Washington. Bits and pieces had been showing thru for weeks in official speeches and hall-way scuttlebutt at the U. S. Dept. of Agr.

AGAIN, AS PER FORECAST, the Administration recommended dropping the year-to-year acreage reserve feature of the soil bank and taking up the slack with an expanded version of the longer-time soil conservation reserve. But because only $450 million was requested for payment money, it is clear that results will not be effective.

Exactly as expected, the Administration wants a lower floor for price supports—60 percent as compared with 75 percent. This would apply to cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, tobacco and dairy products. (Including dairy products, after producers had just been angered with the cut to 75 percent for April 1, was not received as "good news" by many Republican congressmen). The Administration really wanted a floor of zero but knew no sane farm lawmaker would listen to such an idea in an election year.

Thus, official policy is still based on the cock-eyed notion that with lower prices, farmers will automatically adjust production and farm incomes will start climbing.

As an offset to the support drop for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco, the Administration suggested relaxation of production allotments up to 50 percent above levels resulting from use of existing formulas. Benson is to explain this in more detail before Congressional committees. Corn allotments would be junked entirely. Any needed cuts in feed grains would have to come thru participation under the soil bank.

Secretary Benson's recent trip around the world must have done some good, because the farm message strongly advocates continued export assistance thru Public Law 480. However, an extension for only one year is requested and the suggested fund is $1.5 billion, instead of $2 to $3 billion as some members of Congress have urged.

"Well, I Got That In, All Right"

THE ACP "COST SHARING" practice program, administered by local ASC committeemen, got the axe, as had been feared. Budget requests for it for 1959-60 were halved. On the other hand, funds for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) reportedly were reduced only about one-tenth. Thus, the rumor persists that the USDA front office still leans to putting ACP under SCS. This situation may yet boil into an open intra-departmental scrap.

Farm budget requests in total for the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, are down by about $346 million or 6½ percent from the current year. As already indicated, too much of the saving

(Continued on Page 2)

IKE PLUNKS FOR LOWER FARM PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

will be on programs for support of farm prices and stabilization of farm income, while funds have been enlarged for some things which will tend to stimulate production. **Thus, as was the case a year ago, the Administration has offered a bad farm budget which reflects wrong farm policies.**

* * *

ADM. PUSHES NEW PLAN TO HOBBLE REA

Like a football team that couldn't make headway thru center, the Administration this week suddenly decided on an end-run in its effort to boost REA borrowing costs. With strong resistance developing against its original proposal for a higher interest rate on Federal REA loans, the Administration decided to try pushing rural electric co-ops onto the higher-priced private money market.

However, in a press release which supplemented the President's Budget message, Secretary Benson tried to make it sound just as harmless as possible. Legislation would be sought, he said, **"to enable the systems (REA) to secure from private sources the additional loan funds needed for sound improvement and expansion of the system in the years ahead."**

But in view of the limited new appropriation request for the 1959-60—$150 million—REA systems may be obliged to patronize the open money market fairly soon.

AS THIS WAS WRITTEN, specific legislation legalizing the diversion of REA borrowing to the open money market had not yet been drafted. **But it was known that REA Administrator Dave Hamil and his deputy, Fred Strong, have apparently been seeking pointers from private money interests. They were closeted on Tuesday with a representative of one of the nation's biggest finance houses.** The Benson press release indicated that the Administration would make the offer as attractive as possible for would-be lenders thru some form of loan insurance or by subordinating any government claim in a case of default by a borrowing unit.

HOW DOES the Administration justify such a new policy for REA, in view of the weak farm income situation? First, it suggested that the original purpose of the REA law is being diffused by the connection to rural electric cooperatives of non-farmer users, such as country-located factories, acreage homes of town workers and so on. Benson's press release said that REA systems are adding 100,000 new consumers annually, among whom farmers are outnumbered three to one by non-farm users.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association commented on this argument by pointing out the purposes originally set forth by the late Sen. George Norris (R-Neb.) who co-authored the original REA act with the present House speaker, Rep. Sam Rayburn, (D-Texas). **These men, the NRECA said, "did not mention the word 'farm' anywhere in the REA Act. The REA Act was intended to help all the people and all establishments in the unserved 'rural' areas to serve themselves, and to keep on doing it—without 'lids,' limitations or other restrictions."**

THE SECOND ADMINISTRATION argument for shoving the REA systems onto the open market is their having reached a "state of maturity sufficient to enable them to move ahead soundly with their own ownership, management and financing."

The excellent repayment record of the REA systems was cited as proof of this "state of maturity." What was not taken into account was the fact that rural electric consumers have made this record despite a continuing income disparity. Furthermore, they have done it under REA's fixed interest rate which during most of the time since 1936 has been substantially higher than the average cost of money to the Federal Government.

The sharpest criticism of the Administration's proposal has come from the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which charged that the changes would ultimately wipe out the REA program.

"Rural electrics," the NRECA said "are very different from power companies, because they are 100% debt financed and even with Federally-insured mortgages they would be acceptable clients in the money market only at exorbitant interests rates. The rural electrics are also required to amortize their debt, as well as pay interest rates on it. The commercial power companies do not amortize their debt.

"Nor, is the Administration content with destroying the rural electrification program: it has also decreed that there shall be no new Federal wholesale power projects started during the next fiscal year, despite the fact that the Senate Interior Committee recently released a report indicating that the Russians are overtaking us in total hydro-electric power production."

As the statement pointed out approximately 400 rural electric systems depend on Federal power projects for all or a portion of their power supply at wholesale rates. If these projects are not expanded, they will not be sufficient for the growing power demands.

MEANTIME, some of the Administration's supporters are taking fright at the thought of having to stand up and be counted in this session on these REA issues. Reps. Walt Horan (R-Wash.) and Chas. W. Vursell (R-Ill.) have introduced a joint resolution calling for the creation of a 12-member commission to study REA loan programs, six

NAM and Farm Bureau Adopt Same Labor Program

THE RECENT convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago provided convincing proof that this so-called "farm organization" is hardly more than a front for such big business groups as the National Association of Manufacturers.

Looking over the proceedings of the convention one wonders whether it isn't an NAM convention that is being described.

Here was a convention of a farm organization whose members are faced with some of the most serious farm problems since the Great Depression. Farmers are caught in a vicious cost-price squeeze in which the things they buy are going up in price and the things they sell going down.

But the top item on the agenda in Chicago was what to do about labor. The subject evoked lengthier and more heated discussion than what to do about the gathering depression in the farm areas.

* * *

THE CONVENTION wound up adopting a resolution advocating a national "right to work" law, which is the number one plank in the NAM's labor program.

In New York, the NAM was holding its convention at about the same time. The program it adopted is hardly distinguishable, so far as labor is concerned, from the program adopted by the Farm Bureau in Chicago.

We wonder how long it will be before the farmers who belong to the Farm Bureau will begin to wonder why it is that the Bureau's national leadership is always aligned with the crowd that is responsible for the policies which have brought record profits to industry and recession to the farmers.

(From the MADISON (WIS.) CAPITAL-TIMES)

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appointed by the President and three each by the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House.

The catch is that this commission would not have to report before March 30, 1959 and meantime presumably no legislative action involving REA would be in order. Members of Congress up for re-election in the fall of 1958 would then not be embarrassed by an REA voting record which might aggravate their constituents.

* * *

MINNESOTAN FILES FEED GRAIN BILL

A feed-grain and livestock bill has been introduced in Congress by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL-Minn.). It would support corn, oats, grain sorghums, barley, rye, cattle and hogs at not less than the equivalent of $1.60 per bushel for corn. This support, however, would be limited to a volume in line with what would be determined as a typical family farm output of the region.

THE PROGRAM would depend for its success on the observance of marketing quotas by producers and it would not go into effect unless a majority of producers voted favorably in a referendum.

On feed-grain acreage retired from production so as to conform to quota limitations, the producer would receive payment in kind from the government's grain stocks (and cash to the extent that stocks were insufficient).

At times when the volume of hog and cattle marketings threatened to be excessive, premiums would be paid for selling at lighter-than-average weights.

TO ENSURE that returns from commodities would be the equivalent of $1.60 per bushel for corn, the Secretary of Agriculture would be empowered to offer loans or purchase agreements, make outright purchases and issue deficiency payments. Any direct government payments would be recoverable by means of processing taxes on the commodity, providing such tax was not operated to reduce the price normally paid the producer.

* * *

LAWMAKERS START AG. HEARINGS

At press-time, neither the Agriculture Committee of the House or Senate had begun holding open hearings on farm legislation. But the Senate committee was on the eve of opening its work, with Secretary Benson scheduled as the first witness.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE meantime on Wednesday had met in an informal closed session with representatives of the National Council of Commodity Organizations. **Reports which leaked out of this meeting indicated that the discussion was fairly harmonious. The legislators were said to be impressed with the lack of conflict among the commodity representatives. The NCCO people, at the same time, thought they sensed less friction between the Democrats and Republicans on the committee than was the case last session.**

IT IS STILL EXPECTED that emergency dairy legislation will be the first matter taken up by the House Committee when it begins hearings. Judging by reports around the Capitol, an attempt may be made to get simultaneous consideration of emergency action for other commodities, notably cotton. Rep. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.) who was first in with an emergency dairy bill, has said he would not be opposed to the multi-commodity approach, if that promises to expedite final action.

* * *

ATOMIC CHIEF DRAGS FEET ON POWER

The Administration's bias in favor of private business, even to the possible detriment of public interest, was again voiced on Jan. 8 by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. In a speech reviewing nuclear developments during 1957, Strauss was quite over-liberal in crediting accomplishments to the "ingenuity, initiative, managerial capacity and capital investment of our free enterprise system."

The facts are that of five small experimental reactors and one large nuclear power plant which went into operation, only one was the product of private enterprise and even that had been heavily dependent on findings at an AEC national reactor development laboratory. The other five reactors derived altogether from the federal laboratories and AEC contractors. Yet Strauss implied that the completion of these reactor projects was primarily due to the passage of the Cole-Hickenlooper Energy Act of 1954, which he said, removed "the shackles of government monopoly."

Yet Strauss went so far as to say that the United States leads the world in the scope of its program for the "development of safe, efficient and competitive nuclear power . . . The industry built or had under construction in 1957 a total of 75 reactors of which 42 are for civilian or military power."

However, it is pointed out by critics that at least 20 out of the 42 are naval reactors wholly financed by the government and another 13 are Federal power reactor projects involving only a minor amount of private financing.

THE MOST SERIOUS CHARGE against Strauss policies has been brought by none other than the nation's leading atomic scientists. In a report which has just come to light on the Nov. 21 meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, these experts declared in substance that the United States is not in a leading position.

"There is today no clear-cut Government program with regard to atomic-power development," they said. "Additional federal funds and efforts will be required if we are to develop nuclear-power technology at a rate sufficient to meet the needs of national and international policies. Private industry alone cannot carry the full load in developing and constructing reactors."

At the same November hearing, industrial representatives also agreed that the "most pressing requirement at the present time is a clear and well defined statement of this country's policy in the nuclear-power field, both from a domestic and international point of view."

Because research and development costs have proved to be more variable than expected, private industry wants a change from fixed-price contracts to actual expense coverage. Until this is done, they say, atomic power progress will lag. It is recalled that nothing yet has been done about the 22,000 KW plant, long-planned to serve the Rural Cooperative Power Association at Elk River, Minn.

* * *

PRICES ARE SHOOK BY WASHINGTON

Even under Secretary Benson's reluctant direction, farmers have discovered that a government program protects the market. On the morning after the budget message to Congress, the WALL STREET JOURNAL carried this headline on its market page: "Eisenhower Farm Plans Depress Futures Prices."

Down in the story was this arresting paragraph:

"President Eisenhower's recommendations . . . for reduced farm spending also caused selling of domestic staples. Cotton fell as much as 95 cents a bale. Losses for corn extended to 1 cent, rye 1⅝ cents, soybeans 2¼ cents and oats ¾ cent."

A few days earlier, the Chicago grain market had had another sinking spell when the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported smaller amounts under seal than had been expected by traders. Corn futures were carried to new lows for the season.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 7 February 14, 1958

IKE SAYS THE WORST IS OVER

"If they scare Ike enough on this recession thing," a Washington economic writer said recently "he'll throw the 'book' at 'em. The only trouble is, he may not start soon enough and he may depend too much on the big business boys saving him. He doesn't realize they may let him down, just like they let Hoover down."

IN LINE WITH this prediction, President Eisenhower at mid-week suddenly decided to act. He had plenty of reason. The Departments of Labor and Commerce had just brought him the frightening news that in the month ending at mid-January, unemployment had jumped 1,120,000 to reach a national total of nearly 4,500,000. In addition, hundreds of workers had had their hours reduced. It was unofficially estimated that the equivalent of 8 percent of the nation's labor force was idle, with more shut-downs occurring daily.

So on Tuesday Ike fired his first big anti-recession shot, a proposal to Congress for a $2 billion postoffice construction program. "Gosh", somebody said "Harold Ickes must be back in town." (As Public Works Administrator in New Deal days, the late Secretary of Interior was also a great postoffice builder).

ON WEDNESDAY, Ike gritted his teeth and fired the other barrel. But it flung out more wadding than lead. In a special White House statement handed out thru Press Secretary Jim Hagerty, Ike mostly reviewed what has already been put under way on housing, highway building, defense contract, credit policy and public construction.

Aware that such dramatics might unnerve the public, Ike rashly declared that the worst was over and that March should see the "beginning of the end of the downturn in our economy." This "chins-up" enunciation got headlines but it didn't persuade Wall Street. As reported by the Associated Press, stocks declined sharply immediately after the White House statement.

There wasn't much comfort for farmers in the statement, either. In one place, there appeared a paltry $13 million increase in spending for grain storage and watershed control. In another place, it was stated that the Export-Import bank would be loaning more money to finance exports but that "a substantial proportion of these shipments will be machinery and equipment."

* * *

FARM CO-OP FOE MOVES TO D.C.

The rich boys on "lobby row" in Washington have a new neighbor—the National Tax Equality Association. The NTEA recently shifted its headquarters from Chicago to Washington so as to make things easier for its button-holers in their newly-intensified war on cooperatives.

NTEA HOPES to persuade Congress to saddle farm cooperatives with income taxes on dividends or refunds, even tho these earnings are payable to farmer patrons who in turn are subject to income taxes. This attack is not new, but is said to be backed this year by an unusually large slush fund.

As Wes McCune pointed out in his book "Who's Behind Our Farm Policy?", the biggest "angels" supporting the NTEA are the private utilities, followed by grain traders, oil companies and a long list of other outfits opposed to co-ops. **It was disclosed several years ago, that these contributors have been pitching in as much as $500,000 yearly.**

"How Many Are Now — Uh — Temporarily Inactive in The — Uh — Economic Readjustment?"

Differs Sharply With Benson

JOINT REPORT BACKS BROAD FARM PROGRAM

When 60-odd economists and farm leaders piled up 864 pages of testimony talking about the farm problem in Washington last December, there were plenty of cynics who said nothing would come of it. Oh, they said, the members of the House-Senate farm policy subcommittee who held the hearings might pore over the statements briefly, but the impact would mostly be felt by some bookshelf in the Archives building.

PEOPLE CONCERNED with farmers' welfare were agreeably surprised, therefore, when the subcommittee this week issued a penetrating, concise summary of its impressions along with some recommendations. The report was especially gratifying to the National Farmers Union because it emphasized that best results would come from dealing with **total** agricultural production and from universal participation of all producers thru marketing quotas. It is coming to be generally realized that these two things taken together would give farmers really effective bargaining power in the market place and would reduce the need for price or income support by the government itself.

This is the case because with the gradual rise in national income, total demand for farm products has become extremely inelastic. When farmers try to get ahead by offering a little more of an item to the market, prices have to be revised downward a lot more proportionately—sometimes as much as 12 times more—to obtain consumer acceptance. And to make matters worse, middlemen tend to increase their margins as the farmer's price falls, thus discouraging consumer acceptance of the larger offering until still further market price cuts have taken place.

Furthermore, when consumers are already buying about as much food as they want, they tend to respond to lower prices by investing the "saving" in fancier preparation or perhaps buying other goods entirely out of the farm field.

ON THE OTHER HAND, if the producers of only one commodity revise production downward for the purpose of raising their prices, they can lose part of the benefit from this action thru consumers shifting to other commodities. Control of total output minimizes such shifts, altho under program proposals advanced by the National Farmers Union, over-all marketing quotas would be flexible enough to permit adjustments to fundamental changes in consumer preference.

Incidentally, the report pooh-poohs Secretary Benson's favorite thesis that government stocks are largely to blame for farm price weakness. Here's what the report says about that: ". . . while stocks are troublesome, they are a less serious problem than the lack of adjustment between current rates of output and the quantities that markets will take at reasonable prices. The inventory problem is diminished by the fact that the uncertain world situation and large livestock numbers make it desirable to carry bigger stocks than were usually accumulated in free markets in earlier years."

Moreover, the subcommittee did not find a basis in any of the hearing testimony for expecting present demand trends or the rather large out-migration of discouraged and "busted" farmers to solve the problem.

ON THE CONTRARY, the subcommittee concluded that "when foreseen requirements are compared with production potential in the next 10 or 20 years, output seems more likely to run ahead of market outlets at satisfactory prices than behind them."

That lagging farm income has significance for the rest of the economy, the report also recognized. It said: "Once farm income has been affected, changes in farmers' expenditures have, in turn, intensified current economic trends."

As for remedial action, the subcommittee recommended:

- Making every effort to expand outlets, including industrial utilization and the distribution of farm commodities to disadvantaged people, both at home and abroad.
- By means of occupational training and other assistance, help farm people who freely wish to do so to shift to non-farm occupations. Do not abuse this device, tho, to "push" people out of farming.
- By means of more comprehensive credit facilities (suggested by NFU) and technical guidance, help promising farm families to acquire needed land and other resources for more economic operations.
- Principally thru more effective market supply (not acreage) controls, strive for farm family returns in line with non-farm income.

As does the National Farmers Union, the subcommittee recommended a broader goal than parity price alone. It suggested special consideration of direct payments to support farm income whenever consumers' purchasing power is low. This last statement takes on real importance in view of the mounting unemployment in the United States at the present time.

The use of direct payments to supplement the returns to farmers for selling their whole crop thru the open mar-

Capital Commerce

Safeway Net Rises 21% to New Peak

By S. Oliver Goodman
Financial Editor

Sales and profits of Safeway Stores reached an all-time high in 1957, according to preliminary figures received yesterday by Edgar Balshaw, Safeway's Washington Division manager.

Net income after taxes was reported at $30,906,876, equal to $2.48 a common share. This was 21.6 per cent higher than $25,406,310 or $2.14 a share in 1956.

There were 11,898,324 shares outstanding on average in 1957, against an average 10,964,889 in 1956.

Safeway's common stock was split three-for-one in November of 1957. Based upon shares outstanding before the split, 1957 earnings amounted to $7.44 a share as compared to $6.42 a share in the prior year.

Consolidated sales of Safeway amounted to $2,117,000,000 last year, an increase of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. The net profit amounted to 1.46 cents for each sales dollar.

At the end of 1957, there were 2033 retail stores in operation as compared to 1981 at the end of 1956. Plans for 1958 contemplate the construction of a minimum of 150 new stores, Balshaw said.

During the past 12 months, Safeway has put 20 new stores in operation in the Washington Division alone, Balshaw noted.

(From The WASHINGTON POST, Feb. 4, 1958)

ket was not regarded by the subcommittee as being less desirable than other methods. It wrote that "The total money cost to the non-farm public of attaining any given level of gross farm income is, of course, the same regardless of type of program." However, as was pointed out, consumers receive a larger volume of farm product for their money under direct payments than if the same returns to the farmer were obtained solely by restricting market supplies to obtain certain price effects.

The subcommittee thought that "marketing agreements, marketing orders, and independent cooperative action by farmers in bargaining for and marketing their own products can be increasingly useful in particular situations and should be encouraged."

MINDFUL OF unsatisfactory results under a bad Secretary of Agriculture, the subcommittee made another suggestion, also favored by Farmers Union—assign primary program responsibility to a board or commission, subject, of course, to major policy determination by the Congress.

Members of the House-Senate joint subcommittee on agricultural policy were Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman; Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.); Henry O. Talle (R-Ia.); Rep. Thos. B. Curtis (R-Mo.); Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah). Senator Watkins disagreed with some of the group conclusions and submitted individual views. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) participated in the December hearings but later had to assume the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Farmers Union testimony before the House-Senate group was given by Glenn J. Talbott, executive committee chairman, and John A. Baker, legislative director.

* * *

FARM BILLS IN PROCESS AT CAPITOL

Farm legislation on Capitol Hill this week was beginning to move out of the "hearing" stage into the "appraisal" stage, just ahead of the final "bill-writing" stage.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on agriculture in particular was waiting momentarily for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take its stand on various programs for feed grains, cotton and dairy.

Over in USDA, several squads of technicians were busy analyzing proposals for administrative feasibility as well as economic effects. **One odd aspect of this situation was the fact that some of this work apparently was being done without the Committee request having passed thru the USDA front office in the usual way.**

OVER IN THE SENATE meanwhile, there was a modest revival of hopes that a comprehensive short-range farm bill might yet be bolted together to go along with the long-time package being worked up on the House side.

* * *

AFBF TRIPS ON DAIRY PROP DROP

The stiff-arm methods of the national Farm Bureau leadership have come to grief over the dairy issue. When the House dairy subcommittee held hearings last week, the Farm Bureau postponed its turn at the witness table.

WORD SOON got around that at a recent meeting in Wisconsin a number of state Farm Bureau units had successfully defied Pres. Charles Shuman's "solid front" demand. **Shuman had asked delegates from nine states not to oppose the support slash scheduled for April 1 and to denounce even self-help proposals. After a floor fight, Shuman was outvoted.**

The Wisconsin Farm Bureau then asserted its independence by urging Congressmen to reverse the Benson order. In Missouri, the Farm Bureau board of directors appealed directly to Benson to halt action. It was understood that similar views were shared by Minnesota and Iowa units.

CRITICS HAIL "CLEAR OUT" FARM POLL

People who take a dim view of farm programs have been chuckling happily (maybe "braying" would be a more apt word) since FARM JOURNAL brought out its February issue. Secretary Benson himself has used the FJ's so-called "findings" to justify his policies in recent speeches before the National Press Club at Washington and at a Lincoln Day dinner at Sacramento, Calif.

IT SEEMS that the farm magazine (controlled by the oil-wealthy Pew family) asked its readers to write in, reporting how they felt about government programs. Out of some 4,000 replies—a little more than one-tenth of one percent of a circulation of 3.4 million—50 percent said the government should get, to use the magazine's exact words, "Clear out" of farming.

In fairness to FARM JOURNAL, it should be mentioned that down in the body of the article no claims were made as to its being a completely accurate sample. It was frankly admitted, as any experienced poll-taker knows, that those interested enough to mail in their ballots might not be typical of all readers. But those who quote the article so happily overlook or ignore this hedge.

IN CONTRAST, a much more scientific, actual interview survey in Iowa showed the following:

Only 28 percent of the farmers questioned were ready to accept a program of no restrictions on corn acreage and 60 percent of parity loans, as recommended by the Administration. Only 19 percent thought that feed grains did not need to be controlled. And only 20 percent were convinced that neither voluntary nor compulsory allotments will work.

EZRA TOSSES OUT SOIL BANK BIDS

Farmers found out last week that Secretary Benson has a double standard on land values. He likes 'em high when he is trying to prove that farmers are well off. But he likes 'em low for the purpose of computing soil bank rental rates.

ON FRIDAY afternoon, February 7, Benson suddenly announced that the USDA would accept none of the "total cropland" rental offers made under the special soil bank program in Illinois, Nebraska and Tennessee. (No opinion was passed on offers in Maine because submittals will be taken until Feb. 28).

Nobody around USDA below the top office seemed to know exactly what was wrong, except that the Secretary and Undersecretary Morse seemed outraged at the bids which the farmers had submitted. It is now understood on good authority that they thought a top of $25 per acre was plenty. The highest bid reportedly was $110 per acre, made in Illinois, altho the average for all three states was considerably less.

OUTSIDERS HAVE been telling the USDA for a long time that their conservation reserve offer, averaging about $10 per acre was much too low to get widespread participation. Under CR rules, the retired land cannot be accompanied by a drop in soil-conserving crops elsewhere on the farm and furthermore it must remain idle for a term of years. That being the case, farmers have to figure rather closely in settling on an acceptable rental figure.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 8 February 21, 1958

FIRST BLOOD IN FIGHT ON BENSON PLAN To borrow an expression from Hollywood's Sam Goldwyn, the tobacco people in Congress this week asked to be "included out" of the new Eisenhower-Benson farm proposal.

ON TUESDAY, the House tobacco subcommittee unanimously rejected the Administration's scheme to cut tobacco loose from its long-standing 90 percent parity support. Secretary Benson had thought he could tempt the tobacco representatives to go for his new 60-90 percent flexible support in exchange for "freedom" to plant more.

The subcommittee refused to buy this one. After the meeting, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) said: "Tobacco farmers now can rest easy."

* * *

QUIE WINS BY A WHISKER **With a voter shift of nearly 10 percentage points from past years, Minnesota's first district congressional seat was very nearly captured this week by anti-Benson Democrat Eugene Foley. The winner, Albert Quie was cool to Benson too but his margin was only 0.37 percent of votes cast. Republican politicos are not happy. A recount has been requested.**

* * *

MIDWEST MEET ECHOES NEW FARM VIEWS Maybe it was because they were buried under a record snowfall but Washingtonians last week played second to Des Moines, Ia., for the best statements on farm policy.

A series of unusually stimulating talks featured the annual National Farm Institute program at the Hawkeye capital. And it was not so much what was said as who was saying it.

A YOUNG FARMER, said to be a comer in both farm and political circles, but who has a past record of talking conservatively, broke forth with these remarks:

"Anybody who tells us that the farmer can get along better in a free market is either naive or downright dishonest. We are so afraid of the government having anything to do with farming, but who is the government? It is not somebody else. It is us—you and me—and the function of the government is to look after our interests. It is not a separate thing but our way in this country to work out our best interests and we've got to have the help of it to survive."

To an extent never heard before, the meeting room rang frequently with words long familiar to Farmers Union People, such words as "bargaining power", "direct payments", "redirecting research away from production stimulation." (See clipping on page 3).

Eisenhower's Ex-Aide Sees No Upturn Soon

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP).—Prof. Arthur F. Burns, President Eisenhower's top economic adviser during his first term, said today he did not see any evidence to back up the President's prediction of an upturn in business next month.

Prof. Burns, a professor at Columbia University, said he believed the slump will only be ended by "massive" Government intervention.

PROFESSIONAL ECONOMISTS and farmers with a good deal of program planning experience noted the recommendation of Dr. T. W. Schultz, University of Chicago, that the work of the old Bureau of Agricultural Economics should be restored in the U. S. Dept. of Agr. This Bureau was torn apart by Secretary Benson soon after he entered office and, as Doctor Schultz implied, has not been allowed since to offer adequate guidance on economic policies for agriculture.

James T. Bonnen of Michigan State University had some interesting things to say about the belief that the income problem of commercial farmers can be solved just by moving people out of agriculture.

"If you move everyone of the 1½ million non-commercial farmers out of farm production," he said "you would not affect total agricultural production more than two percentage points. . . . To reduce annual output by 8 percent and eliminate surplus production would involve moving close to 2½ million farmers and their families, their land and their equipment out of agriculture. **Two and one-half million farmers is half of all the farmers in the United States.** This would hardly make a realistic policy proposal."

Secretary Benson appeared at luncheon on Feb. 14, with his "more freedom for farmers to plant more" speech. It went over like a lead football, say those who were present. Press reports said the Secretary was light-

(Continued on page 2)

MIDWEST FARM VIEWS

(Continued from page 1)

ly and politely applauded at the beginning and the end, with no—repeat no—interruptions in between.

SPEECHES which hit back hard at the Benson theme were given by Former Sec. Claude R. Wickard of Indiana and Rep. Coya Knutson (D-Minn.).

Henry A. Wallace, one-time Vice-President and Cabinet officer, closed the session, saying "Our objectives should be the soil bank, cross compliance, the ever-normal granary, and a plan to meet the situation when enormous surpluses of meat, milk and eggs result from the present huge feed grain supplies inadequately handled by the loan program."

* * *

SOLONS START TALKS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS Committee meeting notices from both the Senate and house this week began bearing the abbreviated notation "Exec." That meant that the lawmakers would be in executive or closed session, not open to the public. Such a restriction usually means that there will be talk on what to include in new bills for consideration by the Congress as a whole.

ON WEDNESDAY this week, attention on the Senate side centered on the agriculture committee. There it was being debated whether to report out for action the Humphrey-Symington resolution which would have the effect of freezing all support levels until such time as Congress could pass more comprehensive superseding legislation.

Those favoring the resolution, however, were unsuccessful in persuading a sufficient majority for a favorable committee vote. The counter-argument was that the Senate will soon be in the midst of hearings on various commodity problems, with a view to early action on a comprehensive emergency bill.

The Senate committee, however, did report out for full Senate consideration the special school milk program extension, expansion of dairy product usage by the armed forces and continuation of the brucellosis law.

The group also elected to support a one-year extension of the export assistance act known as Public Law 480, with an appropriation of $2 billion.

ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEE SIDE, there was special interest in the designation of midwest representatives, all Republicans, to draft a feed grains bill from the numerous proposals received in hearings. Hill scuttlebutt had it that the draft likely would contain substantial chunks of the plan outlined by the National Grange (see page 2) and that of the National Conference of Commodity Organizations ("corn-sorghum") (See Newsletter of Jan. 31).

It was also rumored that at least one committee member might press for the inclusion of a referendum choice to be put to feed grain producers, probably in the fall of 1958. The choice would lie between a moderate acreage change with only moderate support levels and that of a smaller planted acreage but higher supports.

One disturbing factor was the belief on the part of one influential cornbelt representative that the majority of farmers don't really want a feed control program.

* * *

GRANGE HEAD OUTLINES NEW FEED PROGRAM A strong statement by Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, featured the hearings of the House agriculture committee this week on the feed grain problem.

Newsom recommended a substantial slash in the output of all feed grains, not only to protect the cash market but also to save the livestock business from the "financial poison" of excessive feeding.

THE GRANGE PROGRAM would run for three years and have the following characteristics:

- No corn acreage allotments and no designation of a commercial corn-producing area as such.
- Agreement by complying producers to shift to conservation use 20 percent (in any case not less than 20 acres) of their average feed grain acreage during the preceding three years. Feed grains would include corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, and wheat and rye grown for feed.
- Along with the acres shifted out of feed grain, the farm would be required to maintain its base conservation acreage. This base would include the land used during the past year for farm buildings, roads, woodlands, permanent pasture, hay, rotation forage and also land retired from cultivation under Soil Bank provisions.
- **For making the cut in feed grain plantings the complying producer would qualify for the following:**

  1. A price support of 80 percent of parity on 85 percent of the production considered as "normal" for the acreage actually planted to feed grains. **By thus putting a limit on the volume of production eligible for support, the Grange believes there would be less tendency to defeat the program thru practices that might boost yields above "normal." There would be no feed grain price support for non-complying producers.**

URGE DIRECT PAYMENTS TO AID FARMERS

2 Economists Differ With Benson

By Allan Hoschar

Two widely known economists suggested here Friday that production payments be made to farmers to supplement the market price for farm products.

Both spoke at the evening banquet session of the twentieth annual National Farm Institute at Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Theodore W. Schultz, of the University of Chicago, offered a plan to place a "forward price on hogs" in order to feed up the "large, menacing" supply of feed grains.

Floor Price

"It should be put at about $13 and announced as the floor price for two years ahead," said Schultz.

"When the average monthly market price received by producers for hogs falls below $13, the difference between the average market price and the $13 should be covered by income (direct) payment to the farmer."

John K. Galbraith, of Harvard University, came up with a similar idea although approaching it from the angle of maintaining the present traditional small farm unit.

Wrong Course

"I have long felt there is a right way and a wrong way to support farm prices and income and since World War II we have shown an unerring instinct for the wrong course," said Galbraith.

"Production payments, either generally or specially financed, would be far more satisfactory," he continued.

"And since payments can be denied to overquota production, they fit in far better with a system of production control."

(From the DES MOINES REGISTER, Feb. 15, 1958)

2. A payment in the form of government grain stocks for feed grain acreage "retired" to conserving use. The rate per acre would be a volume of these stocks equal to 50 percent of the "normal production" that otherwise might be expected from the "retired" land. These in-kind payments would be redeemable in cash or otherwise negotiable.
3. **An annual supplemental cash payment large enough to keep the complying producer's net return from the "retired" acres on a par with his returns from the land kept in production.**

The aim of the program, said Newsom, would be to cut feed grain plantings by 28 million acres and to reduce stored feed grain supplies by around 200 million bushels per year. After three years, it is assumed the present stored supplies would be reduced by about one-half.

SUCH A PROGRAM, the Grange leader frankly admitted, would involve cash payment costs of about $560 million per year for three years and cash-value stock liquidation of as much as $500 million per year.

"On the surface," he said "these costs would seem to be heavy. I would emphasize as forcefully as I can, however, that program costs must be evaluated in terms of what they buy. . . . We are considering in feed grains and livestock the source of about 60 percent of the total cash receipts by farmers from marketing."

* * *

USSR MEANS BUSINESS ON POWER RACE

When Communist Party chief Khrushchev boasted sometime ago that Russia was out to catch the U. S. on power development, few believed him. The skeptics got a jolt this week during testimony before the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works.

FIRST WITNESS was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) who recited his observations on trips thru the Soviet Union in each of the last 3 years, during which, to use his words "I was given an opportunity to see everything I desired."

As a result of his inspection of Russian installations, Senator Ellender is convinced that in water transportation and hydroelectric power development, the Russians are "inching ahead of us and in some areas of the tooling industry, they are very close to our standards."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) told of visiting a dam at Stalingrad on the Volga river, which when completed in the near future will have a generating capacity of 2.3 million kilowatts, considerably greater than the huge Grand Coulee dam of the U. S. In Siberia, two dams are under way with a combined capacity of 7.6 million kilowatts.

MAJ. GEN. E. C. ITSCHNER, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, confirmed the Senators' testimony, adding:

"Their engineering, vessels and construction, allowing for different circumstances, appear to be equal to ours. Their power equipment and engineering, in items like generators and transmission lines, are excellent, and they are superior to ours in a few characteristics.

"The most remarkable fact about the Soviet water resource effort is its rate of growth. At the end of World War II, much of the European portion of the Soviet Union was devastated. Their major programs have been accomplished largely within ten years—the bulk of them, in fact, within the past five years."

COTTON MEN VIEW NEW PLAN MIX

When the House agriculture committee opened cotton hearings week before last, everyone knew that agreement on a program would not be easy.

FOR ONE THING, rainy weather had cut the average quality of the 1957 crop to such an extent that without larger plantings in 1958, there was chance of an eventual shortage of the better grades.

At the same time, it had to be recognized that the total supply of cotton in storage was still pretty large, so large that a general acreage increase might be questioned. **Moreover, land retirement under the soil bank had suddenly picked up in January, thus making the industry look contradictory in its request for more acreage at the same time the government was offering soil bank payments to curtail plantings.**

A PROGRAM offering a way thru this dilemma was suggested by Alex Dickie, Jr., president of the Texas Farmers Union. Under that program, the producer could make a choice among three alternatives, as follows:

- Hold cotton plantings below allotment, with acreage reserve payments for such underplanting, and with price support at 81 percent of parity $30.75 per cwt., 7/8 middling, or
- Hold plantings to allotment and qualify for a price support of 81 percent of parity, or
- **Plant an acreage to cotton 25 percent larger than allotment and become eligible for a federal Farm and Home Administration loan. This repayable loan could be as large as the total on Soil Bank "acreage reserve" payment would be if the farmer went the limit on "retirement" compliance.**

IN THE HEARINGS, attention also centered on two other types of programs. Under a bill filed by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D-Mo.), farmers could make up to a 25 percent increase in cotton plantings without penalty, but they would not have price support on the harvest from such extra acres.

A second bill highlighted in the discussion was that filed by Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D-Tex.) and others. Under it, each farmer could choose either (1) allotments and price supports about as they are now or (2) elect to take a 30 percent increase in plantings with a lower loan support on all of the crop (75 percent of parity price).

To ensure that new cotton under choice (1) would not be unduly withheld from the market, it would be provided that such cotton could not be kept under price support loans more than 60 days.

Both the Jones and Kilgore bills prohibited increasing allotments on any farm where cotton acres had been "deposited" in the soil bank, but they authorized farmers who had already signed soil bank agreements to withdraw.

WHILE SPOKESMEN for cotton manufacturers and other trade interests believed strongly that a shortage of the better grades of cotton might develop, USDA representatives were more optimistic in their carry-over report to the House committee.

When asked whether Secretary Benson would approve an increase in cotton acreage, even if authorized by Congress, the USDA representatives at the hearing table could only say that they were not at liberty to say.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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SOIL BANK SIGN-UP NEAR NEW LIMIT

As of the Feb. 20 sign-up deadline, soil bank acreage reserve applications apparently had covered about 17.8 million acres of wheat, corn and cotton land. This represented eventual payments totalling about $703 million, a total oversubscription of $203 million. Further reports will be filed later for rice and tobacco.

MEANTIME, THE HOUSE of Representatives voted to increase the payment authorization from $500 up to $750 million to cover the unexpectedly large excess offerings. **In an accompanying amendment proposed by Rep. Melvin Laird (R-Wis.), the payments to any one individual or corporate participant in 1958 cannot exceed $3,000.**

* * *

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IKE DEFIES CONGRESS ON BENSON ISSUE

When President Eisenhower showed up belatedly on Monday for the Washington Food Conference, trailed by Secretary Benson, news men suspected they had their answer to the latest Ezra-must-go drive. How right they were could scarcely be guessed at the time. But more of that later.

ON THE PRECEDING FRIDAY, Reps. Walter Judd (R-Minn.) and A. L. Miller (R-Neb.) had called on Benson and did everything but flatly ask him to pack his duds for the good of the party, and especially for the good of some 30 midwest Congressmen.

Man with a mission that he is, Benson remained unmoved. In a public statement a little later, he said "Concern for the political fortunes of individuals cannot transcend the very function of government, which is to protect and help its citizens." His staying on as Secretary of Agriculture, he seemed to be saying, was more important than saving the political lives of mere Congressmen.

With this story making headlines all over the country, it was next disclosed by the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS that Benson had consulted a meat packer lobbyist before issuing his defiant statement. This lobbyist was A. P. Davies of the American Meat Institute who, incidentally, held a job in the USDA several years ago while still in the employ of the Meat Institute.

"Not Yet"

By this time, a good many Republican politicians were almost apoplectic with frustration. Presidential Asst. Sherm Adams promised to let the matter be aired as soon as Ike got back to town.

WITHIN HOURS, THO, Ike himself crowded Benson off the front pages with news he would make a long dog-leg trip to Phoenix, Ariz., from Thomasville, Ga., to deliver the First Lady and two friends to a plush beauty and health establishment, called Garden of Arden.

While critical newspaper men were in full cry over this use of publicly-owned air transport, somebody back in Washington told Charley Shuman, Farm Bureau Chief, that Ike wouldn't be attending the Food Conference breakfast on Monday because "an important matter had come up which required his attention."

Since he had made the breakfast deal with Ike

(Continued on page 2)

IKE ON BENSION ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

away last summer, Shuman was not happy and bluntly said so to the papers. Then on Monday morning, with adverse publicity whirling about the head of the Chief Executive himself, Benson, a fellow sufferer at the hands of reporters, knocked on the White House door. It may have been a lucky knock. At any rate, Ike suddenly decided to attend the conference after all, with Benson for company.

Afterward when asked if Ike had commented on the ouster campaign, Benson replied "I won't tell you what his answer was, but I enjoyed it."

MEANTIME, A NEW seven-man delegation of GOP congressmen decided to tackle the White House itself on the Benson issue. They never got in. At his press conference Wednesday morning, Ike notified the world that the retention of Cabinet members was a matter of his own exclusive concern and that Congressmen, GOP or not, were out of order to demand resignations.

He went on to praise Benson as a man of dedication, courage and personal honesty. He revealed his full acceptance of Benson's philosophy by saying that the country would be better off with farmers operating under more freedom from government regulation and under the influence of economic forces that apply to the rest of the economy.

This slamming of the White House door on the Benson issue brought immediate reactions in Congress. Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R-Minn.) who had been one of the seven-man delegation to seek Ike's ear, let fly with a short speech which brought grateful applause from some of his fellow Congressmen on the House floor. This action, he cried, foreclosed on any opportunity to get the facts of life to Ike on what his Secretary of Agriculture is doing. Andersen said he would henceforth concentrate heavily on legislation to save farmers from the misguided Benson policies.

Other GOP congressmen, inwardly if not openly, shared this view. Thus, in making such a belligerent defense of Benson, Ike may unwittingly have added to the chances of getting some beneficial farm legislation thru this session of Congress. **Certainly, it is now clear that as long as Ike is in charge, farmers will continue to get the Benson treatment.**

* * *

FAMILY FARM INCOME PLAN INTRODUCED

A program to hoist family farm income to at least 80 percent of full parity (it's only about 50 percent now) was introduced in the House this week by Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.).

THIS PROGRAM would depend for its income-lifting effects on a close adjustment of market supplies to demand thru compliance by producers with marketing agreements and similar devices.

During years of full employment, the program would be expected to keep market prices high enough that supplemental government expenditures would not be needed. In other words, such expenditures might be from $3 to $5 billion a year lower than in recent years.

In years of less than full employment, (when 3 percent or more of the labor force is out of work), the market supply would be kept at that level which corresponds to demand at full employment. To the extent that this resulted in prices below parity farm income equivalent, the producer would receive deficiency payments from the federal government. The use of such payments might be minimized by workable combinations with price supporting loans, diversion of market supplies to non-commercial outlets, and so on.

The income support would be limited to that volume of production representative of a fully-employed efficient family farm.

THE OVER-QUOTA SALES of a producer would be subjected to a penalty of 75 percent of the parity-income equivalent price. This would be expected to discourage all but a bare minimum of such sales.

The control and administration of the program would be shared jointly between the Secretary of Agriculture and the President on the one hand and by a Federal Farm Income Improvement Board and state and county committees composed of democratically-elected farmer members.

* * *

THREE-WAY COTTON PLAN TO CONGRESS

The one-year emergency or short-range three-way cotton program suggested by Alex Dickie, Jr., president of the Texas Farmers Union (see Feb. 21 Newsletter), has been introduced in Congress by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

THIS BILL would permit those cotton producers who desire to do it to overplant their allotment in 1958 by 25 percent. In doing this, they would forfeit price support (at 81 percent of parity or $30.75 per hundredweight, 7/8 middling) but would be eligible this spring for a repayable federal Farm Home Administration loan. **This loan could be as large as the soil bank acreage reserve payment which the farmer could earn if he otherwise went the limit for his farm on permissible land "retirement" compliance.**

FARM INCOME DIDN'T GAIN MUCH IN 1957

For the last two weeks, Secretary Benson has been telling how income per person on farms last year was the highest on record. Apparently he had pulled these figures away from his record keepers ahead of the official release schedule, since nobody else had them.

ON WEDNESDAY, reporters finally got the story officially. It showed that Ezra was right on a straight dollars and cents basis; per person income on farms from all sources in 1957 was estimated at $993. This was the case, tho, because farm population during the year was estimated to have fallen off 8 percent while inventories of grains and other commodities on hand went up 10 percent. The inventory rise, however, was not actually expendable cash in hand, hence was not reflected in an actual increase during the year in farmer patronage of merchants and other suppliers.

Taking income actually realized in money form, the total net for farm operators in 1957 was $11,532 million or $538 million (about 4.5 percent) less than in 1956. Allowing for larger inventories on farms, the total net income was about $12,121 million.

IN RELATION to total national income, however, farmers made no significant gains in 1957. Total national income also was changing.

Even more sobering was a tabulation showing that the realized return per hour to all farm labor and management in 1957 had fallen to 68.9 cents per hour, or about 5.4 percent under 1956.

* * *

USDA PUSHES "WALL STREET" LOANS FOR REA

The Administration this week broke silence on its scheme to push REA cooperatives onto the Wall Street money market. Over the signature of True D. Morse, acting Secretary of Agriculture, it sent a draft bill to the presiding officers of both houses of Congress. (Ed.—As this was written, however, no Senator or Representative had yet been found who was willing to assume sponsorship.)

BRIEFLY, THE "WALL STREET" bill would have the effect of obliging rural electric borrowers to turn to an increasing extent to private loan sources for future development. This, of course, could mean that the co-ops henceforth would have to pay an increasing interest load.

The draft bill sets up a revolving fund out of which future loans would be made, maintained partly by repayments on existing REA loans and partly by calling in private money. **But under the wording of the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury could choose to reclaim any proportion of this old loan repayment money to retire REA obligations to the government.** Therefore it is possible, if not probable, that such retirements would gradually whittle down the revolving fund at a time when borrowing needs might well be rising. In other words, as the years passed, the revolving fund would have to be replenished more and more from higher-interest private sources.

THERE ARE A NUMBER of other things that farmers do not like about the "Wall Street" bill. Its provisions would be under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, a political appointee, instead of the fixed-term REA Administrator. **Also, the Secretary of Treasury would have the final say in the arrangements for new money to loan to local REA co-ops.**

In order to make sure that private lenders will not lose anything on such financing, the Administration bill would guarantee the loans.

In an apparent attempt to make the Administration's bill seem justified, REA Administrator David A. Hamil made a statement which many co-op borrowers will consider questionable. **"As I have said on several occasions," he wrote, "the cost of loan funds is less important than an adequate and dependable supply of dollars for your business on a reasonable repayment schedule."**

This seemed to imply that depending on Congressional appropriations for REA loan money is risky and that present repayment schedules are not "reasonable." Actually, Congress has never shown any marked reluctance to continue such government financing of REA as might be required.

MEANTIME, the Congressional hopper still contains the Capehart-Hiestand bill, introduced last session. Under it, the REA would continue to make loans, but the interest rate would be doubled or tripled to conform to open money market rates.

* * *

TAKES MONEY TO HANDLE EZRA'S TALKS

It takes real money to keep Secretary Benson on the speech-making circuit. A House subcommittee on appropriations reports it has been costing an average of $246.58 per speech, just for processing (typing, mimeographing, etc.) and distributing. **This doesn't count in postage, nor the time and effort of speech-writing "ghosts," nor the travel expenses of Benson and his customary traveling aide.**

Up to Sept. 1, 1957, the Secretary had given 186 speeches, of which 167 had been handled by the Department. These aforementioned handling expenses had come to a grand total of $41,178.86.

ASK BOOST IN WHEAT PROP TO $2

In Congressional hearings this week, Farmers Union representatives urged emergency action to raise the 1958 wheat support price back up to $2.00 per bushel. Unless there is such a reversal, the 1958 support otherwise will be $1.78 per bushel, enough lower to result in a loss of about $200 million in wheat farm income.

* * *

AFBF BACKS ADM. DAIRY SUPPORT CUT

With the price support drop only a month away, there was a sense of urgency on Capitol Hill this week as dairy hearings drew a close. At press time, members of the House committee on agriculture were hammering and sawing on individual commodity parts for an over-all emergency bill, including dairy products.

Whether anything will be passed in time to block Benson's support slash is still a question. However, the Democratic majority leaders have now given out assurances that an effort to pass a farm bill definitely will be made.

ONE OF THE MOST relieved witnesses at the close of the hearings was Herbert W. Vorhees of New Jersey, attempting to speak for the American Farm Bureau Federation. He had stated flatly that the Farm Bureau was opposed (the only producer group so inclined, incidentally) to legislation which would freeze manufacturing milk support either at the present level of $3.25 per hundredweight or at the proposed alternative of $3.50. Instead, he said, the Farm Bureau favored getting away from the parity relationship entirely and substituting a given percentage of actual price averages during three preceding years.

Questioning then developed that Vorhees himself was getting $7.17 per hundredweight for fluid sales under the New York federal marketing order, which together with manufacturing milk returns was yielding him a blend price of $5.22 per hundredweight. Since Vorhees had earlier implied that $3.25 for manufacturing milk was an unrealistic price, Lester R. Johnson (D-Wis.) asked him if he would favor abolishing federal orders. The answer was "No."

VORHEES WAS THEN confronted with evidence that a number of state Farm Bureaus were not in accord with the AFBF statement. Reference was made to a meeting in Wisconsin in January at which strong opposition had been expressed.

Vorhees contended that the Wisconsin discussion should not be recognized as reflecting policy. The approved procedure, he pointed out, was for the Bureau's dairy advisory committee to take notice of regional sentiment in such ways as it deemed proper, then to recommend to the AFBF Board of Directors. These Directors in turn would make the policy for reporting to Congress in line with the latest annual national resolutions. **Rep. Donald E. Tewes (R-Wis.) indicated that he thought this wasn't a very responsive and prompt procedure for reflecting producer opinion, especially under emergency conditions.**

Before the Senate agricultural committee, Vorhees didn't have a much better time. He was challenged by Sen. Edw. J. Thye (R-Minn.) for implying that Congressmen who opposed the Benson sliding scale were little politicians seeking votes when in reality, said Thye, they are trying to save a basic industry.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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SENATE SETS UP HEARING ON IKE VETO

Pres. Eisenhower's cold - blooded veto of the farm price allotment "freeze" bill is going to get more than the usual Congressional test vote on an over-ride. So is his veto of the $1.7 billion rivers and harbors bill.

IN AN UNUSUAL and unexpected move, the Senate on Thursday agreed to a motion by its majority leader, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), that these bills be referred back to committees for public hearings.

Interested parties thus will be given an opportunity to make formal statements bearing directly on the veto messages. The resulting testimony will furnish additional guidance to the Senate if and when an over-ride vote is attempted.

* * *

FARM GROUPS TESTIFY ON FEED CONTROL

Attempts to get a new feed grain program during the current session of Congress moved another step forward this week with the taking of further testimony from representatives of interested farm organizations. This time, the witnesses addressed themselves to a specific proposal offered for consideration in preliminary form by a House agriculture sub-committee, headed by Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) (See Newsletter for April 4).

Appearing for the Farmers Union was Pres. Edwin Christianson, of Minnesota, assisted by Pres. John Raber of Indiana and Pres. Maurice O'Reilly of Iowa. They offered support of the proposal with several modifications.

Mr. Christianson suggested that the feed grain base under the mandatory alternative be broadened into two parts: (1) a primary base for corn and grain sorghums and (2) a secondary base for oats, barley, rye and soybeans.

UNDER THIS MODIFICATION, producers who voluntarily adjusted their acreage of the secondary crops to the same extent as that required for the primary crops (20 percent in the first year; 10 to 20 percent in the second and third years) also would be entitled to price supports up to 90 percent of parity.

As will be recalled, the House committee proposal provides a choice between a mandatory plan with the aforementioned supports, based on parity, or one patterned after Farm Bureau suggestions of no feed grain allotments and with supports on corn set at 90 percent of the weighted average market price for the most recent preceding three years.

'What's Bad for General Motors . . .'

(From the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL)

THE CHOICE between these programs if the bill becomes law, would be settled by a referendum of eligible producers held not later than Dec. 1, 1958. However, as now drawn, the suggested ballot first puts a question as to whether the voter wants a price support program at all.

As an improvement in the referendum as now drawn, the Farmers Union representatives suggested that neither program choice be put into effect unless it obtained a majority equivalent at least to 50 percent of total ballots cast, including those voting against any

(Continued on Page 2)

TESTIFY ON FEED CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

program. In event no such majority was obtained, but that the "no program" vote was less than a majority, the present price support and allotment program would continue.

As this was written, the Farm Bureau people were still being questioned on their statement and the Grange had concluded shortly before hand.

HERSCHEL NEWSOM, Grange leader, advocated by way of modification of the committee draft, reconsideration of the program which his organization had presented earlier (see our Newsletter of Feb. 21). The Grange had favored voluntary participation and the use of government stocks to compensate complying producers but limited to 80 percent of parity and to 85 percent of "normal" production for the crops involved.

The other alternative calling for supports at 90 percent of average market price during the most recent years, Newsom said, is "a sliding scale chute that would carry prices in only one direction—lower and lower."

In its formal statement, the Farm Bureau delegation, headed by Charles Marshall, Nebraska president, declared that the mandatory alternative with allotments and supports (including payments for shifting acreage to conservation use) would not curtail production, would not be in the best interests of farmers and would be expensive.

IN SUPPORT of their position, the Farm Bureau offered the unique argument that "year after year farmers producing feed grains thruout the country have retained their membership in Farm Bureau and have participated in making its policies. These policies clearly indicate that these farmers want less government controls rather than more."

* * *

WHITE HOUSE PRODS USDA ON HOUSING

As a result of the Administration's desire to stoke the recovery fire, at least to the extent of speeding up programs already authorized, farmers this year may have a chance to borrow more federal money for building purposes.

UNDER THE FARM Housing Act of 1949, as amended, Secretary Benson has had the authority for some time to draw as much as $450 million over five years for this purpose directly from the U.S. Treasury. However, USDA followed such conservative policies in making known the availability of this money and in approving applications that less than $22 million was granted during the 1957 fiscal year.

Within the past month, the White House seems to have taken notice of this skimpy performance and has demanded more action. As a result, Secretary Benson in late March suddenly announced that Department agencies would "broaden their programs" and "work aggressively" to the end that more farm building would "stimulate economic activity locally as well as nationally."

AS ONE OF the vigorous proponents of the original farm housing legislation, the National Farmers Union has long plugged for the kind of action which USDA at last seems about to undertake.

These farm construction loans will be for periods up to 33 years at 4 percent interest. Parties interested should check with the local Farmers Home Administration office. Special loans for farm grain storage and equipment will also be available repayable over a five-year period, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation.

* * *

HOPES REVIVE FOR FOOD STAMP PLANS

As long as the country taken as a whole seemed highly prosperous, proposals to increase food usage by low income people never got very far in Congress. Each year, members such as Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) who had a special awareness of human needs, would introduce food stamp bills, but they never got beyond the hearing stage.

WILL SUCH PROPOSALS fare any better this year, with more than five million unemployed and thousands of others on reduced incomes? It is now believed that they might. At any rate, there was a more hopeful air at a House subcommittee hearing this week, directed by Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.).

Representative Anfuso himself is sponsoring one of about a dozen plans for increasing food supplies (including government surpluses) to the needy. Under the typical plan, the recipients, certified by local welfare agencies, would obtain stamps to exchange for food at grocery stores. The grocery stores in turn would be reimbursed by the government.

A STATEMENT in support of a food stamp or allotment plan was read at the hearing by John Spoelman, president of the Michigan Farmers Union.

"We cannot close our eyes to malnutrition" said Mr. Spoelman "while we have the productive capacity to feed our people in accordance with recognized minimum standards. Farm productive capacity is available in the U. S. to easily provide a full balanced, adequate diet for every person within our borders, with continued abundant supplies for export."

One point of discussion at the hearing was whether the present system of distributing food surpluses direct from government depots was less expensive and more efficient than would be the case if they were made avail-

able thru normal trade channels by means of stamps.

In his statement opening the hearing, Representative Anfuso declared that the stamp system might be only one-half as expensive to the government because commodities would move more promptly and steadily into consumption instead of pausing for indeterminate periods in government warehouses and thus building up big handling and storage charges. He expressed the opinion that the equivalent of nearly one-half of the current surplus of agricultural production could be diverted for something like $1 billion per year.

Incidentally, it was the view of a number of witnesses that people enrolled under the program should, in the interest of maintaining a balanced diet and to spread the benefits more generally thruout agriculture, be permitted to exchange the stamps for food items other than those which currently happen to be in government hands.

* * *

LIVESTOCK MEN RESTATE CASE FOR CHECK-OFF

For several years now, a good many livestock groups in the United States have been anxious to launch a more vigorous meat promotion campaign, self-financed by deductions from the sales of livestock.

ONE OBSTACLE in the way has been a clause in the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 which prohibits a posted market from making such a deduction without specified prior consent of the seller.

About 100 representatives of these groups visited Washington this week to plead for a second time for a brief amendment which would eliminate this restriction. It was argued that this would open the way for livestock people to handle promotion efforts as freely as producers of cotton, tobacco, fruits and other commodities.

Aside from a brief presentation offered by a stockyards spokesman, the only opposition to the amendment was expressed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This opposition was vigorous, however, and resulted in a sharp, and at times almost acrimonious exchange of views with some members of the House subcommittee.

The Bureau attacked the amendment clause which provides that a livestock shipper would need to give advance notice if he did not want the deduction to be made. It seemed to be the Bureau's position that this gave the clause an "involuntary" character, even tho it was also provided that the shipper could obtain a refund later in case he forgot or otherwise failed to give the advance notice.

IN AN EFFORT to scare off support for the amendment, the Bureau also contended that passage of the amendment might give rise to unlimited deductions expended in conflicting and duplicating ways by an "unlimited number of organizations." It was further suggested that the action might mean the eclipse if not the end of the activities of the existing National Livestock and Meat Board.

J. C. Holbert of Bettendorf, Ia., leader of the livestock groups, countered by saying that it was not at all in the minds of his associates to destroy the Board's program and that he was confident livestock men had the intelligence and competence to keep their efforts on a practical and business-like basis.

The Senate Agriculture committee also heard the livestock representatives while they were in town. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) is sponsoring the amendment in the Senate, Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) is sponsor in the House.

KROGER COMPANY LIFTS PROFITS 17%

Food Store Chain Earnings and Sales Set Records in First Quarter

The Kroger Company, which operates a retail food chain, largely in the Midwest and South, reported yesterday record sales and earnings for the first quarter this year. The company ranks third in its field in sales. • • • •

SAFEWAY RAISES SALES AND PROFIT

12 Weeks' Net 9.7% Above '57 Level at 57c a Share —Volume Up 5.1%

Sales and earnings of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the first twelve weeks of this year exceeded those of a year earlier, the company announced yesterday. • • • •

Small Grocer Fading Out

The National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday consumers carried home last year about $48 billion of food and allied purchases, almost 20 per cent more than in 1954.

In its survey the N. I. C. B. also reveals that the grocery store doing a volume of less than $10,000 a year is a vanishing American institution. • • • •

(From NEW YORK TIMES)

INTEREST RATE SPLITS SENATE ON WORKS BILL

The Senate was riven this week by an almost perfect party split on the issue of interest rates in connection with the billion-dollar local public works bill.

Already delayed 10 days from before the Easter recess by a dominantly Republican vote, the bill hit heavy going on Tuesday when there was heated discussion over whether the interest rate on the federal loan money involved should be 3 percent or 3½ percent, basis present market.

An amendment to ensure the lower rate was defeated by the narrow margin of one vote when all but two Republicans present voted in opposition. (See vote tabulation below). Several Republican Senators attempted to obtain an exception of a 2 percent rate for school construction but the move failed.

Apparently in further reflection of White House fears that too much was being done too fast, Administration supporters tried to get the authorization halved, that is, cut to $500 million. This move was beaten 52 to 33. The bill finally passed on Wednesday 60 to 26 and now goes to the House.

Introduced by Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, the purpose of the bill is to construct, repair and improve such facilities as water and sewage systems, schools, hospitals, streets, airports, parks, bridges, public buildings and so on.

FOR "LOWER INTEREST" AMENDMENT—40

Democrats—38: Anderson (N. Mex.); Bible (Nev.); Carroll (Colo.); Church (Ida.); Clark (Pa.); Douglas (Ill.); Eastland (Miss.); Ellender (La.); Ervin (N. Car.); Fulbright (Ark.); Gore (Tenn.); Hayden (Ariz.); Hennings (Mo.); Hill (Ala.); Holland (Fla.); Humphrey (Minn.); Jackson (Wash.); Johnson (Tex.); Johnston (S. C.); Kefauver (Tenn.); Kennedy (Mass.); Kerr (Okla.); Mansfield (Mont.); McClellan (Ark.); McNamara (Mich.); Monroney (Okla.); Morse (Ore.); Murray (Mont.); Neuberger (Ore.); Pastore (R.I.); Proxmire (Wis.); Russell (Ga.); Smathers (Fla.); Stennis (Miss.); Symington (Mo.); Talmadge (Ga.); Thurmond (S. C.); Yarborough (Tex.);

Republicans—2: Langer (N. Dak.); Smith (Me.).

AGAINST "LOWER INTEREST" AMENDMENT—41

Democrats—2: Byrd (Va.); Robertson (Va.)

Republicans—39: Aiken (Vt.); Allott (Colo.); Barrett (Wyo.); Beall (Md.); Bennett (Utah); Bricker (Ohio); Bridges (N.H.); Bush (Conn.); Carlson (Kans.); Case (N. J.); Case (S. Dak.); Cooper (Ky.); Cotton (N. H.); Curtis (Neb.); Dirksen (Ill.); Dworshak (Ida.); Flanders (Vt.); Goldwater (Ariz.); Hickenlooper (Ia.); Hoblitzell (W. Va.); Hruska (Neb.); Ives (N. Y.); Javits (N. Y.); Jenner (Ind.); Knowland (Calif.); Kuchel (Calif.); Martin (Ia.); Martin (Pa.); Morton (Ky.); Mundt (S. Dak.); Payne (Me.); Potter (Mich.); Purtell (Conn.); Revercomb (W. Va.); Saltonstall (Mass.); Schoeppel (Kans.); Thye (Minn.); Watkins (Utah); Williams (Del.).

Not voting but announced as paired: Chavez (N. Mex.), Green (R. I.); Long (La.); Magnuson (Wash.); O'Mahoney (Wyo.); Scott (No. Car.) and Sparkman (Ala.), all for passage, Butler (Md.); Capehart (Ind.); Smith (N. J.); and Wiley (Wis.) all against passage.

Not voting (absent): Frear (Del.); Lausche (Ohio); Malone (Nev.); and Young (N. Dak.).

* * *

GO THIS WAY, GO THAT WAY!

Last week, the Newsletter carried a clipping from the NEW YORK TIMES, with the heading "City Jobless to Be Urged to Get More Work on Farms." This advice was being issued by the U. S. Department of Labor as a partial solution to the industrial unemployment problem.

THIS WEEK, we have at hand a press dispatch from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in which it is revealed that two economists there report that "gains can be made by farmers who take on city jobs to supplement income."

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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ARTHUR T. THOMPSON, Editor

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 22 May 30, 1958

CAN SAVINGS RECHARGE THE BOOM? "When goods remain unsold," Wm. A. McDonnell, U. S. Chamber of Commerce president said recently at Hartford, Conn., "it is not because there is a deficiency of purchasing power, but because people do not use the purchasing power they have. That is evidenced by the fact that savings are going up. The purchasing power is there, but it is not being used."

THIS SAME NOTION seems to be back of the White House "buy now" talk to consumers. The May issue of AFL-CIO's "Economic Review", however, calls Mr. McDonnell's thesis a "statistical mirage."

The leaflet contends that family savings at present are not nearly enough to recharge the boom. "One-tenth of all families own about two-thirds of all liquid personal savings," it points out. "The average skilled and semi-skilled worker early in 1957 had $212 in liquid personal savings and 26% of this group had none at all. The average for unskilled or service workers was $6, with 49.5% having no savings."

"The current alleged savings speedup is a bitter taunt to the majority of American families," the article concluded. "The millions now touched by unemployment and short work-weeks are, in fact, 'dis-savers'—they are drawing upon past savings and going further into debt."

* * *

HILL GROUPS PUSH AHEAD ON AG. PLANS Agriculture subcommittees on the House side of Capitol Hill this week were busier than a one-armed paper-hanger with the hives. The cotton unit in closed sessions was striving hard for a compromise two or three-way proposal, which might be put up to producers. It was reportedly doing a bill redraft almost daily.

The dairy subcommittee was busy under somewhat similar circumstances, with producer representatives frequently being called into consultation.

ON TUESDAY, peanut legislation was the subject of a hearing under the chairmanship of Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.). **The testimony revealed a sharp difference in attitude on desirability of peanut legislation at this time.**

Representatives of the industry from the southwest (Oklahoma, Texas) and the northeast (Virginia, Carolina) favored similar bills which would permit some acreage adjustment, an increase in "normal" carry-over for computing support levels to square with actual practice (also probably restoring a basis for 90% parity price support), and a collection at point of sale to finance promotion, research, marketing association expense and so on.

REPRESENTATIVES of producers and handlers from Georgia, Florida and Alabama argued against any peanut legislation. Walter Randolph, Alabama Farm Bureau president and AFBF vice-president, charged that the plans described would shift peanut acreage from the southeast area to North Carolina and Virginia. He also objected to the collection for promotion, saying Alabama

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington Wire

A Special Weekly Report From The Wall Street Journal's Capital Bureau

May 23

BENSON'S AIDES fear farm problems will worsen again, despite current easing.

They look for the worst grain storage crisis ever next year. Officials fear automatic price-support increases will breed new surpluses starting in 1959. Glowing 1958 crop prospects, plus a slowdown in exports, already threaten to reverse the surplus reduction. Benson's men count on little cooperation from Congress.

Officials struggle to find a soil-bank formula to idle more cropland, long-range. Higher payments to farmers will make the effort costly, if it succeeds. Failure would mean new rises in price-prop outlays. Total farm spending next fiscal year promises to run hundreds of millions above budget estimates. Steady expansion of farm productivity hints a longer-term spending uptrend.

Federal prophets figure farm prices will trail off from current heights by autumn. They predict farmers' costs won't drop much, if at all.

(From WALL STREET JOURNAL)

PUSH AHEAD ON AG. PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

producers are already making a deduction of $1 for such purposes on their own.

Meantime, on the other side of Capitol Hill, the Senate agriculture committee swung into action on recordings of testimony for a long-term comprehensive farm bill. First to appear was Herschel Newsom, National Grange leader. He stressed the Grange preference for the domestic parity approach. He rejected the flexible support method (Act of 1954) as being unlikely by itself to achieve a satisfactory balance between supplies and demand.

If price supports were lowered to such levels as to permit all current production to move thru commercial markets, net farm income from wheat, for example, Newsom estimated, would decline about 20 to 25% from current levels.

A domestic parity plan for wheat was also backed by Floyd Root of Wasco, Ore., president of the National Association of Wheat Growers.

OTHER WITNESSES as the week began were members of the steering committee of the National Conference of Commodity Organizations. Some of their plans had previously been presented to the committee so they mostly faced questions on detail. As this was written, Farm Bureau witnesses were momentarily due to testify. John A. Baker, legislative director of the NFU Washington office, was then scheduled to follow in support of a bill introduced by Sen. Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.). This bill substantially includes the principles of the NFU family farm income improvement program.

The Senate committee hearings will continue thru June 4. **As we go to press, it has just been learned that the full House agriculture committee has been alerted by its chairman, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) as to the likelihood of some omnibus farm bill writing sessions during the coming week.**

* * *

BENSON TO BLAME IN S.D., SAYS PATTON

For some time it has been no secret that there were occasional spots of friction among both Washington and field people involved with ASC-ACP and the SCS programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There have been persistent reports of tentative plans at headquarters to consolidate the work under one administrative head or other.

OUT IN THE FIELD, tension has sometimes developed between county ASC committees and the SCS staffers over transfer of ACP money from the former to the latter to cover "technical services."

Earlier this spring, this tension was held responsible for the formation in South Dakota of an organization called Farmers Association for Resource Management (F.A.R.M. for short). A declared purpose has been to "protect, improve and promote" the farmer-elected committee system along with the program. It has gone further and called for community elections to consider abandonment of soil conservation districts in two counties.

A USDA official recently investigated these developments in South Dakota and reported back to Secretary Benson. Last Friday, Benson issued a statement regarding F.A.R.M. which was something of a scolding for "several ASC county committeemen" who allegedly were active in the new organization. To some reporters, it did not seem that he fully cleared up the extent to which his own employees may have departed from instructions to cooperate jointly on conservation work.

James G. Patton, NFU president, lays much of the blame for the current flare-up on the Secretary himself. **"He (Benson)," says Patton, "has stirred up friends of the farmer-committee system by coming as near as possible to ending the ACP program, and he alienated in many ways the soil conservation district supervisors who work closely with SCS."**

"It is understandable that farmers are angry about all this," Patton states "but I fear that we may unwittingly contribute to the confusion and to Benson's dismantling operation if we are not careful. . . . I have always felt that we needed both the soil conservation districts and the farmer-elected committee system, and I want no part of any movement to drive a wedge between the two."

Detailed regulations for the coordination of the ASC committees and the SCS worked out under Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, are still in effect. **"Benson's failure to administer these regulations effectively," charges Patton, "brought on the argument in South Dakota, and has allowed it to continue."**

* * *

TOP '58 EXEC. SALARY FALLS OFF $186,000

Times are getting tougher all over. Corporation heads in 1957 didn't get as big pay raises as during the year before.

THE HIGHEST PAID American executive last year was Arthur Homer of Bethlehem Steel Co. With a bonus of $503,336 added to a base salary of $120,000, he took in a total of $623,336. Still that was quite a come-down from the highest U. S. executive salary in 1956, when Eugene G. Grace of the same company got $809,011, counting bonus added to a base salary of $150,000. In

cold figures, it was a come-down of $185,675 or nearly 23%. (Just how does one go about standing a jolt of nearly $186,000?)

But then even $623,336 ain't hay, so there must be something to the steel industry's system of slashing production to meet a recession. Even before the end of 1957 steel output was being held well below capacity to protect prices. It might be added here, too, that a good many corporation officers also have enough other income from investments to keep themselves in shoes and shirts.

As for other big salaries in 1957, only 33 men passed the $300,000 mark of which list 21 came from Bethlehem and General Motors. GM Pres. Harlow Curtice, who sparked the big auto-selling splurge in 1955, took a $136,000 cut last year but still wound up with $357,000.

NOT ALL BIG executives took cuts, however, most of them stayed about the same and some enjoyed a hike.

* * *

VO-AG WORK STILL NEEDS FEDERAL AID

Since last summer, the Administration has been attempting to unload some of its aid programs onto the states. One proposition has been to withdraw federal support of vocational education and at the same time make an offsetting diversion to the states of a part of the 10 percent federal tax collections on local telephone bills.

THE STATES have never waxed very enthusiastic about this deal, altho at the recent Governors conference at Miami Beach, a well-hedged general willingness to consider it was expressed. **The Governors wanted assurance that tax income to be relinquished to each state would be substantially equivalent to the cost of the functions to be assumed.**

NEW RECORDS SET BY GENERAL FOODS

Earnings Increased 10.3% in Year to Mar. 31—Sales Passed Billion Mark

The General Foods Corporation set new records in earnings, sales and physical volume of products sold in the fiscal year ended March 31, Charles G. Mortimer, president, reported yesterday.

Net earnings increased 10.3 per cent to $48,397,000 from the previous peak of $43,866,000 in the preceding year. The earnings, which are after providing $56,620,000 for taxes, are equal to $3.98 each on 12,167,930 shares of common stock. They compare with $3.62 each on 12,108,811 shares in the year before, when the tax bill was $50,682,000.

Net sales passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in the company's history, with the total $1,008,898,000. In the fiscal year to March 31, 1957, net sales were $985,953,000. As a per cent of net sales, profit after taxes increased from 4.4 per cent in fiscal 1957 to 4.8 per cent in 1958, the report said.

(From NEW YORK TIMES, May 27, 1958)

Meantime, noting that very little progress had been made on this proposed shift, Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) pressed successfully for the inclusion of a vocational education program in the National Defense Education act soon to face action in the Congress.

* * *

CHARGE SWIFT ON UNLAWFUL HOG BUYING

Swift & Co. has been charged by USDA with efforts to "drive out competition" in the buying of hogs at various Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi markets. The alleged efforts involved such practices as guaranteeing dealers against losses on a declining market.

The company also was charged among other things with having assembled salesmen and buyers to set the market price for hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Hearings on the complaint will be held in July.

* * *

HOW TO GET IN-KIND SOIL BANK PAYMENT

Wheat, corn and rice producers who put land into the soil bank "acreage reserve" for 1958 can elect to take their payment either in cash or in the form of certain grains.

THE PAYMENT certificates for "banked" wheat land can be exchanged for CCC stocks of wheat, barley, rye, oats or grain sorghums, but not for corn or rice since they also were involved in soil bank diversions. Similarly, corn certificates can be exchanged for corn and the aforementioned grains, except wheat and rice. Rice certificates cannot be exchanged for wheat or corn.

Grain (except wheat) claimed as soil bank payment in the area of its production will be valued at the 1958 support price for the grade, class and location of the grain, less 5 percent. CCC-owned wheat will be valued at the full 1958 support price. Grain which is not stored in the production area will be valued on the same basis but with average transportation costs from the point of production to the point of storage added.

INCIDENTALLY, grain claimed under soil bank payments will not be released during harvest periods established for each area, thus to protect the market. And 1958 certificates must be redeemed before the beginning of the 1959 crop harvesting periods.

CCC REVISES AID PLAN FOR GRAIN EXPORTS

The Commodity Credit Corporation at mid-May launched its new subsidy-in-kind export program for corn. It has now stopped selling its own corn stocks for export, excepting to provide supplies under credit sales, barter deals or emergency demands.

HERETOFORE, when the exporter made an approved sale at a price lower than the domestic market, he could get the required amount of corn at the necessary discount from the CCC. Henceforth, the exporter will be asked, along with any other exporter interested in the same foreign buyer, to indicate in advance of actual shipment how much money credit, redeemable in grain, he would want from CCC to cover the difference between his actual purchases for export in the open market and the price he presumably will receive from his foreign customer.

Results of the first two weeks' operation (ending May 23) are now in. The USDA so far has approved payment-in-kind requests or "bids" involving prospective corn exports totaling 3,792,000 bushels. The approved subsidy has ranged from 12 to 20 cents per bushel, depending partly on export point. Altogether, the subsidy bill for these approvals will run about $635,000. The names of the successful exporters are not to be made known for at least 30 days after approval, under a policy recommended to USDA by the grain trade.

These exporters have 60 days in which to redeem their subsidy allowance in the form of actual grain. This grain will be delivered by CCC at seaboard and such amount, or its equivalent, must eventually be exported.

THE VALUE put on CCC grain claimed as export payment will be the domestic market price at time of redemption, plus such charges as it would take to deliver to port locations.

On July 1, barley, grain sorghums, oats and rye will go under the subsidy-in-kind program along with corn. After that date, corn shippers can redeem their subsidy allowances in the form of any of the five grains.

* * *

TWO ADVISE "YES" VOTE IN WHEAT TALLY

"June 20," says Rep. Fred Marshall (D-Minn.), "is an important date for wheat farmers. . . . By casting their ballots in the wheat referendum . . . farmers can serve notice that they are interested in programs to restore farm income and return agriculture to its proper place in the economy.

"EVEN A FAVORABLE vote," Marshall declares "will not work great wonders for farm income, but it will at least prevent disaster. . . . **We must at least preserve a base from which we can build the wishes of farmers for a better farm program."**

ANOTHER BOOSTER for a "Yes" vote in the wheat referendum is Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.).

"The enemies of our farm price support programs," says the Senator, "are hoping that the June 20 referendum on wheat acreage allotments will fail to approve allotments, and thus end the price support program for wheat. . . . **The 'No' side can win if we fall asleep at the switch.** Dollar-per-bushel wheat will be a reality again unless the farmers of Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota and some adjacent states not only get out to vote but also get their wives and their neighbors to the polls."

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 24 June 13, 1958

DAVIS REPORT CONTINUES TO STIR INTEREST

The Davis report on U. S. foreign aid operations (with possible respect to Brazil) was the subject of more corridor talk around Washington again this week. (See June 6 Newsletter.)

ON TUESDAY, it was learned that USDA had "reluctantly" agreed to send a copy to Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), chairman of the House Agricultural committee. As this was written, however, the report's contents had not yet been disclosed.

Meantime, rumors persisted that it pertained in some way to charges that U. S. Government money has been, or will be used, to construct Brazilian railway and port facilities primarily for the benefit of American-owned iron ore property. By one account, this property includes that of the St. John d'el Rey Mining Co., the control of which was recently bought by certain New York interests and the M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland. George Humphrey, former Secretary of Treasury, is a top Hanna official, and also board chairman of National Steel Co. in which Hanna has a 27% stock share.

A STORY on this Brazilian adventure by Humphrey and associates appeared recently in a leading business periodical. Of the d'el Rey ore vein, Humphrey was quoted as saying, "It is probably the largest showing of mineral wealth sticking out of the ground anywhere in the world."

* * *

HOUSE FARM BILL REACHES FINAL REVIEW

Farm representatives in Washington this week were in about the same nervous condition as a first-time father waiting outside the maternity room. The full House agriculture committee behind closed doors was reading over the preliminary form of its omnibus farm bill, part by part, making revisions here and there, then deciding whether to recommend for floor action.

AS THIS WAS WRITTEN, only the rice section and the one-year extension of the export assistance (PL 480) (with several liberalizing changes) had been gone over and approved. Under the latter section providing for bartering of U. S. farm surpluses for non-agricultural imports, the Secretary of Agriculture (instead of individual shippers as now) must ascertain that such trading would not replace cash sales for dollars.

(From the DES MOINES REGISTER)

"The Russians are foolish to challenge us to a production race. We can out-surplus them anytime!"

At Newsletter press-time last week, the final full text of the House committee bill was not actually at hand. As a result, several incorrect statements were included in our report. In the cotton section, for example, the referendum vote on whether to have a program must carry by two-thirds, not 50% as earlier indicated.

In the dairy section if quotas are established the supply adjustment would be 2% below base volume for each 5 percentage points by which the price is expected to be below 90% of parity, not 85% as first reported. (The Dairy section, of course, may be further revised by the House committee.)

Also, just before being printed, the dairy section pertaining to computation of the producer's marketing base was modified to take into account not only past marketing history, but also production trends, abnormal production during the historical period and such other factors as would ensure fair treatment.

As indicated last week, it is still held possible that

(Continued on Page 2)

HOUSE BILL IN FINAL REVIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

sections dealing with turkeys, peanuts and food distribution under a stamp plan may be added to the House bill before it is finalized.

Hearings on a proposed marketing stabilization plan for turkeys were concluded this week with strong backing from major segments of the industry along with Farmers Union. As expected, opposition was expressed by USDA and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

WITH RESPECT to peanuts, the USDA also appeared with a statement in opposition. In presenting this position, Clarence Miller said:

"The concept of self-supporting price support operations contained in both bills may have some merit but the Department is opposed to such provisions if they must be accompanied by high price supports and rigid controls which would restrict the growth of the peanut industry."

John B. Vance, president of the Virginia Farmers Union, spoke for the bill introduced by Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D-Va.). He pointed out that it could not become operative unless a two-thirds majority of producers favored it in a referendum.

AT PRESS TIME, Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.) was rushing up a section which would authorize the operation of a food stamp plan by USDA. The plan would be "instituted in such areas as the Secretary determines, giving priority to those of major unemployment." (Ed.—Since the foregoing was written, word has come that the cotton and dairy sections have also been approved by the House committee. The extent of revisions, if any, is not yet known.)

* * *

BENSON SAYS FARMER VOTING IS "DANGEROUS"

When he first came to office in 1953, Secretary Benson seemed to think nobody was better qualified to pass judgment on farm policy than farmers themselves. One fall, he had farm leaders legging it up and down the countryside with pad and pencil, finding out what should go in the next farm bill. Later, he called on everybody to send letters to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BUT LAST WEEK, in his press conference, Ezra came close to saying farmers don't know what's good for them after all. Darwin R. Olofson of the Omaha World-Herald referred to the House omnibus farm bill and asked Benson if he would object if by chance the bill became law and farmers in the scheduled referendum should approve the two-price wheat plan.

"I think," replied Benson, "it is a little bit dangerous to give support to a program simply because the people who are directly interested in it favor it. After all, we have all got something to say about all these programs whether they apply to the farmers or others, but it is a good thing to get an expression from farmers."

Charles Bailey of the Cowles Publications asked for a clarification of the "dangerous" aspect.

Answered Benson: "You like to know how the group concerned feel about it, but that doesn't necessarily mean that because a group—that is, a group going to be benefitted directly—favor the program, that it is a program that the country as a whole should favor supporting. You might have a group of small businessmen getting together and voting on a program that you and I and a lot of people would object to."

THE QUESTIONING shortly swung to other subjects, but Sarah McClendon, correspondent for newspapers in Texas and elsewhere, abruptly brought it back again with several sharp questions.

Unsatisfied by Benson's response, Sarah remarked in an irritated tone, **"But you repeatedly said, and all during the year you indicated you don't think the members of Congress really know what the farmers need and want. Don't you think these representatives in Congress know what the farmers feel and need?"**

"I FEEL THAT many of them do know very well what the farmers want," Benson conceded, "and I have simply expressed why my appraisal is of the sentiment of the farmers as I have mingled with them and know them. And the sentiment I think overwhelmingly represents a desire to move in the direction of more freedom and more emphasis on markets and less government regulation and control and they are willing to sacrifice a little on prices in order to have greater volume."

* * *

TVA HITS TAX-DODGE CHARGES

The private power companies have been at it again, accusing the Tennessee Valley Authority of paying only "token" local taxes, thus to discredit federal power projects.

IN REPLY, the TVA board has revealed that it will make payments of $5.27 million to seven states and 137 counties in the fiscal year ending June 30. Municipal and cooperative distributors who purchase power at wholesale from TVA will pay an estimated $8.5 million in taxes or in-lieu payments to state and local governments. These combined payments are 11% greater than the amount paid by TVA power consumers in 1957 in support of their local governments. **TVA is for the third successive year the largest taxpayer in the state of Tennessee.**

ADMITS AFBF PLAN MEANS PRICE DROP

There's nothing like a question-and-answer follow-up to put witnesses on the spot after they have read their formal statements before Congressional committees. It's then that ideas often show up most clearly.

TAKE THE CASE of Chas. B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, before the Senate agriculture committee on May 28. After outlining the AFBF proposal that farmers be "supported" henceforth at 90% of the most-recent three-year farm price average, Shuman said:

"The premise of this approach is that there is only one way to bring about the adjustment of production to what the market will use and that is to use price. You cannot do it by administrative action or political action."

But, said Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), "Unless there is a floor, the price would gradually work down."

"Not if the cost did not go down," replied Shuman. "People will quit producing when the price gets to a certain level. They just don't keep on producing at a loss."

This, however, did not fully persuade Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), who feared farmers might not respond as expected on production and each year the market price would be lower, hence would also carry the support lower, since it was always to be 10 percent under the latest 3-year average.

"Do you put any limit on it (the support)," Mundt asked, "like you do in the Board of Trade, as to how much it can drop any year?"

"No," Shuman declared, "you don't need any limit when you use the 3-year average because that in itself is the limit. You take into consideration three years. You could drop only a third as much as the decline of any one year in market price. Then you take 90% of that."

Said Mundt: "That still might be a rather sharp decline."

Answered Shuman: "Well, no place where we figured actual changes did it work out to be a sharp decline. By the 3-year average, and then taking 90% of that, it is a rather gradual let-down."

THUS the Senators got it on record by Shuman's own admission that under his plan a price let-down could be expected.

Reds Outproduce U. S. In Steel, Coal and Tools

NEW YORK, June 11 (UPI)—The Soviet bloc is now outproducing the recession-slowed U.S. steel, coal and machine tool industries, and may match the total free world's industrial output in 15 years, Newsweek Magazine said today.

Noting that Russia's annual gross national product is expanding at the rate of 7 per cent—almost double the current U.S. rate—the magazine said "Americans are awakening to the fact that the Reds not only are catching up, but actually threaten to surpass the U.S. as the world's mightiest industrial power."

In meeting the Soviet economic challenge, the publication said, "economists believe the U.S. economy can no longer develop along purely internal lines. U.S. business, they argue, must find expanding markets in the rest of the world."

But Newsweek said "with heavy unemployment in many areas, it won't be easy to persuade Congress to open U.S. markets to more foreign goods," in order that overseas nations can earn dollars with which to buy U.S. goods.

However, the magazine pointed out that the U.S. still has a big jump on Russia. Counting everything from toothpaste to tanks this country outproduces the Soviets by better than two to one.

It noted that Russia turns out only one car for every 52.5 autos that roll off American assembly lines. "But," it added, "Russia already is exporting some models at prices lower than their American counterparts."

(From the WASHINGTON POST)

WOULD ASSURE SURPLUS FOOD FOR CAMP KIDS

If Congress approves as expected, federal food surpluses definitely will be distributed right thru the summer to those school children (est. 880,000) who attend non-profit summer camps.

ENABLING LEGISLATION to this effect has been introduced by Rep. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.) and approved by the House agriculture committee. It also is favored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. ("We feel that summer camps for children are a constructive outlet for surplus foods during the summer months when schools are closed.")

Under existing law, it is not clear that children in these camps are eligible to receive surplus foods unless they are classed as "needy." The Johnson proposal would clear up this uncertainty.

* * *

BERCK URGES PILOT TESTS ON GRAIN USE

In the search for wider farm markets, the federal government might well push a lot harder on industrial usage.

THIS WAS the gist of a statement presented before

(Continued on Page 4)

BERCK URGES GRAIN USE TESTS

(Continued from Page 3)

the Senate agriculture committee on June 4 by Pres. Elton Berck of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

"We feel," said Berck, "that we ought to be making use of our surplus grain in industrial processes of all kinds."

Berck pointed out that the potential capacity of existing idle industrial alcohol plants is about 250 million gallons of 190 proof alcohol per year. Production of this quantity of alcohol would consume approximately 100 million bushels of grain annually.

WHAT COULD THIS alcohol be used for? As an additive in gasoline for one thing; as raw material in the manufacture of butadiene (material for synthetic rubber) for another.

"Alcohol-gasoline blends of 10% to 25%," said Berck, "can be used in engines of current model automobiles and tractors, with full performance. Many foreign countries require by law a blend of grain alcohol and mineral fuels. It is reasonable and realistic for the producers and consumers of motor fuel in the United States to accept such a blend if it can be accomplished in ways which will not increase the cost to the consumer."

Incidentally, 10% blend of alcohol with all gasoline used in this country would result in utilizing two billion bushels of cereal grain annually.

AS AN IMMEDIATE approach, Berck stated, "We recommend a pilot program using idle facilities at Omaha, Neb., to make grain alcohol from off-grade grain for use in tractor fuel."

With reference to the contention that petroleum is a cheaper source of alcohol than grains, Berck said that there is a wide difference of opinion as to relative costs. Further research may develop ways to yield by-products of greater value than heretofore. Also grains are a replaceable resource while petroleum is not.

* * *

HOUSE ALSO SEEKS MORE FARM SAY-SO

The drive to restore more local control of the farm program committee system is moving forward in Congress. The Humphrey-Symington proposal reviewed in our May 23 Newsletter has now been approved unanimously by the Senate agriculture committee.

OVER ON THE HOUSE side, several bills of almost identical wording are under consideration and may shortly be passed on favorably. Action may follow in both chambers yet this session.

In testimony before the House group, John A. Baker, NFU's legislative director, said that while the proposals did not come fully up to NFU convention resolutions, they were a step in the right direction and would be supported.

"We strongly approve the language," said Baker, "giving a vote to every farmer in the area in the choice of committeemen." He also endorsed the provision under which local committeemen who had done a good job could be re-elected to successive terms.

In addition to having at least some of the state committee members elected by county committee members, Baker advised that a national program committee be elected from among state committeemen to participate in the administration from Washington.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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BENSON TRIES SCARE TALK IN DAIRY FIGHT

Secretary Benson wasted no time this week jumping on the House omnibus farm bill. At a dairy luncheon in the National Press Building on Monday, he denounced the bill's dairy section in such extravagant terms that the WASHINGTON POST bannered a woman's page item the next day: "Children's Milk in Peril."

"THOUSANDS OF children may be deprived of milk this summer because of unexpected delays in passing the 'loosely drawn' omnibus farm bill," Benson was quoted as saying. The Secretary had succeeded grandly in leaving the impression that there wouldn't be any more money for continuing the special milk distribution to summer camps and institutions if the law wasn't renewed promptly by June 30.

Actually, Benson has spent nowhere near all the money granted for this purpose under the existing appropriation so it is a little hard to see how everything needs to stop instantly on July 1.

In his Monday speech, the Secretary left the impression that the dairy export program was doomed, too, unless acted on within the next 10 days. In the first place, no matter how it finally has to be handled — whether in an omnibus bill or outside it — Congress is not likely to fail extending that program in some form. So at worst, the "loss," if any, from the possible delay envisioned by Benson, would only be that amount which the foreign consumers might otherwise consume between July 1 and date of the eventual program renewal.

THE SECRETARY made several downright alarming statements in connection with his insistence that "if milk is available and the price is right, the market potential is enormous." He noted that farm people use about one-third more milk and cream per person than non-farm people. **"Why?" he asked, then proceeded to answer. "Partly because an ample supply is readily available on farms where milk is produced. And partly because the farm value of milk is less than half the retail prices non-farm consumers pay.**

"That's why I say," he declared, "that if milk is easily available and the price is right, consumption will shoot up."

Shoot up? How much? By one-third, to match the usage rate of farm people while retail prices went to farm price levels? And farm price levels went to less than nothing?

* * *

(From the DES MOINES REGISTER)

Moral: If you ride tall in the saddle never get off for a short beer

FARM BILL READY FOR HOUSE DEBATE

Over-the-shoulder watchers of the House agriculture committee were finally able this week to get down to some actual figure work on the new farm bill. The printed version of the agreed omnibus measure showed up on Tuesday.

AT PRESS-TIME last week, it was still considered an outside possibility that sections dealing with turkeys, peanuts and a food stamp plan might be added. None made the grade, altho for a few hours there seemed to be a majority of the committee in favor of tieing in the stamp scheme.

As it turned out, not many changes were made by the committee in the concluding review session. The provisions by commodities were left about as out-

(Continued on Page 2)

HOUSE FARM BILL IS READY

(Continued from Page 1)

lined in previous issues of the Newsletter. But now that this bill-writing merry-go-round has stopped so one can see the horses a little better, a fresh summarization may be helpful, to wit:

EXPORT ASSISTANCE (Public Law 480)—Authorizes $1.5 billion fund for continuing export sales for foreign currencies and the bartering "to maximum extent practicable" of U. S. farm surpluses for strategic industrial materials, etc. Several miscellaneous features permit the use of funds to (1) finance the purchase of useful foreign books, periodicals and similar material, particularly of a technical or scientific nature, to (2) help on the interchange of persons, and to (3) assist educational training in foreign countries, with particular reference to American methods.

RICE—For the next three years, the national acreage allotment will be not less than that for 1958, that is, 1.7 million acres. However, the escalator clause on price supports was abandoned. That is, the formula for setting rice price supports was modified so that the Secretary of Agriculture does not necessarily have to make an upward adjustment with a reduction in supply.

COTTON (Upland)—Under this section, producers will have a choice within a choice. First, they may vote in the usual quota referendum (it is assumed USDA would call one under those terms of existing law which will be in effect even if the omnibus bill becomes law). If two-thirds of the producers vote for continuing with a quota program, then individual producers can elect to follow either one of two plans (A and B).

If they choose (A), they would, for 1959, get about the same acreage allotments as in 1958, with price supports somewhere around 84% of parity (say 33 cents per pound). On the other hand, producers choosing Plan B would accept price support as low as 60% of parity (23.6 cents per pound now) in exchange for a larger allotment (up to 33⅓% more than at present, depending on USDA discretion).

IN 1960, the individual producer electing Plan A would be supported at not less than 80% of parity price on an allotment based on domestic consumption plus prospective exports. (Government holdings would not figure in this computation, as at present.) In 1960, Plan A would provide 75% parity price support and the same basis for allotments as in 1960.

Plan B would continue unchanged from 1959 thru 1961.

Cotton turned into the government under this program could be released from storage at a price 10% above the Plan B support level, plus reasonable carrying charges, thus to keep the fiber moving rather readily either in domestic or export channels.

WOOL—The present program is extended for three years, but with access to a larger proportion of import duty collections out of which to make deficiency payments to U.S. producers.

WHEAT—This section sets up for 1959 thru 1961 what is commonly referred to as the domestic parity plan. It would go into effect in any year upon approval by a simple majority of more than 50% of voting producers. **For complying with production and marketing quotas, producers would obtain certificates of sufficient value to raise to full price parity their returns from the sale of that portion of their crop required domestically. ("Domestic food quota.")**

As now drawn, the wheat section requires the Secretary of Agriculture to give plenty of advance notice to producers on the size of their domestic shares. The deadline for notification is May 15 of the year preceding the calendar year in which the wheat will be harvested.

In addition to the marketing certificates (which are transferrable, incidentally), producers would be protected by loans, purchases or other operations on the non-domestic portion of their crop. Such support would be based among other things on loan levels established for corn and other feed grains and the foreign trade policies of other countries.

MILK—This section, like the others, sets up a three-year program. Producers would vote once—in December, 1958—whether to try the new set-up or to let USDA go ahead under present law. A simple majority of 50% or more determines. **If the new program is chosen, manufacturing milk would be supported at not less than 90% of parity (about $3.67 per hundredweight, 3.95 test, present basis).**

A 15-man Federal dairy board, appointed by the President from among 45 producers-elected nominees, would decide if marketing quotas also might be necessary to protect the price structure. **For each 5 percentage points by which the market price was expected to be below 90% parity level, producers could be asked to hold marketings 2% below base volume.** A producer's base would be set annually according to his marketing history, with allowance for abnormal conditions in the past and so on. Provision also is made for transferring quotas and accommodating new producers. These milk marketing bases, incidentally, would be assigned to the producers, not to the herd or the farm.

IF THE BOARD did not set quotas at the level apparently required by the supply-demand situation, the Secretary of Agriculture could lower the support by 3 percentage points for each 1% by which the quotas seem excessive.

In event the Board did set quotas, between 25 and 50 cents per hundredweight would be withheld from the deliveries of all producers as a "compliance deposit." Eventually, complying producers would receive refunds of such money. Non-compliers would forfeit.

Forfeited deposits would be used to compensate compliers for any difference by which the actual market price on their manufacturing milk deliveries failed to come up to the support level.

Of particular interest to dairymen interested in the widest possible utilization of milk, the section also continues for three years the school milk program and donations to veterans and armed forces.

FEED GRAINS—This section also provides a "choice within a choice" referendum, to take place prior

Nation's Dairymen Did Take the Jolt

The evidence is now in. The April 1 cut in dairy supports, which Ike refused to countermand, has driven manufacturing milk prices down, just as producers said it would. See the clipping below from the June issue of USDA's "Dairy Situation".

This price drop has not been offset by any appreciable increase in milk production. In fact, USDA reports that output in the first five months of 1958 showed virtually no change over 1957. And milk usage in the fluid form, apparently has not risen any more rapidly than the population if as fast.

From March to April there was an average markdown of 0.7 cents per quart of fresh milk, as compared with no change for the same period last year and 0.4 cents in 1947-49. But this month—June—the U. S. average per fluid quart was 0.7¢ higher than last June while producers on their deliveries for fluid use —always at higher prices than for manufacturing— were getting 6¢ per hundredweight less.

Prices to farmers for manufacturing milk by May had declined nearly the full amount of the drop in support. In some fluid milk markets, premiums and other price negotiations offset all or part of the influence of the support reduction. In some other markets where supplies increased relative to demand, fluid prices dropped considerably more than the support reduction. The price to farmers for all milk in May was $3.77 per hundred pounds, compared with $3.84 a year earlier. With continued average or better pasture and crop conditions, prices for milk are likely to continue a little under a year earlier through the rest of 1958.

to Dec. 1, 1958. **It is different than the cotton program, however, in that producers in voting would pick only one alternative for all to follow.** On one part of the ballot, they would say whether they want a program at all in the next three years. On the second part, a choice would be made between two plans (A and B). A simple majority (50% plus) determines.

IF PLAN A is favored, all producers to be in compliance would hold their corn and grain sorghum acreage in 1959 to 80 percent of base. Individual farm bases would be computed from past history, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, subject to adjustment for abnormal weather and soil conservation methods.

Acres taken out of these two feed crops would be set aside (without harvesting or grazing) as additions to the farm's conservation base. This base would be the 1955-57 average in farm buildings, private roads, woodlands, permanent pasture, marshland and all non-cultivated land, excluding tame hay or rotation pasture.

In 1960 and 1961, the corn-sorghum acreage allotment would be set somewhere between 80 and 90 percent of base, depending on the supply situation.

THE PRICE SUPPORT under Plan A would be 80 percent of parity (currently about $1.41 per bushel for corn). On land diverted to the conservation base, producers would receive a payment (partly in grain, where feasible) equal to 66% of the "normal" yield assigned to the land times the support level. The top limit is $75 per acre, however.

Producers who fail to comply would become subject to a penalty of $1 per bushel of excess production, defined as the amount obtained by multiplying the overplanted acreage times the assigned "normal" yield.

Oats, barley and rye also would be supported at a reasonable relationship to corn. These three crops would not be subject to production limits, but to be eligible for support, the producer would have to observe any planting limits pertaining to other crops on his farm.

PLAN B under the feed grains section is that of no production limitations and supports at 90% of the average farm price of the three most recent years (so-called Farm Bureau alternative).

* * *

INCOME HIKE FOR FEDERAL PAYROLLERS

Legislation to boost income seems to be all right as long as it doesn't involve farmers. This week the President was about to sign a 10% raise for about one million civilian government employees. The act will raise the federal payroll cost by more than $500 million per year, from now on. **In addition the government people are to get $250 million in back pay, figured from last January.**

Earlier, 530,000 postal employees also get a 10% pay hike, figured back to last January.

FINALLY, there is the new pay bill for the military which Ike signed on May 20. It will add nearly $580 million to the armed services payload which already amounts to more than $10 billion per year. Because private industry has a habit of trying to hire away some of the higher-ranking officers, the wage boosts for these men are among the largest in the new list of increases.

As soon as the happy news got around Washington, business in the capital's stores picked up. One newspaper hailed the splurge with the headlines "Pay Boost Prospect Spurs Buying Spree."

STEEL GROUP LIFTS BAN ON INFORMATION

Now that steel production has picked up a bit—altho still far short of full capacity—the industry's spokesmen this week cancelled their ridiculous "keep mum" policy on operational forecasts.

In an obvious effort to minimize criticism of the mills' sharp cutbacks, the American Iron and Steel Institute since January had declined to report officially what percentage of capacity was represented by weekly production forecasts. **But this effort was nullified by the enterprise of independent reporters who figured it out for themselves.** So each Monday from now on, the official forecasts will be expressed in capacity percentages (64.4% this week) as well as total tonnage.

* * *

USDA ACCUSES FOOD CHAIN ON BEEF ADS

A Philadelphia food chain outfit, American Stores Co., seems to have pushed the short-handed and usually mild-mannered USDA Packers and Stockyards Administration a little too far.

"AMERICAN" has been tagged with a complaint of misrepresentation in the advertising of beef under various names, including "Acme." USDA says the company's ads "have suggested or represented that their beef is officially graded by the United States Government, whereas a considerable portion of the beef is not officially graded."

It is also charged that the ads made out that the beef offered for sale would meet the requirements for Federally graded choice beef. Actually, contends USDA, "a considerable portion of the beef does not meet these requirements."

A hearing is scheduled for early August.

This action is said to be the first taken by USDA against a food retailer since Federal Trade Commission ruled it had no jurisdiction itself over outfits owning packing plants.

American Stores has slaughtering establishments at Pueblo, Colo. and Lincoln, Neb. Beef killed at the Lincoln plant has doubled to 150,000 head, annual basis, since 1956 and is still growing. The beef is retailed thru nearly 850 supermarkets in seven eastern states. The company's business volume in 1957 amounted to $837 million.

* * *

NON-FARM VIEW IS PROBLEM ABROAD, TOO

A group of dairymen got together the other day and talked about that never-ending problem of public relations.

According to a magazine account at hand, it was said "there was a need for more public relations activity. Town people," they said, "should be given more information thru publicity so that they could see for themselves that many of the statements made about the industry by newspaper editors and others had no sound basis in fact."

These dairymen weren't Americans, tho. They were New Zealanders, discussing their problems at the monthly meeting of their Dominion Dairy Produce Section Council.

In another paragraph from the same magazine "Straight Furrow" published at Wellington, reference was made to a current recommendation to expand pig production. But who will get the cop (profit)? a speaker asked, "the producer or the retailer?"

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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RUMOR HAS EZ RUNNING FOR PREZ

Secretary Benson is being mentioned as a Presidential possibility for 1960. Yep, it's true. The July issue of SUCCESSFUL FARMING says:

"Don't be surprised in the months ahead to see a boom develop for Ezra Taft Benson for president. . . . Washington is hearing whispers he may be approached by the conservative wing of the Republican party."

Why? Because, points out the farm publication, "Benson is the most publicized cabinet officer on the domestic scene. **His appeal to consumers is strong.** And, deserved or not, he gets credit for improved Midwest income outlook."

Washington, D. C., June 27—In a sudden and surprising show of strength, a coalition of Republicans and big city Northern Democrats, yesterday killed the House omnibus farm bill by refusing to accept it for consideration. Vote 171-214. (See House roll call at right.)

Balloting followed one hour's debate in which opposition denounced the bill as imposing bread and milk taxes on consumers, as being administratively impossible, and intolerably expensive. It contained two widely favored existing programs—export assistance and school milk—but it was insisted that these should be acted on speedily and separately since they expire June 30. The Senate had already approved extension of these programs.

As we go to press the further course of farm legislation in both House and Senate is uncertain.

FARM BILL BATTLE ON IN HOUSE

As they say in military circles, the battle is the pay-off. At time of writing, the "battle" for victory or defeat of the House omnibus farm bill had just begun on the House floor. Both sides were "loaded for bear" and the outcome remained in doubt.

ADMINISTRATION forces were expected to try to gut the House measure by a series of amendments to unwanted commodity sections, either to cripple or replace with Benson-approved provisions. Failing that, there

(Continued on Page 2)

ROLL CALL WHICH KILLED MOTION TO CONSIDER HOUSE FARM BILL

Here is the record on the House vote Thursday which killed a motion to open floor debate on the omnibus farm bill.

FOR CONSIDERATION—171

Democrats—150
Abbitt
Abernethy
Albert
Alexander
Andrews
Anfuso
Ashmore
Aspinall
Bailey
Barden
Bass
Beckworth
Bennett
Blatnik
Blitch
Boggs
Bolling
Bonner
Breeding
Brooks
Brown (Mo.)
Brown (Ga.)
Burleson
Cannon
Carnahan
Chelf
Coad
Coffin
Colmer
Cooley
Davis
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Dorn
Dowdy
Durham
Elliott
Everett
Evins
Fascell
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Gathings
Grant
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Griffiths
Hardy
Harris
Harrison
Hays (Ark.)
Hemphill
Holland
Huddleston
Hull
Ikard
Jarman
Jennings
Johnson
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King
Kirwan
Kitchin
Kluczynski
Knutson
Landrum
Lankford
Lennon
Lesinski
Libonati
Loser
McCarthy
McCormack
McGovern
Machrowicz
Mack
Madden
Mahon
Marshall
Matthews
Mills
Mitchell
Montoya
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Murray
Multer
Natcher
Norrell
O'Brien (Ill.)
O'Hara
Passman
Patman
Perkins
Pfost
Pilcher
Poage
Polk
Porter
Preston
Price
Rabaut
Rains
Reuss
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Rogers
Rooney
Rutherford
Santangelo
Saund
Scott
Selden
Sieminski
Sikes
Smith (Miss.)
Smith (Va.)
Spence
Staggers
Sullivan
Teague
Thomas
Thompson (Tex.)
Tuck
Ullman
Vinson
Watts
Whitener
Whitten
Wier
Williams
Willis
Winstead
Wright
Young
Zablocki

Republicans—21
Andersen
Baldwin
Bennett
Bray
George
Gross
Harvey
Holmes
Horan
Jensen
Miller
O'Hara
O'Konski
Quie
Rees
Scrivner
Smith
Springer
Weaver
Westland
Withrow

Paired For—18
Democrats—17
Ashley
Boykin
Brooks
Buckley
Dies
Edmondson
Gordon
Hebert
McMillan
Morris
Moulder
Robeson
Rogers (Colo.)
Steed
Thompson (La.)
Thornberry
Trimble

Republicans—1
Burdick

AGAINST CONSIDERATION—214

Democrats—52
Addonizio
Baring
Barrett
Boland
Boyle
Byrd
Byrne
Celler
Christopher
Clark
Dent
Dollinger
Donohue
Doyle
Fallon
Farbstein
Feighan
Fogarty
Forand
Friedel
Garmatz
Gary
Granahan
Hagen
Haley
Hays
Healey
Herlong
Holifield
Holtzman
Kee
Kelly
Lane
McFall
Macdonald
Magnuson
Nix
O'Brien
Philbin
Powell
Rhodes
Rodino
Rogers
Shelley
Sheppard
Sisk
Teller
Udall
Vanik
Walter
Yates
Zelenko

Republicans—162
Adair
Alger
Allen (Calif.)
Allen (Ill.)
Arends
Auchincloss
Avery
Ayres
Baker
Bass
Bates
Baumhart
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bentley
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bosch
Bow
Broomfield
Brown
Brownson
Broyhill
Budge
Bush
Byrne (Ill.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Canfield
Carrigg
Cederberg
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clevenger
Collier
Corbett
Cramer
Cretella
Cunningham (Neb.)
Cunningham (Ia.)
Curtin
Curtis (Mass.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Dawson (Utah)
Dague
Dennison
Derounian
Devereux
Dixon
Dooley
Dorn
Dwyer
Fenton
Fino
Ford
Frelinghuysen
Fulton
Gavin
Griffin

(Continued on Page 2)

HOUSE ROLL CALL CONTINUED

Gubser
Halleck
Harden
Harrison
Haskell
Henderson
Heselton
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillings
Hoeven
Hoffman
Holt
Hosmer
Hyde
Jackson
James
Johansen
Jonas
Judd
Kean
Kearns
Keating
Kilburn
Knox
Krueger
Lafore
Laird
Latham
LeCompte
Lipscomb
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McIntosh
McVey
Mack
Mailliard
Martin
Mason
May
Meader
Merrow
Michel
Miller (Md.)
Miller (N.Y.)
Minshall
Moore
Morano
Mumma
Neal
Nicholson
Nimtz
Norblad
Osmers
Ostertag
Patterson
Pelly
Pillion
Poff
Prouty
Ray
Reed
Rhodes
Riehlman
Robison (N.Y.)
Robsion (Ky.)
Rogers
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schenck
Scherer
Schwengel
Scott
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Sheehan
Siler
Simpson (Pa.)
Simpson (Ill.)
Smith (Calif.)
Stauffer
Taber
Teague
Tewes
Thomson (Wyo.)
Tollefson
Utt
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Wharton
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Wilson (Calif.)
Wilson (Ind.)
Younger

Paired Against—18
Democrats—7
Dellay
Engle
Green (Pa.)
Miller
O'Neill
Roosevelt
Thompson (N.J.)

Republicans—11
Coudert
Glenn
Gwinn
Jenkins
Kearney
McIntire
Radwan
Reece
Talle
Taylor
Wolverton

BATTLE ON HOME FARM BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

would undoubtedly be the usual final effort to get the entire bill sent back to committee, the equivalent of defeat.

Defenders of the House measure also had a number of amendments up their sleeve to help hold wavering votes, partciularly on the dairy section. Meantime, the House agriculture committee had also approved a food stamp plan, either for inclusion or separate action.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Secretary Benson revealed the Administration's position by hurling a fistful of epithets. He called the House bill a "disappointing catch-all," a "political hodge-podge" which would "work against the farmers' best interests."

THE ONLY ITEMS he approved were extensions of the export assistance act (P.L. 480) (if revised to eliminate mandatory barter provisions) the wool act, the milk programs for schools, veterans and armed services.

Benson was against the other commodity sections because they would not move toward "greater freedom for farmers to plant, to market and to compete." He deplored the payments which would go to farmers, labeling them "costs" without any reference to the extent to which they might effect a justified increase in farm income.

THE SECRETARY was made much happier next morning when word came that the Senate agriculture committee had yielded considerably to Administration's opinion by agreeing to report out a bill dealing only with cotton, rice and feed grains.

For cotton, there was proposed a two-year individual farmer choice between (A) price supports at about 80% of parity and allotments slightly smaller than 1958 (except that 10-acre allotments would remain unchanged) or (B) price supports 15 percentage points under Plan level and allotments 40% larger.

Then after 1960, supports would be based on one-inch cotton, instead of 7/8ths as at present, and the level would be 90% of the past average market price, but not lower than 30 cents per pound.

WITH RESPECT to corn, there was accepted a plan of no allotments and price supports at 90% of the previous three-year average, but with a floor of $1.10 per bushel. Supports would also be provided for grain sorghum, oats and other feed grains at appropriate ratios with corn, but in no case lower than 60% of parity.

For rice, the escalator clause on support levels would be suspended for 1959 and 1960. After 1960, the support would be 90% of the preceding three-year average, with a minimum of $4 per hundredweight.

UNFORTUNATELY, it was reported in the press that Senate Committee agreement on the foregoing was unanimous and final. Actually, this was not the case, as soon became clear when Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) a committee member, reached the Senate floor on Wednesday. He revealed that neither he nor Sen. Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.) had favored the committee agreement and that a roll-call had not been taken.

"That bill," Humphrey said, "represents a lowering of farm income, in my view. . . . I have no intention, as a Member of the Senate or as a private citizen of doing or saying anything which would result in the reduction of farm income."

* * *

ORDERS FIRMS TO SURRENDER '54 WINDFALL

Thanks to little help from Secretary Benson, the Justice Department has won another round in its effort to make dairy processors disgorge their famous "windfall" cheese and butter profits of 1954.

THE COMPANIES realized the profits when they re-purchased at a discount (4¾ cents per pound in the case of cheese) the same products which they had previously sold to Commodity Credit Corporation. The transactions took place when USDA lowered dairy price supports from 90% to 75% of parity.

Last week at Wausau, Wis., Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone ruled that the 1954 cheese deals were illegal and ordered eight firms to return more than $1 million to the Federal Government. Companies involved are Kraft Foods, Borden, Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Co., C. J. Best & Co., Safeway Stores, H. J. Heinz Co. and L. D. Schreiber & Co.

In the first "windfall" case last July at Baltimore, Md., another federal judge ordered three companies —A. & P. stores, National Biscuit Co. and Swift & Co.—to repay $253,865. Other cases are pending, involving an additional $2 million.

AT WASSAU, Judge Stone declared:

"There is no evidence that the purchase and resale at a loss did achieve the main objective of the milk support program, that is, the support of prices paid to farmers for their milk and butterfat. Affording inventory protection to the plaintiffs was not an objective of the milk support program, and never was so intended by Congress. . . .

"Congress intended that the goods purchased by CCC would be more or less removed from the commercial market. The basic theory of the 'purchase' method is removal from the market of goods which cannot be sold in the commercial market at CCC's purchase price and there was no such removal in these transactions."

In Judge Stone's view, the CCC did not gain possession and control of the dairy products involved. On the contrary, the products "remained in plaintiff's possession and were continuously carried by them in their inventories" and the firms could sell the cheese without "liability to CCC."

NOTING THAT a Justice Department attorney had remarked in the Wisconsin case that "The Department of Agriculture wouldn't feel a bit sorry if I lost the cases which I have brought," Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) this week asked Secretary Benson to change attitude.

"I urge you," Reuss wrote, "to come over to the side of the taxpayers and to make easier the Justice Department's job in recovering the illegal payments. . . . If you order Department of Agriculture officials to stop fighting repayments and if you tell your cheese-and-butter friends that you're sorry but they had better pay back the money, I am sure that recovery of the funds will be expedited."

* * *

VOTE WHEAT QUOTAS BY 83.7% MARGIN

Wheat producers have issued their annual notice that they favor production limits with effective price supports in preference to low supports and no limits.

By a majority of 83.7%, commercial wheat producers on June 20 approved marketing quotas for their 1959 crop, with the price prop at $1.81 per bushel, national average. The favorable majority last year was 86.2%; in 1956, 87.4%; in 1955, 77.3%; in 1954, 73.3%, and in 1953 (first referendum following World War II), 87.2%.

TOTAL VOTE may have been a little lighter this year, according to preliminary returns announced by USDA. Last year, about 27% of all eligible producers showed up at the polls.

Strong support for the quota program in the leading wheat states reflected the intensive educational campaign staged by the National

Here We Go on Hogs Again

The Department of Agriculture's pig crop report indicates a whopping increase in pig production during the last half of 1958. The survey of farmers' intentions adds up to a 14 per cent jump in output for the nation as a whole. Iowa farmers are planning a 20 per cent increase.

This boost in hog production will bring on a crash in hog prices in the spring and early summer of 1959. Prices of hogs are extremely sensitive to changes in supply because of the inelastic consumer demand for pork. The Department of Agriculture says that a 10 per cent change in supply causes a 25 to 30 per cent change in prices.

Thus if marketings rise 14 per cent a year from now, prices of hogs probably will drop about 40 per cent. This would mean hog prices of around $14 a hundred a year from now, instead of around $22 or $23 where they have been lately.

Pig crop surveys by the Department of Agriculture have been notoriously inaccurate in recent years. For example, the survey last December forecast a 6 per cent increase in pig production this spring. The actual increase, as now reported, was only 2 per cent. The fall pig crop forecast, therefore, should be taken only as a general indication of direction. The percentage increase might be less than 14 per cent. But there is an equally good chance that the increase might *exceed* that figure.

Hog prices have been highly favorable; feed costs are low compared with hog prices; a big corn crop seems to be in prospect, and storage facilities are crowded. Therefore, everything is pointing toward a sweeping expansion in hog output.

The increase in pig production in the last half of 1958 almost surely will be followed by another increase in the first half of 1959. Hog prices probably will remain fairly high during most of the fall and winter. Corn will be dirt cheap and bursting out of cribs and bins all over the Corn Belt. So farmers probably will figure they might as well take a chance in raising more hogs.

During the last year producers were cautious about increasing output, because of memories of drastic price declines in 1954-55. Whether this caution will still prevail in the next year remains to be seen, but the survey of breeding intentions just released has the portent of super-abundance about it.

(From the DES MOINES REGISTER, June 23, 1958)

Wheat Referendum Committee, composed of national and state Farmers Union leaders and headed by M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn.

States in which the "yes" vote was 60% or better altho below the two-thirds level were California, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Wyoming. Others below the 60% level were West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Alabama.

* * *

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS 160-ACRE RULE

The U. S. Supreme Court rendered a decision Monday upholding the policy that limits to 160 acres the land area any one person may irrigate with water from a Federal reclamation project.

This policy has long been supported by the Farmers Union and was recently defended before a Congressional committee by Angus McDonald of NFU's Washington office.

THE U. S. COURT ruling reversed a California Supreme Court decision applying state law to override the long-standing quarter-section limit.

U. S. Justice Tom C. Clark who wrote the 8-0 decision stated:

"The limitation ensures that this enormous expenditure will not go in disproportionate share to a few individuals with large land holdings. Moreover, it prevents the use of the Federal Reclamation Service for speculative purposes."

The case concerned the Central Valley project of California, an $800 million complex of proposed and completed dams, tunnels and reservoirs.

* * *

USDA AGAIN UNLOADS BEANS AT FAST CLIP

After having watched it happen for several years in a row, farmers now know what to expect when USDA takes over any soybeans under the support program. They know that if the market permits, USDA will dump these beans as fast as possible.

SINCE THE FOREPART of June and up to the end of last week USDA had loaded the market with more than 15 million bushels. On June 19, according to an Associated Press story from Chicago, traders said "the soybean market had been crippled lately by the liberal sales in Midwest markets by the CCC and the July delivery again hit a new low for the season."

Unfortunately, soybean buyers as well as farmers have learned that this is to be expected. So they don't push on the price anymore ahead of the CCC take-over, which policy has a tendency to cause more beans to move into government hands than otherwise might be the case.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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MAY DELAY SENATE FARM BILL DEBATE At press-time, a postponement of the Senate farm bill debate (originally scheduled for Thursday) was under consideration. This was because one of the bill's chief critics—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) — had been unexpectedly called away from Washington by family illness.

WHEN DEBATE does open, probably next week, it is expected that attempts will be made to add a dairy provision authorizing manufacturing milk support at least at 75% to 90% of the average market price of all milk sold wholesale.

In the case of feed grains, there may be a drive to add an alternate referendum choice under which farmers could receive higher price supports, say at 85% of parity, if they placed 20% of their feed grain acreage in the soil bank. **As it was introduced, the bill gave corn farmers no choice: Corn allotments would be junked and the corn support would be limited to $1.10 per bushel, national average.**

* * *

BLAME USDA IN RED-INK BUDGET TREND Folks who watch the government's financial position were shocked last week by the public admission that federal spending now is running away ahead of income. The government, it became evident, might go in the hole as much as $10 billion during the last half of 1958 alone. This is the prospect partly because receipts from corporate income taxes are down following the drop in business activity.

LOOKING AROUND for an explanation, some writers took a swipe at the expenses now being run up by Secretary Benson at USDA. It had just been disclosed that the USDA outgo for the 1958-59 fiscal year would likely be at least $6 billion compared with the figure of $4.6 billion carried in the budget request last January. One report went so far as to suggest that total government spending was being pushed to a record more by farm subsidy payments than by defense or anti-recession spending.

Ship Projects Get Approval For Subsidy

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Comptroller General Joseph Campbell has approved the payment by the Federal Maritime Board of construction subsidy for the expansion of passenger accommodations on the American Export Lines' passenger liners Independence and Constitution.

(From NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, July 8, 1958)

Of course, those who had scrutinized the USDA situation with care learned some months ago that the original figure of $4 billion-odd was to be followed quietly by a supplementary request of more than $1 billion to restore the capital position of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This restoration became in order because of CCC's unavoidable loss in handling and selling off large surpluses which the production control programs, as administered, had failed to head off.

Unfortunately, this unexpected boost in USDA costs (of which a very large part does **not** go to farmers) was not adequately recognized as prime proof of Secretary Benson's inadequacies. One newspaper account came close to suggesting it, tho. It said:

"The (deficit) rise is coming about despite constant, and generally successful efforts of the Administration to reduce price support levels on the basic crops. Farmers continue to grow record crops despite—or perhaps because of—the lower prices."

MEANTIME, no comparable outcry was being raised against the subsidy aspects of the U.S. shipping industry. The U.S. comptroller general approved the payment by the Federal Maritime Board of subsidy money to the American Export Lines for expanding passenger accommodations on its two big ships, the Independence and the Constitution. (See clipping on page 1). It isn't a usual thing to provide additional subsidies for ships already built, especially when the excuse is given, as in this case, that the passenger business has been better than expected.

AT NEW YORK in late June, the Grace Lines launched another subsidized ship, the new Santa Rosa. In line with its policy of paying around 40% of the cost of such ships for U.S. lines, the federal government advanced about $10.3 million to build this newest Grace vessel. In addition, the government stands a very large part of the operating costs.

Over the next 15 years, the federal share in assisting private ship owners is expected to total upwards of $3 billion.

PATMAN WARNS OF USURY LAW REPEAL

A bill sponsored by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) and intended to revise federal laws governing financial institutions would cost farmers millions of dollars.

THIS CHARGE was made last week by Rep. Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), chairman of the House Small Business Committee, in a letter to John Vance, president of the Virginia Farmers Union. The effect of the bill, according to Patman, would be to repeal state usury laws insofar as they affect national banks. The federal usury law also would be repealed.

Farmers and other buyers, Patman declares, could then be stuck with much higher charges on instalment contracts for automobiles, TV sets and anything else they have to buy on time. Even as it is, he says, money-lenders make a greater profit on automobiles and appliances on the instalment plan than either the manufacturer or the distributors.

* * *

NEW MONEY BILL LIMITS BENSON ACTION

As the result of a little-noticed provision in USDA's appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, Secretary Benson's speech-making will no longer be financed out of the funds of his Office of Information.

THE SUM of $8,235 was transferred to the Office of the Secretary so as to center in that Office the preparation and distribution of speeches by top officials of the Department. The House appropriations committee was responsible for this change to protect the integrity of the information people and to limit them to their intended function of distributing scientific information.

"Many times," the committee said, "speeches are of a political nature, frequently they contain only a portion of the story and present only limited factual information, and are detrimental to maintaining confidence in the Office of Information."

THE CONGRESS also felt compelled again this year to over-rule Secretary Benson's recommendation for a cut in agricultural conservation (ACP) funds. Moreover, at the insistence of the House appropriations committee, it was specifically required that the 1959 ACP program be continued on the same basis as in 1957 and 1958.

That is, there shall be no changes in the list of approved practices excepting by the agreement of the farmer-elected local committees. **The Committee held that this method "provides freedom from domination by Washington which the Secretary of Agriculture advocates."**

In still other provisions, the Congress boosted the school lunch program funds to $155 million (more than 50% above Benson's request) and also kept funds for REA loans and the Farmers Home Administration well above the Administration's reduced askings.

* * *

REA'S IN S.D. GET HELP ON POWER ISSUE

Friends of the REA cooperatives learned long ago to read all the fine print when any bill involving electric power comes before Congress. Otherwise, provisions are apt to be altered so as to weaken the long-standing clause under which such co-operatives and municipal plants are given preference in the distribution of power from federal dam projects.

AN EXAMPLE of this almost occurred in the revised $1.6 billion rivers and harbors bill re-passed by Congress and signed last week by the President. There was ambiguity in the original wording designed to meet the request of Sen. Francis Case (R.-S.D.) for assurance of ample power from the Missouri Big Bend Dam for use in South Dakota. The bill as passed by the Senate, merely provided for the distribution of the power on the basis of "reasonable" shares.

In the House, Rep. George S. McGovern (D.-S.D.) pressed successfully before the Public Works Committee for a clarifying amendment providing that the dam's power distribution shall be in accordance with Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944. Under this change, South Dakota could be granted up to 50% of the power generated, and the status of preference customers is not in doubt.

REA SUPPORTERS outside government hailed the McGovern action as preventing any possibility of disproportionate diversion of power to private interests.

FOOD CHAIN PROFITS STILL ON UPTREND The big food chain outfits continue to prosper. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (A. & P.) recently disclosed a profit increase of 21% for the year ending last Feb. 22.

IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT this week, Safeway Stores, Inc., the nation's second largest food chain, reported a 7% hike in earnings for the 24-week period, ending June 14. This was a record performance. (See clipping at right).

There are a few little clouds on the horizon, tho, as the Safeway boys see it. First, business has been a little rougher in the areas of high unemployment. Second, there's "a possibility that new stores may be coming in too fast." Areas now regarded as having too many food stores are southern California, northern New Jersey and Long Island.

* * *

NFU BACKS NEW COUNTRY LIFE STUDY Is farming worth preserving as a way of living as well as a way of earning a living? Yes, says Rep. Brooks Hays (D.-Ark.) and he has proposed that a study of the situation be made by a presidential commission.

UNDER A HOUSE bill introduced by Hays, the study group would be patterned after the famous Country Life Commission appointed by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. Ways of bettering rural living advocated by that commission included the present rural extension service and improved roads, schools and mail delivery.

Hays does not agree with the federal budget bureau that USDA's modest rural development program is the equivalent of his proposal.

SAFEWAY STORES LIFTS PROFITS 7%

Cleared $1.18 a Share in 24 Weeks, Compared With $1.14 in '57 Period

Safeway Stores, Inc., the nation's second largest food chain, realized a 7 per cent increase in earnings in the half-year on a sales gain of 4 per cent above the similar period last year.

Consolidated net earnings for the twenty-four weeks ended June 14 amounted to $14,966,435. This was highest for any similar period in the company's history, Robert A. Magowan, president, reported to more than 70,000 stockholders.

(From NEW YORK TIMES, July 8, 1958)

The 25-man commission proposed by Hays would consist of 15 persons selected by the President, five by the Senate and five by the House.

Sponsors of a companion commission bill in the Senate are Ralph E. Flanders (R.-Vt.) and John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.).

The rural commission idea is supported by National Farmers Union.

* * *

EZRA'S BOOK OFFERED AT CUT PRICE The Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation boys are still pushing Secretary Benson's book, "Farmers at the Crossroads."

Their latest "puff" notice calls the book "great" with the "clearest analysis of the farm problem yet made. Sound remedies. **Shows how farm income can be restored without socialistic regimentation. Non-partisan. Important for city dwellers as for farmers."**

As the Newsletter reported some time ago, the price has been cut in half, now only one sawbuck for two copies. "If you and others", the notice reads "help distribute this eye-opening book to millions, it will guide your country to the right road."

AS A FURTHER assist to spreading Ezra's farm gospel, the notice also refers to an article in READER'S DIGEST for October, entitled "Secretary Benson's Faith in American Agriculture." Addressees are urged to read this article by that "heroic American leader and your great public servant."

* * *

PROPOSE FUND FOR RURAL REDEVELOPMENT

A bill sponsored by Rep. Brent Spence (D.-Ky.) and designed to aid depressed urban and rural areas has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

UNDER ITS TERMS, an area redevelopment administration would be created as a constituent agency of the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. A revolving fund of $100 million would be available for loans for industrial projects in industrial redevelopment areas. Another fund of $100 million would be available for industrial projects in rural areas. In addition, the redevelopment agency could make grants for public facilities from appropriated funds of $75 million per year.

This program has been backed by National Farmers Union.

WEAK FEDERAL BACKING IN 'HOPPER FIGHT

A few quotations from three press stories which appeared at intervals during June summarize pretty well the disappointing performance of the federal government this year in the fight against grasshoppers in eastern Colorado and nearby areas.

ON JUNE 11, President Eisenhower got a big news play for having "instructed" USDA to extend all available federal assistance in the 'hopper campaign. Some 50 pest control specialists and technicians along with ground spray equipment were to move in to cooperate with state and local officials. Farmers felt encouraged.

It was not yet fully appreciated that the federal government did not intend to go all-out, that it would bear only one-third of the cost of spraying, and then only on range-lands, roadsides and idle land. Crop land, where the most serious damage was taking place, would not be included.

On June 25, a press report out of Denver said that a representative of the federal Farmers Home Administration had found few grasshoppers in two days of search. "My opinion," he said, "is that this thing (infestation) has been greatly magnified." Besides, he added, farmers appeared to be meeting the problem on their own.

FIVE DAYS LATER, a report out of Kit Carson in eastern Colorado, presented a very different picture. "Farmers" it said "who expected their first profits after five years of drouth were watching incredulously—almost helplessly—as grasshoppers chew up their crops."

"A dozen newsmen taken on a 700-mile tour by state agriculture officials were shocked by the blight. They saw black hordes of 'hoppers flying from southeastern Colorado to new fields in northern counties, leaving ruin behind.

"Some cattle ranchers and small farmers who say they can't afford even one-third of the cost (the state stands a third) have refused to sign up. This has held back others since complete blocks must be sprayed at a time."

IT IS NOW almost mid-July and millions of 'hoppers not only were not poisoned in time but will be depositing eggs for yet millions more.

* * *

SOLONS LIFT TAXES FROM TRANSPORTATION

One of the few legislative changes unanimously supported in this session of Congress by all farm organizations has now been passed and signed by the President.

THIS WAS the bill repealing the 3% federal excise tax on freight transportation, effective August 1. It also ended the 4-cents-a-ton tax on hauling coal and the 4½% tax on transportation of oil by pipelines. These reductions will amount to an estimated $485 million per year.

It is understood that the Administration was opposed to these repeals but declined to turn them back with a veto because they were bound in with a one-year extension of the 52% corporate income tax and present excises on autos, cigarets and liquor.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

NEWSPAPER

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 5, No. 29 July 18, 1958

AGAIN DELAY FARM BILL IN SENATE The Senate farm bill, along with a lot of other things, got side-tracked this week by developments in the Middle East.

AS THIS WAS WRITTEN, the Senate was going into early session to open what was expected to be lengthy debate on the reciprocal trade agreements extension. After that was to come the defense reorganization bill.

Next Tuesday, July 22, seems at the moment to be the earliest date on which the farm bill might come up. Meantime, a good many amendments to the Senate farm bill have been drawn and there has been considerable informal discussion among Senators on the bill's provisions. It is understood that formal scheduling of the bill for floor debate will depend partly on decisions reached in a forthcoming policy meeting of the majority party.

In view of the Middle East situation, some Washington observers now see a possibility that pressure for cotton and rice legislation this session might conceivably ease. That is, if the situation takes on an "emergency" character likely to last for some time, the Secretary of Agriculture under Sec. 371 (b) of the basic farm act could set 1959 allotments for the two aforementioned crops somewhat higher than otherwise might be required upon the expiration of the minimum acreage clauses at the end of 1958.

HOPEFUL ON FARM BILL

U. S. Aide Sees Good Chance for Omnibus Plan in Senate

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) —An Administration farm official said today that he was "fairly optimistic" about the chances for Senate passage next week of an omnibus farm bill supported by the White House.

The official, Marvin L. McLain, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said the big problem was to ward off efforts to insert price-raising amendments. The Administration hopes to increase crop sales and farm income by fixing price suppports closer to market levels. • • • •

(From NEW YORK TIMES)

* * *

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT FARM INCOME USDA's front office had some "good" news to dish out at the Secretary's press conference this week. "Farmers' realized net income in the first half of 1958," it said, "was at an annual rate of approximately 13.3 billion dollars. This was 22 percent higher than the revised estimate for the first half of 1957."

BEHIND THIS BRIEF, rosy summarization, however, were more figures which weren't quite as "good." In the first place, the first-half estimate for 1958, a preliminary figure, was compared with the corresponding final 1957 figure, which had been revised downward about 5% from its own preliminary level.

Second, the first-half 1958 figure included cash receipts from some reduction in farm inventories, due to delayed marketings of some crops, such as corn and cotton. When this is taken into account, the aforementioned net income increase falls from 22% down to 13%.

It's when you work through the tables (and they are excellent ones, incidentally) showing income, costs and so on from 1910 through 1957 that one appreciates the short deal the farmer is getting. In 1957 the percentage that net farm income (from farming, including government payments) was of gross farm income, was—at 33.1%—the lowest since 1932 and the second lowest in all the years since the beginning of the recorded series in 1910.

IN 1957, FARMERS represented 11.9% of the nation's population, but their net income from farming represented only 4% of the national total.

* * *

HOUSE MOVES ON PACKER CONTROL BILL A House agriculture sub-committee this week worked its meat packer control bill into a modified form not greatly different from another bill already approved by the Senate.

UNDER THIS CHANGE, the Federal Trade Commission henceforth would have been permitted to share jurisdiction over meat packers with the USDA packers and stockyards division for a three-year period, at both wholesale and retail levels.

On Thursday, however, the full House agriculture committee by a vote of 16 to 8 refused to accept the sub-committee changes. The House bill thus remains in its original form under which FTC would have exclusive control over retail meat sales while USDA would police all slaughtering and wholesale operations. If and when the House bill comes up for debate, though, amendments are likely to be offered.

AFBF WANTS NO SOLID PRICE PROPS

It had been assumed around Washington that the American Farm Bureau Federation rather fully approved the Senate farm bill, especially the feed grain section.

THIS IS the section under which corn allotments would be abandoned in 1959 and the support thereafter for an indefinite period would be 10% under the average market price of the preceding three years (excepting that it couldn't go below $1.10 per bushel, national average).

It developed this week that the AFBF thinks the $1.10 floor along with corresponding floors of 30 cents per pound for cotton (basis, 1-inch middling) and $4.00 per hundredweight for rice, should be kept for **only two years.** (1961 and 1962 for the latter two crops).

IN A PRESS conference on Tuesday, Secretary Benson didn't oppose the floors outright, but said that the cotton figure ought to be more like 28 cents per pound and that rice ought to be no more than $3.60 per hundredweight.

* * *

BENSON SAYS SURPLUS IS FINE, BUT—

Following his Wednesday press conference, Secretary Benson was widely quoted as saying that the nation's huge wheat surplus might be a "blessing" if the Middle East situation should worsen. This, of course, was rightly taken as something of a change in attitude on Benson's part.

BUT THERE WAS more to what he said. He added that he thought the surplus ought to be in private hands to a greater extent. This was saying again that the nation should depend on the willingness of private firms to carry adequate stocks. **Actually, the record shows that until government programs came along, our stocks usually were far from substantial.** For customary business reasons, traders kept pushing commodities into the market although this often meant a disastrous lowering of prices to producers.

* * *

NEW AEC HEAD MAY RAISE CONFLICT ISSUE

Persons who have been impatient with the recent slow progress of the Atomic Energy Commission were relieved this week when Lewis L. Strauss retired as chairman. (Ed.—Somewhat brashly, the Administration called in Sherman Adams to read a citation and present Strauss with the Medal of Freedom).

IT WAS LESS certain, however, that these same persons would be completely happy with Strauss's successor, John A. McCone, a West Coast industrialist, who was confirmed by the Senate after rather scanty questioning.

I. F. Stone, Washington weekly writer, has since unearthed a letter sent by McCone to Sherman Adams on June 2, in which McCone confessed to ownership of stock in several corporations doing business with such companies as Union Carbide, Dow Chemical, Kaiser Engineers, Bechtel Co. (of which McCone was once a partner) and others having AEC contracts. **McCone was prepared to withdraw from any active corporation management responsibilities but pleaded that it was not "practical" to divest himself of the ownership of his holdings.**

Under questioning before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, this property problem was noted but no issue was made of it when McCone declared that he had done a great deal of soul-searching.

STONE CONCLUDES that McCone is unlikely to be any friendlier to public power than Strauss. Besides, "his continued private business connections carry the seeds of potential scandal, and establish a dangerous precedent in the conflict-of-interest field."

* * *

BANKERS UNIT WRITES BILL FOR SENATE

Since last week, it has been learned that a 27-man committee of private citizens, mostly bankers, wrote the financial institutions bill, introduced in the Senate. (See July 11 Newsletter).

TWENTY MEMBERS of the drafting committee were commercial bankers, who represented some $250 billion of assets. The full committee was divided up into subcommittees to write different titles of the bill. **The subcommittee that wrote the title containing the laws regulating commercial banking was made up of commercial bankers.**

* * *

MAKE MOVES ON DEFENSE FOOD PLAN

Three recent developments bear on the problem of a proper national stockpile of food and fiber in case of an emergency.

First, President Eisenhower under his reorganization authority has merged the office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. To head this new larger unit, Ike picked former Iowa governor Leo A. Hoegh, who had been serving as CDA head.

AT THE SAME TIME, Secretary Benson appointed a new head for the Food and Materials Requirements Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service. He is Dwight W. Meyer, Iowa farmer, who has been heading up the acreage reserve section of the soil bank pro-

gram and who once headed the Iowa ASC committee. Meyer succeeds L. B. "Bunny" Taylor, long-time USDA specialist.

It is understood that Meyer's office will be expected to work on such emergency problems as farm equipment, food and fiber reserves, and the dispersal of such supplies.

AS A THIRD development, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) has introduced a joint resolution calling for a Presidential report by Jan. 1, 1959, on a suitable stockpiling program **to "protect the people of the United States against shortages of food and fiber in the event of local, regional or national emergency."**

* * *

SEEK MACHINE TO TEST FOR TIREDNESS How would you like to check yourself once in a while to see if you mightn't be too tired to work? Don't laugh!

According to Bill Dillingham, writing from Europe to the MARION (Ind.) NEWS-HERALD, German scientists at the University of Bonn are actually working on a machine that tells when a person is tired.

For one thing, the idea would be to prevent over-tired employees from going on to dangerous jobs and having accidents.

But would the machine also tell a man he was too tired to drift into town for a gab-fest with the boys after chores? What a horrible thought!

* * *

EZRA TELLS HOG MEN NOT TO FEED FEED Secretary Benson is scolding the hog producers again. In a press statement this week, he noted with disfavor that they plan a 14% increase in fall pigs and warned against overexpansion in the spring of 1959.

UNFORTUNATELY, the feed is on hand for over-expansion and the feeding ratio just now is very favorable. And the feed is there in considerable part because of the lack of effective action on Benson's part.

"Overexpansion (of hogs)," says the Secretary, "leads to inefficient use of resources and low prices and incomes, as the experience of 1955 and several other years demonstrated." Very true! But it is just as inefficient to countenance the overproduction of feed in the first place. **Yet the Administration presently is backing legislation which would lessen efforts to hold feed grain production in line.**

AFL-CIO GROUP BACKS FARM LEGISLATION Although many of its members have been unemployed for months because of mining shutdowns, the Montana AFL-CIO in its recent annual convention at Livingston passed several resolutions of interest to farmers.

THE LABOR GROUP urged that Congress and the Administration put into operation "a Federal farm law that will strengthen and stabilize farm income and provide greatly improved opportunities for family-type farming and ranching."

The group also went on record in favor of the immediate adoption of a **food stamp plan** to "make America's abundance of food available to our undernourished and needy people in a manner that will greatly expand present meager and often sharply deficient food budgets."

Giant Chains Entering Meat Packer Realm

By DON BAINES

CHICAGO, July 13.—The giant supermarket chains of the nation are moving slowly but steadily into the realm of meat packing. And the old line established meat packers are frankly worried about this new development.

Evolution is the word most frequently used to describe the new situation, a situation in which chain stores will be processing their own fresh meats in central warehouses.

At present chain store leaders and packing house executives shy away from any open admissions as to how volatile this situation could become. But everyone seems agreed that for better or worse, there are evolutionary changes in the making.

Behind the movement, of course, is the desire of chains to improve their profits. Meat packers frankly admit that their best profit makers are lines which they handle and process. "The more we handle the meat the more money we make," is the comment from one packing house here. But now some chains are taking over some of the functions of packing houses by setting up central warehouses for cutting and processing of fresh meats. The chains stand to save a whopping amount of money under the new setup.

(From SUPERMARKET NEWS)

ELK RIVER FINALLY GETS ATOMIC PLANT

After three years of frustrating negotiations and postponements, a contract was signed last week by the rural electric cooperative at Elk River, Minn., for the construction of an atomic reactor power plant.

The plant, costing about $11.5 million, will produce steam which in turn will be converted into electrical energy. It is expected to be in operation by the latter part of 1961, with a potential capacity of 44,000 kilowatts or more.

* * *

CORPORATE OWNERSHIP NOT GENERAL

Is the ownership of stock in industry now broadly spread among the American people? To read some of the advertising of big corporations, one would suppose that business policy now is set and profits are widely shared by the population at large.

SUCH IS NOT the case, says Victor Perlo, New York economic consultant, in the June 1958 issue of "THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW." "Roughly speaking," writes Perlo, "we may say that about one out of ten families own stock—a significant proportion, but hardly large enough to justify assertions of the general participation of the population in ownership of the means of production."

Furthermore, the bulk of the stock is held by a limited number of owners. **"It is evident," says Perlo, "that the concentration of stock-ownership among a comparatively few individuals and families remains exceedingly great.** The important stock-owners are numbered in the hundreds of thousands, rather than the millions. And the decisive stock-owners are numbered in the tens of thousands."

THEN THERE IS the question of how influence in corporate management is shared among the stock-holders. Says Perlo:

"Even if all the small stockholders could combine their forces to influence corporate affairs—an unlikely event—their votes would be insufficient. The 94 percent of all stockholders having $25,000 of stock or less have only 15-18 percent of the total stock, and hence of the total votes. **As for the 55 percent owning under $1,000 of stock, and with combined holdings of one percent of the total, they are utterly powerless."**

Perlo further points out that "even in those corporations with highly publicized annual meetings, only a tiny proportion of stockholders attend. **In the case of General Electric, where the proportion is unusually high, it slightly exceeds one percent."**

* * *

PRICES FALL AS BROILER SALES RISE

"Chickens, already on the bargain counter, will probably grow still cheaper in the weeks ahead," says the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SUCH IS the pay-off from excessive hatchings to take advantage of abundant supplies of cheap grain. In late June, the number of birds on feed was up a whopping 25% from a year earlier. One buyer remarked that broiler prices "will hit 12 cents a pound before the snow falls."

But isn't this market building, according to the Benson theory? Consumption of chicken meat certainly is at a record level.

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END PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION IN 1959

On June 30, 1959 the government's authority to induct young men 18½ to 26 into the armed forces will expire. Unless further legislation is enacted the Selective Service System will continue in operation, registering and classifying as before. Men who have received certain deferments could be inducted until they reach 35.

While no official decision has yet been made, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has asked the Administration for a four-year extension of the law—to June 30, 1963.

In a speech at the recent American Legion Convention in Chicago, Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said continuation of the draft is "absolutely essential" in order to make men "volunteer" in the numbers deemed necessary for national security. "We firmly believe enlistment quotas could not be met without the stimulus of the draft," he said. Gen. Hershey has also claimed that "Selective Service has come to be the means of channeling people into engineering, into physics and many other pursuits which have to do with this atomic age. We do not compel them. They go because by going they will be deferred."

Time to Take a New Look at Conscription

The law presently in effect was extended four years in 1955 by a voice vote in the Senate and a vote of 394-4 in the House. Since this overwhelming vote was taken a number of changes have occurred. The use of military methods in an ideological struggle has been increasingly questioned. An era characterized by the rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy has passed. More and more the catastrophic nature of nuclear war is recognized. A Presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson, in 1956 campaigned for an end to the draft "in the foreseeable future."

An article by Fletcher Knebel "The Fight to Kill the Draft" in *Look* Magazine, May 27, 1958 presented the case for ending conscription and added: "A curious fact about the draft is that Americans have accepted it so placidly in recent years. Once we hated the draft with a passion."

Certainly the American people have been conditioned to accept it as a defense measure along with the terrible weapons of mass destruction. For years we have been told that the only language the Communists will understand is force. Thus, conscription and nuclear weapons symbolize our posture of strength and our unwillingness to meet world problems on a much different level of negotiation, reconciliation, worldwide disarmament and the development of world law.

Today, however, as Knebel points out "doubts about it [the draft] have arisen" in the Pentagon "and the challenge to compulsory service will grow in volume.

A majority of those present and voting at the Fifth World Order Conference, called by the National Council of Churches in Cleveland, Ohio, voted on November 21 against continuation of the draft.

To obtain more public discussion of peacetime conscription and an end to the draft, you can:

- **Talk with your two Senators and your Congressman before they come to Washington for the opening of Congress on January 7. Write them a letter if you cannot see them in person. Address Senators at Senate Office Building, Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.**
- **Raise questions with young men and women, especially leaders in churches, high schools, colleges, 4-H and similar groups. Young people are directly affected by the draft and they should make their voices heard.**
- **Talk with or write the editor of your daily or weekly newspapers, and the ministers of the churches in your community.**
- **Discuss this issue in the organizations to which you belong. Encourage letters and resolutions to members of Congress.**

FIVE QUESTIONS ABOUT PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION

1. Is the present law fair and equitable?

As the present law now operates, "more than one-half of all young men will never see any military service," writes John Graham in "The Universal Military Obligation," (1958) published by the Fund for the Republic. Graham noted that in early 1957, 2.3 million or 46% of the draft pool of about 5 million men were classified as physically or mentally unfit by the artificial standards of the armed forces. (Sturdy athletes have been deferred for minor physical defects.) An additional 1.4 million men were deferred by Executive Order because they are fathers. Other deferments are granted to students, certain workers, conscientious objectors and others.

The deferment policy often discriminates against the economically disadvantaged. Those who can afford higher education can be deferred often until they pass the age when they are likely to be taken. John Graham notes, "husbands who can afford to have children young see no military service while those who cannot are drafted. . . ."

Professor John K. Galbraith of Harvard has asserted that "the draft survives principally as a device by which we use compulsion to get young men to serve at less than the market rate of pay. We shift the cost of military service from the well-to-do taxpayer, who benefits by lower taxes, to the impecunious young draftee."

2. How does conscription affect young men?

When a draft board takes boys to serve at low pay for the convenience of other citizens, forces them to serve against their will for two years plus reserve duty, it is a serious matter for the persons involved. For most of them it means postponing or interrupting college or marriage plans or their first job. The very fact that they must be compelled to serve in a society in which others may work at jobs of their own choice makes it an interruption rather than a job.

August B. Hollingshead in a study entitled, "Adjustment to Military Life" in the *American Journal of Sociology*, March 6, 1946, said:

"The perfectly trained soldier is one who has had his civilian initiative reduced to zero. In the process the self becomes identified with the institution and dependent upon it for direction and stimulation. The ideally adjusted soldier would be a military dependent who looked to the institution for all his personal, social and emotional satisfaction. . . . For these reasons the recruit must be remade; as any old sergeant knows, 'a recruit is not worth a damn until he has been broken.' "

A veteran of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 described his eight weeks in Radio-Telephone School in the May 10, 1958 *Nation:* "I was to learn nothing more than how to turn a radio on and how to shut one off, turn it on, shut it off, on, off." He added, "I couldn't help sharing the guilt of my superiors for having let me get away with all this; and as I used to sit and look about my classroom at the many B.A.'s and M.A.'s and LL.B.'s who were turning on and shutting off their radios or as I looked through the window at the even greater number who were policing the area outside I couldn't stop myself from thinking what a waste of talent it all was." (Eric Pearl, The Cannoneer's Hop.)

3. How does the draft affect the nation?

Thirteen years ago Halford Hoskins wrote on "Universal Military Training and American Foreign Policy" in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Today his words have a prophetic ring, with military men in the highest councils of our government, with the military receiving by far the largest proportion of the federal budget (over $47 billion this year) and often being given more than they request by a compliant Congress, and with many businesses and universities working on military contracts.

". . . The results of one year's training will not greatly affect the body politic and even after five or ten years no striking change in public outlook may be apparent. Nevertheless, in the course of a generation the effects will have become cumulative even if they have grown imperceptibly, . . . and military considerations may be expected to enter more and more into party politics, governmental policy, and economic and social life."

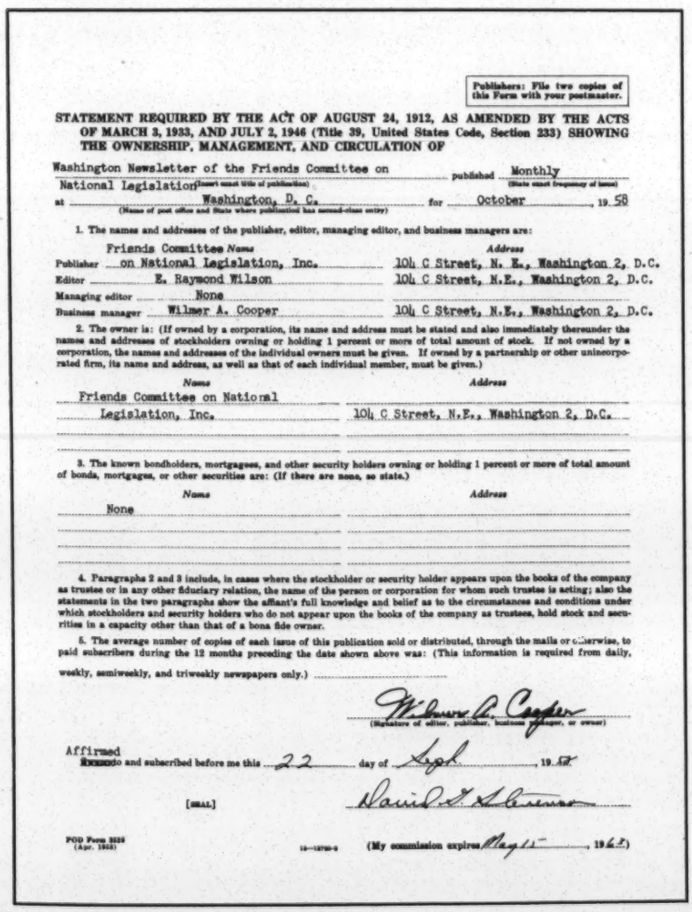
Conscription encourages reliance on military men and methods. In a remarkable article on "The Generals and the Cold War" in *The New York Times*, November 3, 1958, C. L. Sulzberger notes a "global trend" toward placing military men in positions of national leadership. "War, of course, makes generals and generals make war. But it is probably also true that cold war makes generals into politicians. . . . Where does such philosophy lead? Ultimately toward dangerous adventure or into stagnation."

4. Does conscription help education?

John Graham has pointed out that "uncertainties about the draft make it impossible for young men to plan ahead and as a result discourage them from getting the advance training in the sciences or professions that the country is needing increasingly."

Those who enter ROTC as an alternative to the draft in order to stay in college or postpone induction must later serve on active duty. "Like all other forms of military service, the reserve officers active duty period represents a burdensome interruption in his professional training, one so burdensome that the intended professional education may never be resumed," wrote Walter Millis in "Individual Freedom and the Common Defense," Fund for the Republic, November 1957.

Compulsory ROTC is a form of conscription within the college community and thus represents time taken away from subjects that are of real educational value. "Many institutions devote 20 percent of their curriculum to the military sciences. On the average it is somewhat above 16 percent," wrote Benjamin Fine in 1953, and there is little reason to believe the situation has improved since then.



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Washington Newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (Insert exact title of publication) published Monthly (State exact frequency of issue) at Washington, D. C. (Name of post office and State where publication has second-class entry) for October, 19 58

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Wilmer A. Cooper (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 22 day of Sept, 19 58

[SEAL] David T. Stevenson

POD Form 3526 (Apr. 1955) 16—18780-8 (My commission expires May 15, 1962)

One of the gravest dangers of ROTC and compulsory military training in general is the influence they have on the minds of those trained and hence on the nation's foreign and domestic policies. In military training, as if to justify it in the first place, suspicion of enemies and the role of physical and military forces are magnified. Except among the rare few who react against such ideas there is a tendency to discount the role of political, economic and other processes of change unless they are backed by superior military might.

5. Do all political leaders and military men believe conscription is essential?

Those concerned with military strength, who are also opposed to conscription today argue that it is inefficient; it cannot accomplish the end for which it was adopted. They speak of a mobile, technically trained and highly professional force.

"Every young man who has served in our armed forces knows the incredible waste of our present system of forced but short-term service. He knows the money that could be saved, the new efficiency that could result from a volunteer system . . . we need more and more today a type of military personnel—experienced and professional—which our present draft system does not give us," said Adlai Stevenson at Youngstown, Ohio on October 18, 1956.

The Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, President of General Electric, in its May 1957 Report supported this conclusion. Cordiner said after talking to hundreds of enlisted men, "I found antagonism and bitterness over the draft. They were checking off the days until they got out. We must devote 25 percent of our military effort to training men who don't stay." The accident rate is so high as a result of inexperienced men manning intricate weapons or equipment that the armed forces estimate that close to $5 billion worth of equipment is not now operable.

In one attempt to remedy the problem Congress last year passed legislation increasing military pay. A general or admiral received an increase of $424 a month; a colonel, $148 a month; and a major, $58 a month. A private first class earning less than $100 a month previously, during his first two years of service would get only $3 a month increase. Congress and the Pentagon have thus far pursued a policy of granting large increases to officers who aren't drafted and keeping the pay of enlisted men so low it is necessary to draft them.

On November 19, Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, ordered a 70,000 cut in the armed forces by June 30, 1959. Even then the United States will have 2,525,000 men under arms. The draft call for January is 9000, or 2000 fewer than in recent months.

Great Britain has decided to discontinue conscription after 1960—but as a part of an increasing reliance upon nuclear weapons.

WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES TO CONSCRIPTION?

Proponents of a huge military establishment argue that weakness invites aggression, and that world peace can only be assured by emphasis on military strength. They also argue that the nation must be prepared to fight a "limited" nuclear war, with the unlikely expectation that the war will remain "limited" in the heat of atomic battle.

As Americans we cherish liberty and freedom and want the rest of the world to share it and enjoy it. We have a positive duty to defend and to nourish the ideals that have made our people and nation great. But our greatness does not rest on military regimentation or strength.

There is no simple or easy answer, nor any course that does not involve risk. But this much seems certain: communism in a revolutionary world can only be met by better ideas; by a sacrificial program of sharing our experience and resources and ideals and lives with the under-privileged two-thirds of the human race. People cannot be weaned away from Communism in the Orient, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa by bayonets—only by brotherhood and better ideas, and the demonstration that democracy has a better answer for their needs than totalitarianism.

The fundamental problem of security must be met through the development of the United Nations, the use of its moral and political authority for the resolving of disputes, and by far-reaching steps toward universal disarmament. The eyes and prayers of many of the world's people are focused now on the diplomats meeting at Geneva who are attempting to work out an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests.

Instead of conscripting young men into involuntary military service, the government should be encouraging young men and women to train for constructive service to mankind. Walter Reuther has proposed a comprehensive Federal scholarship program whose recipients would form a trained manpower reserve. They would serve overseas or at home as teachers or technicians in lieu of military service. We need leadership and programs to stimulate and capture the imagination of young people and offer them a constructive alternative to sterile, tedious and disruptive military duty.

The United States has an opportunity to exert real world leadership with regard to conscription. Discontinuation of the draft here could be followed by American efforts for the international abolition of conscription. In the midst of a prolonged cold war, it is hard for either side to convince the other that it really wants peace without some clear-cut affirmative acts for peace. Ending the peacetime draft could ease international tensions, promote political settlements and disarmament agreements, and release men and resources to help concentrate on the real needs of the world's people.

CHANCE TO END FILIBUSTER—When the Senate meets on January 7 a major effort will be made to amend Rule 22, which now permits filibusters. This Rule should be amended to permit an end to debate after full discussion and adequate presentation of minority views. Write your views to your two Senators during December. Write FCNL for further information.

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NATIONAL Farmers Union®

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 3 January 16, 1959

A CALL TO ACTION

"We need a comprehensive, strong farm bill which would at least restore farm prices to their fair level and give farmers the bargaining power to maintain them there. . . . Congress must not let the threat of a veto keep them from carrying out their November 4 mandate for action. To do so would break faith with the American people"—From press conference remarks by James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1959.

* * *

Patterns Bill After NFU Resolutions

REP. METCALF OFFERS BROAD FARM PROGRAM

While pro-Administration Congressmen still waited in the wings for their farm legislation cues, Rep. Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.) this week popped in a comprehensive bill, designed to end the Benson bungles, boost farm income and lighten USDA's costs. Metcalf's proposal included most of the farm program features favored by National Farmers Union.

ALTHO IT RUNS to 100-odd pages because of necessary legal terminology and repetition, the Metcalf bill is fairly simple in its basic elements. Briefly, it aims to provide farm families with full parity income, more effective means for balancing supply with national needs, more extensive Federal crop insurance coverage, and larger funds for individual credit needs and for farmer owned "yardstick" processing and marketing facilities.

To ensure maximum utilization of U. S. farm production and thus to minimize the need for trimming production, the bill would ensure greater consumption at home, expand farm surplus usage abroad, speed the search for wider industrial outlets, and also maintain a national security and safety reserve.

Of top importance in the Metcalf bill is its goal of parity income for family farmers. As has been pointed out here before, parity income is a good deal more than parity of price. Parity income is that total net income above investment charges and production expense which will give farmers a standard of living comparable to the average income afforded non-farm people. Supply changes alone can bring parity price but not necessarily parity income. In 1952 when farm prices last averaged 100% of price parity, farmers received only 52% of parity income.

"And Then After the Budget Is Balanced He Says Maybe There'll Be a Tax Cut"

(From WASHINGTON POST)

THE METCALF BILL, therefore, is much more than a production adjustment program to obtain a certain price. But its supply control features are important, embracing all commodities to prevent an adjustment effort in one crop from being absorbed by unlimited output of substitutes. Latest supply and demand studies show that effect on the returns from individual commodities are greatest when the total of all farm marketings is kept in line. This does not mean, however, that under the plan an attempt would be made to place limits on every single individual commodity. Except in the case of a few commodities which are clearly in surplus, the complying producer would be free to reduce or increase his output of individual items as long as he did not exceed the total marketing quota.

Quota limits, incidentally, would be expressed in dollar value, based mainly on past production records, subject to some adjustment by program committees where justified to allow for production resources and the family situation on each farm.

Along with the quota, each producer would be eligible to shift up to 50% of his tillable land to a conservation acreage reserve to be kept out of commercial production. The producer would qualify for annual rental payments and commodity loans or other forms of income support up to a total amount representative of an efficient family farm.

BEFORE SUCH an all-commodity parity income program was put into effect, it would have to be approved before Nov. 15 each year by a majority of producers voting in a nation-wide referendum. Upon approval, all producers would be required to observe the marketing quota limitations and other provisions. Over-quota certificates would be obtainable by purchase, however, in cases where commodities supplies exceed expectations.

How large would the national all-commodity marketing quota be? It would be that aggregate quantity of crops, fruits, vegetables, livestock products and so on which it is estimated on the basis of normal employment would bring prices high enough to yield returns to producers not less than 80% and up to 100% of parity income. Of importance to consumers and taxpayers is the fact that excessive amounts of farm output should no longer get locked up in government storage.

In addition to the aforementioned land diversion as a means of balancing supply flow and market demands, authority to use Federal orders to govern the rate of deliveries would be extended, when approved by producers, to field crops other than soybeans, Irish potatoes, farm forestry products, cattle, hogs, lambs, milk for manufacturing, butterfat and cream, eggs and poultry. Order authority now is available to milk, certain fruits and nuts, tobacco, most fresh vegetables, soybeans, hops, honeybees and naval stores.

Included with the order expansion is a provision for premium payments on light-weight hogs (200 pounds or less) and cattle (900 pounds or less), when it appears that numbers on farm, if finished out to usual weights, would break the market unduly. These payments would be not less than $1 per hundredweight nor more than $3 per hundredweight.

DAIRY—Milk is one of the principal commodities to which special provisions would apply within the over-all marketing quota. In event that manufacturing milk and butterfat prices under unlimited supply conditions seemed likely to average less than the equivalent of 80% parity income, producers by referendum could inaugurate a plan to trim deliveries accordingly. If prices failed to respond to these supply adjustments as anticipated, complying producers would be eligible for supplemental payments to make up the shortfall on returns. Meantime, however, the market could be supported by purchase of products as in the past.

Marketing bases, computed monthly from sales history of recent years would be assigned, not to herds or farms, but to producers. Bases would be subject to annual review and could be reassigned under certain circumstances.

WHEN MANUFACTURING milk deliveries had to be limited, a compliance deposit of between 25 and 50 cents per hundredweight would be withheld from all milk producers. But it would be refunded later to those proving compliance. Deposits forfeited by non-compliers would be available to cover surplus removal costs or to make any necessary supplemental payments.

WHEAT—Wheat is another commodity for which special provisions are included. Domestic food quotas, including adequate reserves, would be established for each class of wheat ("hard red winter," "hard red spring," "white," "durum," etc.). Individual producers would be issued domestic marketing certificates for their respective shares of the national quota for each wheat type. These certificates would equal in value the amount by which the estimated parity price exceeded the anticipated farm price. The Federal government would recover the cost of these certificates by requiring the purchase of a duplicate set on any wheat processed or imported for domestic consumption.

Each producer would also be issued a total marketing quota. Besides covering the aforementioned domestic quota, this would represent estimated export needs for each class of wheat and estimated demand for feed and seed.

On the export portion of the quota, the complying producer would, as necessary, receive supplemental payments to bring his return on that portion up to a price equivalent to 80% parity income.

As with manufacturing milk, the wheat provisions would not go into effect unless approved by a majority of producers.

FEED GRAINS AND LIVESTOCK—Upon approval by Nov. 15 each year, by a majority of the producers concerned, marketing quotas for feed grains and livestock, by national total and possibly also by groups and

individual commodities, might be put into effect. The marketing limit would be set at that total volume which it could be assumed would fetch prices equivalent to not less than 80% parity income. **By name, the commodities for possible inclusion would be corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed, cottonseed, hay and silage, cattle, lambs, sheep and hogs.**

The over-all quota would be expressed in dollars, computed mainly from average sales in three years immediately past, with some upward adjustment in the case of smaller producers. Quotas, if any, for individual commodities would be expressed in pounds or bushels.

Where a producer bought additional feed grains or livestock covered by quotas, his marketing limits would be increased accordingly.

To the extent necessary to maintain producer income at not less than 80% parity income equivalent, the Federal government could engage in surplus removal, make direct supplemental payments to producers, provide loans and purchase agreements, etc.

UPLAND COTTON—In the case of cotton, under the Metcalf bill, the national marketing quota, if approved by a two-thirds majority as required in present law, would be a total equal to estimated domestic consumption, plus both commercial dollar exports and outside distribution handled by the Federal government. Producers holding their marketings to their share of the total quota would receive support on all cotton at a level at least equal to 97% of the estimated average world price.

In addition, on that part of his quota representing domestic usage, the producer would receive a supplemental payment to bring his return on such part to the equivalent of at least 80% of parity income. Likewise, the producer would be eligible to receive a payment sufficient to yield a similar return on that amount representing the portion of the total crop handled by the Federal government "in furtherance of foreign policy."

CHICKEN BROILERS AND EGGS—Based in large part on recommendations from representatives of the broiler and egg industries, this section of the bill would, upon a two-thirds approving majority vote of producers, authorize the establishment of marketing quotas to obtain better prices.

The price sought for broilers would cover the representative cost of feed required per pound of broiler, and one-third of the cost of a broiler chick, plus an over-all addition of 35% to reflect labor and investment costs. For eggs, the objective would be a price per dozen equivalent to not less than 11 times the average cost of one pound of laying mash.

TURKEYS — This section would legalize the use of Federal marketing orders to help producers obtain the price equivalent of parity income by establishing limits on the number of breeder hens, poults produced and finished birds marketed. If deemed advisable, fees would be collectible from hen, poult and finished bird marketings to promote greater consumption and to divert excessive supplies from usual channels. As with other commodities, the program would require advance approval in a referendum of producers.

PEANUTS—In the case of peanuts, certain revisions of existing law are proposed, which would increase the carry-over allowance, make a small reduction in minimum acreage and provide for a check-off fee on marketings to finance a consumption promotion program, surplus diversion and related activities.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION EXPANSION—Going somewhat beyond the usual public food distribution scheme, this provision would make it possible for any family to purchase its basic food needs at a cost of not more than 30% of the household income. This principle is also contained in a separate bill introduced by Rep. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.).

In addition, a sum of up to $450 million per year could be spent to provide milk for children in schools, non-profit summer camps and child-care centers. (This section is practically identical with a bill introduced separately by Rep. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.).

NEW FARM MEASURE PROVIDES DIRECT AID

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—A bill to abolish the present farm price-support programs and substitute direct Government payments to farmers was laid before Congress today.

The measure was introduced by Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, amid reports in Congressional circles that support was growing for a new farm subsidy system.

Administration farm officials recognized that direct or compensatory payments had been gaining strength, but reiterated strong opposition because of cost and a belief that the scheme would mean less rather than more freedom for producers.

The direct-payment proposal clashes with the Administration's drive to cut price supports. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, plans to seek further revisions of farm law this session to discourage surplus productoin and expand markets.

The Talmadge bill would guarantee and pay each farmer "a sales price support of the difference between the price he receives [in the open market] for his domestic production quota and 100 per cent of parity."

(From NEW YORK TIMES)

NAME DEMOS TO SENATE AG. COMMITTEE

The important business of appointing members to Congressional committees got under way this week. On Wednesday, the Democratic leadership announced its choices in the Senate.

IN REFLECTION OF its larger representation in the Congress, the Democratic proportion of the Senate agriculture committee was increased by 3 members to a total of 11. **New appointees are Sens. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Stephen M. Young of Ohio and B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina.**

Continuing Democratic members on the committee are Senators Ellender of Louisiana (chairman), Johnston of South Carolina, Holland of Florida, Eastland of Mississippi, Humphrey of Minnesota, Symington of Missouri, Talmadge of Georgia and Proxmire of Wisconsin.

* * *

REP. JOHNSON PUSHES FOOD ALLOT. PLAN

Because farm surpluses continue to mount in the face of many unemployed and low-income families, there is growing interest in more extensive Federal food distribution schemes. Capitol Hill observers believe some version of the food stamp idea stands a good chance of being enacted by the new Congress.

SEVERAL BILLS have already been drawn up, ranging from the simple welfare-type hand-out up to a fully-developed food allotment scheme. A program of the latter type was put forth this week in a bill introduced by Rep. Lester Johnson (D.-Wis.).

Under this bill, each program participant would be issued food-allotment coupons at such price as will meet the family's basic food needs for not more than 30% of the household income. The coupons would be accepted in exchange for foods at specified mercantile establishments. These establishments in turn could redeem the coupons in cash from banks or other agencies of the Federal Treasury.

THE FOOD-ALLOTMENT program differs importantly from the usual Federal assistance plan for food distribution in that it gives the participant a free choice of all basic foods and is not limited to just the surplus stocks that happen to be in government hands.

* * *

ASKS BIG FIRMS FOR NOTICE ON PRICE PLANS

President Eisenhower's demand on Congress to help stop inflation has been answered by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) with a bill requiring big corporations to give advance public notice of price increases.

MANUFACTURED GOODS covered would be those of which 50% or more are produced by eight or fewer corporations. The price increase notices would have to be filed with the Federal government, including Congress, 30 days ahead of the date the hikes become effective.

Senator O'Mahoney feels the tendency toward repeated price boosts might be considerably lessened thru the reaction of public opinion. Along with public notice, the Federal Trade Commission would also hold public hearings on the proposed price changes.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 4 January 23, 1959

AG. UNITS IN CONGRESS NOW READY TO GO

With the naming of the Republican members to the Agriculture committee in the Senate and of members for both parties to the corresponding committee in the House, Congress this week cleared the way for action on farm bills in the new session.

ASIDE FROM the loss of Ed Thye of Minnesota who was defeated for re-election, the Republican representation on the Senate committee remains unchanged: Aiken of Vermont, Young of North Dakota, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Mundt of South Dakota, Williams of Delaware and Schoeppel of Kansas. (See Jan. 16 Newsletter for Democratic committee members in the Senate.)

On the House side, the agriculture committee makeup is as follows (new members in boldface type):

DEMOCRATS — Cooley (N.C.), chairman, Poage (Tex.), Grant (Ala.), Gathings (Ark.), McMillan (S.C.), Abernethy (Miss.), Albert (Okla.), Abbitt (Va.), Polk (Ohio), Thompson (Tex.), Jones (Mo.), Hagen (Calif.), Johnson (Wis.), Bass (Tenn.), Jennings (Va.), Matthews (Fla.), **McGovern (S.D.), Coad (Ia.), Breeding (Kans.), Stubblefield (Ky.), McSween (La.), and Hogan (Ind.).**

REPUBLICANS—Hoeven (Ia.) (Ranking member), Dague (Pa.), Belcher (Okla.), McIntire (Me.), Dixon (Utah), Smith (Kans.), Teague (Calif.), Quie (Minn.), **Short (N.D.), May (Wash.), Pirnie (N.Y.), and Latta (Ohio).**

* * *

Critics Call New Budget "Weak"

IKE UNVEILS SPENDING PLAN FOR 1959-60

The Eisenhower Administration published a book this week, the annual Budget, 1,027 pages long at $5.75 per copy (up 119 pages and 25 cents from 1958). Then, like any anxious author, the Administration cocked its collective ear and awaited the reviews by the critics; that is, members of Congress, the Washington press corps, etc.

COMMENT WASN'T long shaping up. Pro-Administration people, of course, heaped praise because to use Ike's words, it seemed to them to be a "balanced, responsible, confident, positive and attainable" budget to govern Uncle Sam's income and outgo for 1959-60.

But Democratic leaders flatly denied that it was a balanced budget in the sense that it represented a program under which the government could definitely count on living within its means. In addition to keeping present taxes, it assumed without definite Congressional assurance that an additional levy of $200 million would be enacted against insurance companies, an added $50 million imposed on cooperatives and certain clay products companies, a hike on gasoline and aviation fuel, a further rise of one cent on first-class mail and higher interest charges for veterans' home loans and rural electrification.

In addition to assuming such boosts in revenue, the Budget was based on expectations that, as one reporter put it, "the country is heading rapidly for the greatest level of prosperity it has ever seen," thus to supply

11,520 Families Living On Less Than $3,000

By BETTY MILES
Star Staff Writer

Some 11,520 families, with an average of four children each, are attempting to live in the District on incomes that make survival virtually impossible, the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area said today.

This "bedrock" of families who are not self-sufficient will grow, not wane, the council's 22-member Junior Village Committee reported. All but 345 of the families are Negro.

The committee has been studying since last March the relation of dependent families to the ever-growing population in Junior Village at Blue Plains. This is the city's home for children whose own homes are temporarily — and sometimes permanently—unsatisfactory.

A dearth of blue collar and "no collar" jobs, racial bias, and no sign of large-scale employment expansion in Washington point to a gloomy future, the committee's economic study shows. The picture in the city is quite different from the thriving metro area.

The project staff set an income of less than $3,000 as submarginal for families with four children.

Of the 11,520 families with their 45,775 children who fall into that category, about half are either on relief or are getting surplus food from the Welfare Department. The other half, the study declared, need help but for various reasons aren't getting any.

A REMINDER

In accordance with the revised Newsletter circulation schedule announced January 2, the next issue after this one will be dated February 6. Meantime, on or about January 30 and on the last Friday of each month thereafter, the monthly NATIONAL UNION FARMER, including a Washington report, will be published and mailed to all Farmers Union members from Denver, Colo.

more income tax revenue. It was based on an assumption that crop yields in 1959 (at least that volume likely to go into government storage) would be markedly lower than in 1960.

Finally, the budget appeared to be based on the assumption that the President's public appeal for greater restraint on prices and wage rates would be so strictly observed as to halt any further inflation.

MORE CUTTING than these criticisms, however, were the charges that the new budget represented a dodging of responsibilities by the Administration, a disturbing let-down in efforts to aid friendly nations on economic development and a sort of buck-passing to State and local governments on such vital matters as depressed area rehabilitation and school construction.

But perhaps the most devastating judgment of all was that pronounced by the WASHINGTON POST. In a lead editorial entitled "The President Pulls the Plug," the writers sharply scolded Ike for proposing to end special Federal unemployment benefits, to cut off Federal support of the general home mortgage market, to jolt the construction industry by wholly forbidding or greatly curtailing new water resource, health, hospital and general office building projects and to taper off urban renewal and airport assistance. They rebuked him for denying funds to the National Science Foundation in the face of the Soviet threat, and for considering the sale to private interests of the investments of the Export-Import Bank and the Federal National Mortgage Association.

IN THEIR CLOSING paragraph, the POST editorialists delivered a real haymaker:

"What the Administration fails to recognize is that the greater demand and therefore the greater potential for national growth at this juncture is in fields like housing, education, research, defense, public works of all kinds and other enterprise in which Government must play a key role.

The President in effect is saying to his countrymen, "Go buy a new TV or a new car or a new hula-hoop whether you need it or not. To give you confidence, I'll see that your money isn't wasted on things you want more but can't buy for yourself. This is a prescription for private bloat, public stagnation and general peril, and we hope the country will not be made to swallow it."

The foregoing views were noted with special interest around Washington by people who recalled that the POST's board chairman, Eugene Meyer, one-time chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was among those who reportedly traveled to France to coax General Eisenhower to try for the Presidency in 1952. It was also noted with interest that Mr. and Mrs. Meyer held a reception for Adlai Stevenson Jan. 18, following his talk before a capacity crowd at Constitution Hall.

ALTHO PRACTICALLY impossible to appraise in detail because of tabular revisions, the agricultural sections of the budget seemed to add up to an over-all cut of about $890 million. Much of this represents the expiration of the acreage reserve part of the Soil Bank. Cuts also were indicated for the direct loan activity of the Farmers Home Administration and in price support action.

In his message to Congress, the President again talked about intentions to put REA on the private money market, at least in part. He also included no allowance for renewing U. S. participation in the International Wheat Agreement, merely stating rather ominously that the desirability of its extension was "currently being studied."

* * *

McGOVERN ASKS LIMIT ON SOIL BANK EFFECTS

While recognizing its effectiveness as a means of adjusting production, some folks have developed two worries about the soil bank program.

ONE WORRY IS that if too many farmers take advantage of the opportunity to put in all of their crop land, both rural community life and small town business will suffer unduly.

Another worry has been that too many lawyers, doctors and other non-farm people will buy up land for the express purpose of putting it in the soil bank, thereby removing employment opportunities for farm people, especially young ones.

With a view to blocking such undesirable developments, Rep. George McGovern (D-S.D.) has introduced an amendment which would (1) require soil bank signers henceforth to have had control of the land for three preceding years and (2) provide that no signer henceforth could put in more than 50% of his farm.

* * *

SCRIBES GET TART ANSWERS FROM BENSON

Armed with some preliminary 1958 farm income figures, which he regarded as quite good, Secretary Benson met the press last week in an ebullient mood.

WHILE THE SCRIBES scribbled, he intoned the tentative findings: National realized net income, $13 billion, up 20% over 1957 (which, altho he didn't mention it, had been cut thru late harvests shoving much marketing into 1958); average per person on farms (including off-farm earnings), $1,027, up 6% from 1957 and 4.5% above the record of 1951.

Still aglow with these pleasing announcements, Ezra was suddenly abashed by a hat-pinnish question from Sarah McClendon, indefatigable reporter for a string of newspapers from Texas to New England.

Had she understood correctly, she queried, that farming paid only $1,027 per person last year. Yes, the Secretary answered, not knowing what was coming.

With lowered boom, Sarah pressed on: "Wouldn't you say that this is absolutely deplorable—in a country that is supposed to be prosperous, deplorably small?"

The edge off his story, Benson could only answer weakly: "I would say it it not enough. . . ."

But Sarah wasn't thru. A little later, she drew Benson into making one of the most unfeeling statements reporters have heard from him in a long time.

IT STARTED OFF when Bernie Brenner of United Press International mentioned the rising interest on Capitol Hill in food stamp plans and asked whether USDA had relented in its opposition.

Answered Benson: "None whatever, unless I would be more vigorously opposed to it than I have been in past years." He went on to say that there is no need for such plans since, "there are very few people in this country with the present state of our economy unable to buy food;" secondly, that USDA already has a better plan in operation thru direct distribution.

BUT THRU the free-choice operation of food stamps, said Sarah, "you could distribute a more balanced diet to these people."

Irritatedly, Benson snapped something to the effect that the Department probably could hand out shrimp cocktails, too, but that "balanced diet" was largely a question of education, that "we don't have any real serious problem of lack of purchasing power to buy a reasonably well-balanced diet." (See page 1).

* * *

USDA SALUTES TWO PRIVATE FEED FIRMS

The close affinity between the present USDA hierarchy and processing interest was demonstrated again last Monday when in a somewhat elaborate public ceremony, Secretary Benson accepted the loan of a Ralston Purina animated nutrition exhibit.

DEERE'S EARNINGS ROSE 47% IN YEAR

Profit Was $6.06 a Share, Compared With $3.96—Sales Set Record

Deere & Co, achieved record sales and increased earnings in the fiscal year ended on Oct. 31, William A. Hewitt, president, reported yesterday.

Net income of $42,067,809, equal to $6.06 a common share, was 47 per cent greater than a year earlier, exceeded only by the $42,756,901 cleared in the 1950 period. Mr. Hewitt noted that in the latest year 54 per cent more sales and 70 per cent more assets were required to produce income equal to that in 1950.

(From NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 20, 1959)

MADE UP OUTSIDE to look like an over-sized baby beef (12 feet tall, 19 feet long), the exhibit on its hollow inside shows how feeds are converted by digestion into meat and also, by supplementary fixtures, how a cow makes milk and how a calf develops before birth.

Called "Champ", the exhibit will be added to the supply of materials which the U. S. Government is sending around to the various international trade fairs this year to promote U. S. farm products. **But it appeared that the donor would get a pay-off. A sign on the trailer assembly proclaimed for all to see that the steer was on loan from the Ralston Purina Co.**

If that operation seemed like rank discrimination in favor of one private corporation, it was quickly dispelled on Wednesday when a bevy of USDA officials led by Undersecretary True D. Morse, showed up at the head table of a promotion luncheon staged at the National Press Club by Chas. Pfizer & Co. makers of antibiotics and other feed additives.

THIS OFFICIAL attention was just what the Pfizer organization wanted to stir up public interest in a 28-minute company film designed to excite young farm people into studying for agri-business jobs, some of which involve "farming the farmer."

Apparently the assistance of college extension people will be enlisted in promoting the showing of this film at rural meetings since they were also well represented at the luncheon and since a press hand-out stated that the distribution would be handled by the Farm Film Foundation. This foundation is run by C. Dana Bennett, one of Washington's special consultants with a long record of association with the Administration, the American Farm Bureau Federation, land-grant college people, and many well-heeled private corporations hankering for farmers' patronage.

SOME OF THE free-loaders in attendance at the luncheon got a chuckle when the Pfizer representative explained that among other things Undersecretary Morse was in charge of the "Farm Resettlement Administration." He meant to say, "Rural Development Program." However, in view of Morse's belief that more farmers ought to be "resettled" in some other kind of work, the boo-boo was really not so far off.

atlanta 22

BIG BATTLE SHAPING UP ON PAYMENTS

A few warning tremors of bigger quakes to come on farm legislation were felt this week both on Capitol Hill and in Administration sanctums downtown. A reporter walking thru USDA corridors overheard the relaying of an order to exhume some of the records of testimony back in 1949 when the idea of direct payments was first proposed by the then Secy. of Agr. Charles F. Brannan, as one of several methods for supporting farm income.

THEN LAST WEEK, Secretary Benson fired a sharply-worded salvo at the direct support idea. This occurred when Gordon White of the Deseret (Salt Lake City) News asked if there had been any reconsideration by USDA of the use of compensatory payments for commodities other than wool.

Shot back Benson: "In the first place, I am opposed, this Department is opposed, and we have been consistently opposed to direct payments, compensatory payments, deficiency payments, call them what you will, for crops that are produced in sufficient quantities to supply our needs and for export. They can be justified in special cases, such as wool, where we have a deficit commodity, and where we need incentives in order to reach the goal which Congress has set."

But the Secretary completely dodged the issue of whether a too-low farm income level in itself would justify payments, regardless of the commodity.

MEANTIME, Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) reportedly acting on a green-light signal from Democratic leadership, has introduced a bill, entitled "Agricultural Income Equalization Act of 1959", covering tobacco, rice, peanuts, corn, wheat and cotton. **It would eliminate all acreage controls and Government loans; assign each producer a domestic production quota (in volume units) computed mainly from production-consumption figures of five preceding years, provide supplemental payments as necessary on this quota to raise the unit return from it to 100% of parity, and limit to $25,000 the amount of supplemental payments that might be made to any one producer.**

Following Talmadge's introductory remarks on the Senate floor, several Senators from both sides of the aisle made approving remarks. Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kans.) said he thought Talmadge had made an "excellent suggestion" and also put in a plug for the domestic parity plan of the National Association of Wheatgrowers. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R-Kans.) echoed similar sentiments. Sen. Francis Case (R-Kans.) commended the Senator from Georgia for his "forthright and intelligent statement."

Since its introduction, the Talmadge bill has been under close study by other Senators and Congressmen to determine what modifications, if any, should be made to increase its suitability for additional commodities, especially feed grains and livestock, and also to incorporate or blend with more comprehensive proposals such as the Metcalf bill (See Jan. 16 Newsletter) which include "bargaining power" provisions as well as the direct payment authority.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 5 February 6, 1959

POAGE OFFERS PAYMENT BILL FOR COTTON

Efforts on the part of a drafting committee to blend into a single proposal the best features of the Talmadge and Metcalf farm bills continued this week on Capitol Hill. Interest runs high because it is presumed that the eventual result in any case will include the widely-discussed direct payment principle.

MEANWHILE, Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) has introduced a new cotton program based on direct payments. Under its terms, production would be held to 16 million acres or, if larger, to the acre equivalent of annual needs (domestic requirements and exports, less 1 million bale reduction in government stocks).

The market would be supported by means of loans and purchases as necessary to keep cotton prices at not less than 97% of the estimated world level.

By means of direct payments to supplement the market price as necessary, complying producers would realize a total return per pound of 82% of parity. Each producer would be limited, however, to $5000 in payments, irrespective of number and size of operations.

The Poage bill is being studied carefully for possible adaptability to other commodities, especially wheat.

* * *

Asks Congress to Dump Farmers

IKE ADVISES LOWER PROPS, LITTLE ELSE

After six years of rebuff, farmers have learned not to expect much when President Eisenhower talks farm issues. They have learned that he usually turns them down and all too often gives agriculture a black eye in doing it.

BUT FEW farmers were prepared for the low blows struck by Ike in his most recent farm message to Congress, that of Jan. 29. This time the President was so determined to justify his attitude that he strayed much further from the facts than usual in condemning past programs. He laid about in very reckless fashion with some of Secretary Benson's worst economic inanities.

And after all his words had been weighed, they added up to no program at all. They simply added up to a frantic demand that Government be rescued from any further responsibility for protecting farm income. To borrow an expression from war days, the President "bugged out" on agriculture right in the middle of the battle.

"Well, That Takes Care of That"

(From WASHINGTON POST)

Before the end of even the message's first paragraph non-farm listeners were being led astray. In an attempt to "prove" that only supported commodities seem to get into trouble, it was stated that "farmers who produced cattle, hogs, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and various other products, the prices of which are not supported—as well as those who produce crops the prices of which are supported at discretionary levels — have generally experienced growing markets rather than a build-up of stocks in warehouses."

THIS STATEMENT won't stand careful analysis. Hogs and cattle prices have been fairly good this past year, but only because supplies were down, not up. And

supplies were temporarily down, partly because a very substantial part of the nation's huge feed supply was locked away from the feedlots. But with the collapse of control programs under Benson's unsympathetic administration, hog and cattle numbers now are building up dangerously.

As for poultry, broilermen and turkey farmers could almost be forgiven if they marched on Washington to protest such a misrepresentation of their case. These people have been anything but prosperous during the past year and the outlook for 1959 continues poor, yet they have been doing exactly what Secretary Benson preaches, that is "expanding" the market by offering it more and more.

As an additional clincher, it was pointed out that from out of some 250 farm commodities, the surplus problem mainly involves only three crops—wheat, corn and cotton. Reading on the run, one might get the impression that Federal programs for such a small numerical fraction of the total have indeed been outrageous and unjustified. A review of income sources, however, reveals that these three crops are the nation's really big ones, involving in one way or another most of the farmers of this country, including livestock men.

THE MOST UNSPORTING blow of all, the one that came right up from the floor and never even reached the belt, was the President's charge that "most of the dollars are spent on the production of a relatively few large producers." To make a real horror story out of it, Ike went on to declare that a wheat producer with a 100-acre allotment was responsible (just how, wasn't fully explained) for a $7,000 Federal expense, while cotton and rice farmers of the same size cost $10,000 each.

This section of the message was a classic in omission. By employment of devious language, it failed utterly to make clear that (excepting in the case of corn which Benson fouled up with loans to non-compliers), no producer has got anything without at least meeting certain requirements. Mainly, he has had to hold down his acreage to qualify for loan supports and he did not get direct loan support without surrendering his commodity. Moreover, the Government eventually gets back a substantial part of its investment in commodity-take-over.

Some out-size producers have qualified for out-size support, but they have had to make proportionate out-size adjustments and commodity surrenders, too. National Farmers Union has no brief for out-size farming, being dedicated four-square to the family farm idea and favoring a cut-off in payments above a reasonable level. But the President's presentation was unbalanced and incomplete in the extreme, apparently calculated to prejudice Federal farm programs in almost any form.

THE MESSAGE suggested that the so-called "small operators" would be helped to a greater extent by the Rural Development Program. Lots of well-meaning local people are working on this project (with little effective direction and financial help from Washington, it might be added) but it is a pitifully inadequate alternative in view of the problems agriculture now faces.

What did the President ask of Congress? In a word, authority for Secretary Benson to set supports ever safely below market prices, no matter how low they go under the pressure of hog-wild production.

Attached to the farm message was a memorandum from Secretary Benson, dealing mostly with wheat. Benson suggested two unacceptable alternatives: Cut the support price, eliminate production controls and try to attract excess wheat land into the soil bank conservation reserve. Or cut the support price, cut acreage allotments and tighten up on compliance exemptions.

For peanuts, Benson recommended two approaches: Either authorize lower supports to make the commodity more "competitive" or authorize a marketing agreement and order program which would eliminate financial reliance on the Government.

IKE AND BENSON both did speak commendably for a continuation of the export assistance program (Public Law 480), but suggested neither time period nor size of appropriation.

However, to top off, it was again recommended that REA be edged out to the Wall Street open money market.

* * *

USDA USES NEW DATA TO REVISE PARITY

Farmers have been somewhat jarred by news that the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has shifted to a new statistical formula which results in scaling down parity prices for a number of commodities.

UNDER THE revision, farmers are shown to have received an all-price average of 83% of parity in December, instead of 80% as computed under the old basis. For January, this year, the new basis of figuring shows that farmers got 82% which would seem to be the equivalent of no more than 79%, old basis. **Thus, despite the new higher-looking figure, farm prices in January in relation to prices farmers have to pay, sunk to the lowest level since August, 1940.**

Was USDA within the law in making these revisions? The answer seems to be "Yes." Congress appropriated funds for a nation-wide survey in 1956 of farmers' expenditures, reportedly the most complete such

survey ever taken. The findings suggested that in computing the index of prices farmers pay, more weight than formerly should be given to such cost items as feed, motor supplies, farm machinery, building and fencing materials, fertilizer and lime, and seeds.

ON THE OTHER hand, altho all costs had been tending to go up, there appeared to be a reduction from earlier periods in the proportion of total expenditures going for taxes, interest, cash wages and family living items such as food and clothing. An exception was house building materials.

It was also discovered that the overall index of prices received by farmers should be re-weighted, raising the proportion represented by crops and lowering that for livestock and livestock products.

(See clippings at right for trade reaction to the parity revisions.)

* * *

NFU ANSWERS CALL FOR IDEAS ON LEGISLATION In response to a request from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Pres. James G. Patton last week submitted a list of NFU's legislative suggestions.

The main ones pertaining to agriculture were as follows:

- Enact a comprehensive system of commodity programs designed to keep market supplies in reasonable balance with an expanded demand and to ensure parity income for family farmers, with special provision for low-income families.
- Limit program benefits on any farm to the equivalent of family farm production and apply provisions of the minimum wage law to employers of more than three man-years of hired farm labor.
- **Require as national policy the establishment of goals for consumption, export and production of farm commodities and for farm family incomes.**

COTTON SELLS OFF ON SUPPORT DROP

Futures Fall 3 to 27 Points a Bale in Nervous Trade That Began on Friday

Futures on the New York Cotton Exchange closed 3 to 7 points (15 cents to $1.35 a bale) lower, from Friday's close. New-crop months showed the most weakness.

The market continued its nervous action which started last Friday when the Department of Agriculture cut the parity price, as of January 15, to 38 cents, compared with 38.93 on December 15, whereas the trade had expected a figure of 39.25 to 39.50 cents.

PARITY REDUCTION DEPRESSES GRAINS

Cut of 8 Cents a Bushel in Soybeans Hits September, November Contracts

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture's announcement of last Friday that it had reduced the 1959 soybean parity 8 cents a bushel set off rather broad liquidation of September and November contracts today on the Board of Trade.

Within an hour after trading opened, dealers had taken the price down about 2 cents a bushel on both contracts and neither showed any rallying tendency thereafter. * * * *

Brokers said the parity cut was viewed as an indication that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson was clearing the way also for a rather sharp reduction in the Government price support on that commodity for this year.

The outlook appeared to be that soybeans would be supported at $1.89 a bushel, down 20 cents from the 1958 national average figure. * * *

(From NEW YORK TIMES)

- Expand domestic food and fiber utilization thru the school milk and school lunch programs and a national food allotment stamp plan for the needy and unemployed.
- **Expand and revitalize the crop insurance program.**
- Expand research and promotion of additional industrial usage of farm commodities.
- Establish a national safety and security reserve of food, fiber and biological oils.
- Increase availability of Federal credit to encourage the improvement and modernization of terminal market facilities for perishable farm commodities.
- **Establish a Federal agency similar to REA to provide loans and technical assistance for farmer-owned processing and marketing cooperatives.**
- Expand the Farmers Home Administration into a truly "yardstick" agency for family farm development and ownership.
- Restore greater farmer control over the farm program committee system.
- Extend the marketing order system to include farm forestry products and the establishment of a price reporting service for farm forest products.
- **Adopt an international loan program of food and fiber program to run for 10 years.**
- Continue participation by the United States in the International Wheat Agreement, accompanied by intergovernmental exploration of additional ways to utilize wheat for promotion of more rapid economic growth in developing nations.
- Expand participation by the United States in the technical assistance program of the United Nations.
- Enact a nation-wide milk sanitation and inspection program to provide free movement of milk and milk products in interstate commerce.

SEE BRIGHT FUTURE FOR MEAT PACKERS

Some years ago, an outspoken representative of the meat packing industry exclaimed on a witness stand that his people were "not in business for their health."

A CURRENT REPORT out of Kansas City indicates that the foregoing is still the rule. A round-up of opinion from financial services and market analysts, as summarized in the KANSAS CITY TIMES, concludes that "packers' prospects are looking up. . . . Government reports indicate a substantial increase in hog production this year. . . . This should be reflected in the earnings of packers. **The rise in hog marketings will facilitate the scheduling of more efficient work loads and hog purchase costs are likely to decline materially under the weight of the increased supplies."** (Ed.—In plain English, that says the packers expect to profit at the farmers' expense.)

The TIMES story goes on to report a new attitude among the packers which bodes ill for the livestock man's future. Quoting again: "The analysts point out that less attention is being placed on volume and more on the profitability of specific operations. . . . Livestock buying policies are being determined more by potential merchandising profits than by plant capacities. Plant modernization efforts of recent years are bearing fruit. **A more streamlined and flexible plant should mean an end or reduction in the practice of bidding up livestock prices unrealistically in times of short supply merely to keep facilities operating."**

TWO DAYS after the foregoing was printed, Armour & Co. and the Alabama Flour Mills announced they were going in cahoots on a feeding program near Decatur, Ala., to turn out 30,000 head of cattle annually. This will help eliminate even the necessity to bid for livestock.

* * *

OPEN DRIVE FOR NEW MILK SANITATION LAW

By virtually requiring that producing herds and dairy plants be close enough at hand for local sanitary inspection, a good many state and municipal governments in the past have blocked the in-shipment of milk and milk products from distant states.

A bill to prohibit this practice, providing the out-of-state suppliers meet the sanitation code standards of the U.S. Public Health Service, was introduced Feb. 2 by Rep. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.). Under the provisions of the bill, fluid milk and fluid milk products which meet the requirements of the U.S. Milk Code could move freely from state to state regardless of varying local health regulations.

Dairy plant inspections would continue to be carried on by state and local health officials; no state or municipality would have to adopt the code. But if the local inspection qualified for certification by the U. S. Public Health Service, the milk could not be excluded from any fluid market in the United States. At the same time, the bill does not require that all milk shipped in interstate commerce conform to the Code. Also, the bill does not modify the right of local health authorities on the receiving end from inspecting the milk upon arrival to make sure it had not deteriorated in transit.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 6 February 13, 1959

ABOUT HALF OF CORN LOANS TO NON-COMPLIERS How much 1958 corn is going under the non-compliance government loan? Up thru Dec. 31, the total stood at about 48.9 million bushels or about 45% of the total on which loans and purchase agreements had thus far been taken.

NON-COMPLIANCE percentages in some of the leading corn states were as follows:

Illinois, 31.5%; Indiana, 45%; Iowa, 62.5%; Minnesota, 66.2%; Missouri, 31.6%; Nebraska, 36%; Ohio, 45.2% and South Dakota, 60%.

The proportion of total corn put under loan or purchase agreement by allotment non-compliers from the 1957 crop was a little more than 40%.

* * *

BENSON TELLS IT AGAIN TO HOUSE UNIT To borrow a term from Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), the House agriculture committee this week went thru its annual "ritual" of listening to the farm program ideas of Secretary Benson.

FLANKED BY an overflow audience, the Secretary droned thru a 26-page statement to which was attached 11 charts. Mostly, the line of argument was totally familiar. Farmers are in pretty good shape, really. Things could get even better if farmers would rescue the Government from farm program burdens by taking lower prices and by crowding their markets with more stuff. Those that fall by the wayside maybe could be helped thru the Rural Development program to get off-farm jobs. But where natural disaster hits, the Federal government ought not be expected to do as much as it has been doing.

The committee listened in vain for any estimate or expression of serious concern over what might happen to farm income if the Administration's proposals were adopted. However, the Secretary did indirectly admit that all might not be well with production turned completely loose; he advocated continuing the soil bank conservation reserve program beyond 1960.

BENSON STRESSED research to find new industrial uses for farm products but implied that USDA was doing quite well already. He also thought their credit activities thru the Farmer Home Administration were adequate. He also put in a plug for extension of the Sugar Act which, incidentally, involves supplemental payments to producers.

The one new angle in the Secretary's presentation was his stronger-than-usual endorsement of a continuation of export assistance thru Public Law 480. One got the impression that the Administration realizes it is in desperate circumstances with the continuing pile-up of farm commodities, hence must work every possible outlet to the limit, even if it does cost money.

A copy of a letter from the President to Benson, passed out during the hearing, elaborated on the idea of making "more effective use of our agricultural abundance." The Secretary was instructed to take the lead in "organizing and energizing" this effort. Three days later, at a press conference, Benson announced that he intended to consult at an early date with top-drawer representatives of principal surplus exporting countries as to what might be done in coordinated fashion on an international basis, especially on wheat.

As expected, the House agriculture committee Democrats disagreed rather sharply with Benson's proposals for lower supports. Poage evoked laughter when he observed that even the Farm Bureau is afraid to let Benson have the authority to put supports lower than 90% of past market averages. "And if the Farm Bureau is afraid," he said, "then I'm terribly afraid."

The hearing closed with an interesting speculative question hovering in the air. Benson was asked what would be wrong with giving farmers the opportunity to vote in a referendum whether they would rather have

FARM PROPS SLASH SEEN IN NEW PLAN

Drop in Federal Supports Expected—U. S. Surplus Spending at Record

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Department of Agriculture figures show that Federal farm price supports would be cut sharply under Administration recommendations for major revision of farm law.

By abandoning the long-time parity concept for farm prices and changing to a formula geared to open market prices, wheat support levels could drop as much as 38 cents a bushel and milk as much as 61 cents a 100 pounds from existing Federal guarantees.

(From NEW YORK TIMES)

Eisenhower Pushes Higher REA Loan Rate

President Eisenhower told members of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association today that they would add to the county's burdens by insisting on "favored" low-interest rates for REA loans. • • •

Mr. Eisenhower carried his fight for cutting Federal spending directly into a hotbed of opposition to at least of one part of his program by going to the association's session at the National Guard Armory this afternoon. • • • •

Speaking bluntly from the same platform where Democratic leaders had urged the NRECA members to fight to keep their low interest rates, Mr. Eisenhower jabbed at his foes by saying serious problems cannot be solved "by resort to demagoguery that seeks support for a special position."

Defending his proposal, Mr. Eisenhower said he does not believe higher interest rates on future Rural Electrification Administration loans would harm the rural electrification programs in any way.

He pegged his demand for raising REA interest rates to his fight for a balanced budget.

(From WASHINGTON STAR, Feb. 11, 1959)

real control programs with strong supports instead of the Administration plans. Benson first hedged by saying he would have to see such control proposals first, but he granted that if the Congress put them thru (possibly over a Presidential veto) then farmers would settle the issue.

AS THE HEARING observers walked out of the room, there was a prevalent thought that the referendum idea might be the thing to catch fire on the House side.

Meantime, farm bill drafters were continuing their work on the Senate side, with Secretary Benson scheduled to appear before their agriculture committee on Feb. 16.

* * *

DICKIE URGES ACTION ON FARM HOUSING LOANS

Altho ample funds were voted by Congress nearly three years ago and thus require no Administration request at this time, Secretary Benson has done very little to push the farm housing loan program. **He not only has held loan approvals to date to about 30% of the permissible limit but now proposes to make a still greater reduction and change terms so that interest charges will rise by an additional 1%.**

In a recent statement before the Senate Banking and Currency committee, **Pres. Alex Dickie, Jr. of the Texas Farmers Union,** urged that Congress take such steps as will result in a more liberal administration henceforth of the rural housing authority, including a reduction in the interest rate to 3% from 4%. Mr. Dickie suggested that the Secretary of Agriculture be asked to report within six months on the current needs of farm families for housing credit.

* * *

ADM. CONFIRMS INTENT ON REA INTEREST HIKE

When General Manager Clyde Ellis opened the record-size National Rural Electric Cooperative convention this week, some of his listeners thought he was putting it a little strong when he said:

"THAT CROWD (the Eisenhower Administration) is hell-bent on handing us over to the Wall Street bankers and the Wall Street-controlled power companies and they're not going to rest until they do it."

Later in the day, NRECA delegates recalled Ellis' warning when REA Administrator Dave Hamil appeared to declare:

"I think the day will come when the public will ask you to pay the going rate for money, an interest rate more in line with the cost of money to the Government. **Without getting into a debate over whether you are partially subsidized or not, I think you will agree that you are presently borrowing money at a bargain-basement rate of interest.** . . . I think it would be dangerous for you to assume that the Rural Electrification Act includes a lifetime guarantee of Federal financing. . . . It is in the American tradition that the day will come when you will be asked to obtain at least a portion of your financing from a source other than the Federal Treasury."

TWO DAYS LATER, the boss himself, President Eisenhower, showed up to shame the delegates. (See clipping on page 2). With unsmiling bluntness, he charged that the rural electric systems would be guilty of unbalancing the budget if they did not submit to higher interest rates. He was not showered with applause.

Men who did get enthusiastic cheers were Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Johnson and Rayburn told the delegates the Administration's high interest proposals would not get thru Congress. (See clipping, page 3.)

In all the excitement, the arguments of the NRECA in defense of the present 2% rate were almost overlooked. As summarized by Clyde Ellis, they are:

- Rural electric cooperatives are prohibited by law from serving the most profitable power market, that is, in towns and cities of more than 1,500 population. Moreover, they are prohibited from connecting anyone previously connected with another

power supplier, even tho the cooperative can offer lower rates.

- **The REC's must connect with all unserved customers in an area, whether this is a paying proposition or not.**
- The REC's must repay their loans on schedule, plus interest. On the other hand, private power companies never liquidate their indebtedness but continue to float it in perpetuity.
- With its high proportion of lines in the country, REC property is more exposed to weather hazards.
- **About 85% of the REC systems still don't have their own complete power source and nearly 50% of them are at the mercy of usually one, often unfriendly, source.**
- In most states, regulations and other circumstances encourage private power companies to raid REC territory for large customers, but REC's are prohibited by law from doing the same.
- Unlike the private firms which merge readily, the REC's have not yet devised ways to pool their services to cut costs and improve operations.
- Because of low average customer use and predominantly rural character, REC's have less diversity of electric use and a relatively light load factor.
- **By the nature of their limitations, the REC's do not have funds for extensive research or for counter-propaganda against lobbying of opponents.**
- The REC systems still have less than 20% member equity. Reduction of the Federal loan system and a boost in interest costs would cause hardship for many systems in making debt service.

* * *

FARMERS GET 40 CENTS OF FOOD DOLLAR

The farmer's share of the consumer dollar had another sinking spell during the last quarter of 1958, according to latest USDA reports. This share dropped from 40 cents down to 39 cents, thus to hold the annual average at 40 cents for the third year in a row.

THERE WAS a total rise of $58 during 1958 in the annual average retail cost of a family market basket of farm foods, but $32 out of the total went to marketing agencies. The margins between the farmer and the consumer were larger in 1958 than in 1957 for all food-product groups. Percentage increases ranged from 3% for poultry and eggs to 7% for meat products. In fact, the spreads for beef and pork reached new highs.

Defend Electric 'Rights,' Johnson Urges Farmers

By Aubrey Graves
Staff Reporter

Pledging full support to their cause, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) urged members of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association yesterday to "fight with beer bottles," if necessary, to keep advantages they now enjoy under the law. * * *

"This is a battle for your very existence," Johnson said yesterday. He predicted, however, that Congress would defeat the Administration proposals.

"We are not going to raise the interest rate," Johnson declared. "We are not going to require you to go to Wall Street for your money, and we are going to pass a bill by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota that will give back to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration the authority to pass on loans."

The Secretary of Agriculture now has veto power over loans.

(From WASHINGTON POST, Feb. 11, 1959)

As usual, food marketing firms blamed the wider margins on higher "operating costs", such as wages and transportation costs. USDA points out, however, that the 4% average increase in wages was partly offset by increased output per hour.

In any case, there must have been some over-allowance somewhere in adjusting retail prices for these "higher costs," because preliminary data indicate that food-marketing profits were larger in 1958 than in 1957.

Some of the price behavior by individual commodities makes interesting reading. During 1958, the retail price of bread rose about 3% while farm value of the wheat component declined 6%. The annual average retail cost of dairy products in the market basket increased during the year by $3 or 1% to set a new high while farm value dropped $1.

The farm value of fats and oils in the market basket declined more than $2 (i.e. by 16%) to the lowest level since 1941 but, with middlemen's margins up, retail cost decreased only slightly; thus, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar in this case fell from 32 cents to 27 cents, a new low.

Perhaps the most remarkable outcome of all was the way middlemen increased their spread on beef from 27.6 up to 31 cents per pound (retail weight). The boost was the greatest year-to-year change since 1947-48 and 38% wider than in 1951 when consumers were paying the highest price in history for U. S. Choice grade beef.

COTTON MEN GET DOPE ON PLAN CHOICE

Cotton farmers finally have the price support figures needed for a decision on which planting plan to follow this year.

FOR THOSE upland cotton producers who elect Plan A, that is, to comply with their regular assigned allotment, the support will be 30.50 cents per pound, basis middling 7/8 inch cotton, gross weight at average location. This is 80% of the February, 1959, parity price, as provided by law for the current year. Support next year will fall to 75% of parity.

For those who elect to comply with Plan B, that is, to plant up to 40% more acres than their allotment, the support will be 24.70 cents per pound, basis 7/8 inch cotton, gross weight, at average location. This is 65% of February, 1959, parity, that is, as provided by law, 15 percentage points below the Plan A support.

* * *

D. C. MEETING DEBATES AID TO FARM LABORERS

The plight of the hired farm worker, particularly the seasonal migrant, employed on outsize farms, was discussed thoroly at Washington, D. C. last week.

IN A CONFERENCE called by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, demands were made by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and others for a minimum wage and improved working and living conditions of these laborers.

Secy. of Labor James P. Mitchell reported that a full-scale study of the problem is now in progress by his Department. As it probably will not be concluded until next January, however, the Administration is recommending no new laws at this time. **Mitchell did agree, tho, that a Federal law on minimum wage and maximum hours for farm workers was desirable.**

As a further means of correcting the situation, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Wm. F. Schnitzler told the conference: "After some months of study and consultation, **we have formulated a program for an organizational campaign among workers employed on large corporate farms** and it will be submitted for approval to the next meeting of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO less than two weeks from now."

* * *

PROPOSE MILK PROGRAM FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

A Federal program for distributing milk to needy families would be provided in a new bill introduced jointly by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.).

AS PUT IN at the request of the National Milk Producers Federation, the program would be limited to the unused balance of customs receipts appropriated by Congress for the diversion of surplus farm commodities from normal markets.

Before proceeding toward full Senate consideration of the bill, however, Senator Humphrey will ask the Senate agriculture committee to make a careful determination of the milk needs of the nation's low income families. "Perhaps this measure is too modest," he said, "and doesn't go far enough."

National Farmers Union supports the family milk idea but also favors a determination of need before settling on the fund level.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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ARTHUR T. THOMPSON, Editor

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NEWSPAPER

February 13, 1959

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63 AUBURN AVE NE
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NATIONAL Farmers Union®

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 7 February 20, 1959

USDA SLASHES CROP PROPS FOR 1959

Feed grain producers got their "bumps" for 1959 in USDA's new support announcements on Wednesday this week. This was expected, of course, but the extent of the changes was somewhat shocking.

THE NATIONAL average for corn, open to all comers with no limits on production, was set at $1.12 per bushel. This compares with the rate of $1.36 per bushel to program compliers last year and $1.06 to non-compliers. Soybeans were jolted by 24 cents a bushel, with the new support at $1.85 national average.

Small grains were dropped from 70% of parity down to 60%. For barley, this meant a drop of 16 cents or down to 77 cents per bushel. For oats, the new support is 50 cents per bushel, a drop of 11 cents from last year. Rye was set at 90 cents per bushel, a drop of 20 cents from last year. Grain sorghum took a slash of 31 cents per hundredweight to land at $1.52 per hundredweight.

James G. Patton, president of National Farmers Union, immediately accused Secretary Benson of violating the spirit and letter of the law in making these latter cuts since they take feed grains to less than their feed value equivalent to the corn support.

Patton pointed out that sorghum and small grain producers will have even less protection relatively than corn. **Moreover, there is bound to be a shift of land to corn production, with the consequence of even larger supplies going to government storage.**

"This (action by USDA)," said Patton, "is just a further attempt to disrupt, disjoint and destroy the entire farm program."

* * *

REP. BURDICK PROPOSES NEW WHEAT PLAN

While the business of making further refinements on a revised comprehensive farm bill continued this week in Senate circles, a suitable component part designed for wheat was introduced on the House side.

SPONSORED BY Rep. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.), this plan, upon referendum approval by producers, would establish a national marketing quota in bushels for each class of wheat (durum, hard red winter, hard red spring, white, soft red winter). This quota for each class of wheat would be that amount required of it for human consumption, domestic feed and industrial requirements and for exports.

(From DES MOINES REGISTER)

To grow more crop surpluses?

Within his share of the national quota of each wheat class he raises, each producer would have a domestic quota representing requirements in bushels solely for human consumption. **On this domestic quota for each class of wheat, each producer would receive certificates worth the difference between the parity equivalent price of this wheat and its expected market price.** There would be, however, a limit of $10,000 to each producer.

IN ADDITION, the producer would receive a similar payment supplied on behalf of the Department of State on that part of his total marketing quota which represents the exportable portion, that is, that amount in excess of the domestic requirement. Then as a floor to protect the producer from having to make distress sales

to obtain money, each class of wheat, thru loans, purchases and other operations, would also be supported at a level not less than 60% of parity equivalent.

As a national security reserve, 600 million bushels of wheat would be permanently insulated from the market, except for rotation to prevent spoilage.

Only marketing quota wheat of any class could be used, or sold or transferred for use, off the farm where produced.

In the next two days after the Burdick bill was introduced, a number of other proposals also were put forward in both the House and Senate. Time does not permit an analysis of them in this issue. It is understood, however, that at least one version would permit a good deal more feeding of wheat than would be acceptable to other feed grain and livestock areas.

* * *

They Don't Believe Ezra Any More

SENATE UNIT HEARS BENSON'S FARM ANALYSIS

For several years now, it has been evident that mounting crop carryovers would one day render quite unbelievable Secretary Benson's farm program theories. On Monday this week, that day came with finality for the Senate agriculture committee.

READING PRACTICALLY the same statement he had given the week before to the House agriculture committee, Benson soon found himself cornered by questions challenging his position with open skepticism at almost every point. These questions were pressed, not so much in an atmosphere of personal irritation with the Secretary as was the case last year, but rather in the sense that the impersonal record of recent developments simply failed to justify any further hope or confidence in the Administration's general recommendations. The bulging warehouses threw their shadows, long and dark, across the hearing table.

Within a matter of minutes, the committee chairman, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), had got Benson to agree, albeit, reluctantly, to draw up the USDA's new farm program ideas more precisely in bill form. This was an upsetting, and probably unexpected move, since the Administration's tactic this year was understood to be that of passing the buck entirely to Congress. But Benson had spoken very critically of existing programs, and this gave Ellender the opening to presume that the Administration must have ideas of its own and to insist that it put up or shut up.

Before he passed the question privilege down the table to other committee members, Chairman Ellender declared that the Secretary's chosen weapon for dealing with the surplus question still seemed to be to go to lower price supports, based entirely on past market averages, lower even than the minimum of 90% of such average adopted last summer for corn.

SINCE WHEAT is regarded as the main problem at present, the committee considered USDA's suggested alternatives:

(1) Cut the wheat support well below past market averages, abandon allotments, except wheat land into the conservation reserve. Or (2) cut the support price at least to past market averages (tho presumably not as low as under (1)), cut down acreage allotments and tighten up on compliance.

SEN. STUART SYMINGTON (D-MO.) sensed, as did others, that this most certainly would mean more wheat feeding. Benson admitted this, but argued that feed-deficit areas would be the chief beneficiaries and that only the lower qualities would move. Undersecretary True D. Morse lipped in to suggest that such areas might be the Ozark country, the Pacific northwest and the New England states, and he implied that this would be all to the good because the people there would be helped to meet their own food requirements.

This was too much for Sen. Milton R. Young (R-N.D.) who saw in such ideas a worsening situation for both feed grain and livestock producers in the surplus areas. Noting that Benson had said that the price should be adjusted to a feed-use level, Young and others discussed how low this might be. Compared with current corn prices in Missouri, said Senator Symington, it might be $1.15 per bushel. Benson's staff members ventured the opinion that some wheat, presumably the lower milling qualities, might start going to feed at an over-all wheat price average of $1.50 but admitted a lower level might be necessary to move sizeable quantities.

Later in the hearing, Benson intimated that he might not go lower than $1.60 per bushel in the first program year, which statement was immediately nailed as in conflict with his aim of encouraging considerably enlarged feed use and discouraging further pile-up in government hands.

AFTER LISTENING to Benson and his staff for awhile, it became apparent that they believed (or at least stubbornly pretended to believe) that some reduction in support would cause about the right amount of cut-back in plantings in the so-called fringe or inefficient areas. It was never made convincingly clear to the Senators, however, that the remaining producers might not suffer rather seriously income-wise to get rid of such competi-

tion, despite Benson's contention that the lower prices might stimulate exports at least for dollars.

Benson and Morse deepened their listeners' skepticism by flatly predicting that abandonment of corn allotments would not affect very much either feed or livestock output. Morse was rash enough to declare that substantially more livestock is needed, especially on the West coast.

NEAR THE END of the hearing, Sen. Wm. Proxmire (D-Wis.) demanded that Benson declare whether USDA had any studies showing that farmers might get parity income from the market place alone in the foreseeable future. Proxmire had prefaced his demand by recalling that President Eisenhower at Peoria, Ill., in 1956 had contended that in a "free agriculture," farmers could obtain a full share of prosperity in the market place. Secretary Benson weakly answered that he did not recall any "special studies" along that line by USDA.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) enlarged on Proxmire's point by referring to the tendency for uncontrolled production to lower income. "I have been unable," he said, "to find evidence that reduced prices will reduce production until prices become ruinous."

Sens. Humphrey and Symington pressed Benson for ideas on how he proposed to reduce the large government inventory of grain supplies. He said USDA would use every possible method, but it was plain that a number of years would be required even if no further supplies were taken over from farmers. Yet the Administration has asked for only a 1-year extension of the export assistance Act, P.L. 480.

A HIGHLIGHT of the hearing was the brisk exchange between Secretary Benson and Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) who recently introduced a farm bill containing provisions for supplemental payments to farmers when market prices fail to come up to desired levels. Talmadge argued that it would do for farmers what the minimum wage law does for labor and what tariffs and other favors do for industry. When Benson charged that the plan would make farmers dependent on Congressional appropriations, Talmadge reminded him that current programs have the same dependence.

Snapping back at Benson's quip that the Senator's bill was the "Brannan Plan," Talmadge sent a ripple of laughter thru the room with the news that he had re-christened the proposal as the "Eisenhower-Seaton-Benson-Talmadge" plan. A supplemental payment scheme for metals was put forth by Secretary of Interior Seaton last year, with the President's approval. Benson, of course, backs supplemental payments for sugar and wool.

Farm Population Continues Decline

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Population in America continues to grow at an unprecedented rate, but the number of Americans living on the family farm continues to decrease, according to latest figures released by the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau estimated, in a year-end survey report, that only one American in eight lived on a farm in 1958, as against one in six in 1950 and one in three in 1910.

Computing the current U. S. population at 175.5 million, the Bureau put the number of farm dwellers at 20.8 million. The total overall farm population is off 17 per cent from the 1950 census, when about 25 million out of 151 million Americans lived on the land.

U. S. HAS DUTY TO FARMING, SAYS COOLEY

As this was written, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) chairman of the House agriculture committee, was about to emplane from Washington, D. C., for the National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa.

AS A MAIN SPEAKER on the Institute program, Chairman Cooley planned to deal with the subject "The Place of Government in Agriculture." At hand as we write is his prepared text, a hard-hitting defense of farm programs coupled with an outline of several choices open to farmers.

The North Carolinian struck first at President Eisenhower's stand that the parity concept is out of date and should be abandoned. "It occurs to me," said Cooley, "that if mere age of a principle is sufficient to condemn it, why then cannot it be put forth, with equal force and persuasion, that we repeal the Bill of Rights, the Ten Commandments—or the Sermon on the Mount?"

With reference to the proposal that parity be supplanted with supports of major crops at 75% to 90% of past average market prices, it was noted that such action obviously would withdraw the Government from effective responsibility in price structure of agriculture.

"Why, now," asked Cooley, "is it not proposed that the Congress repeal the minimum wage and collective bargaining laws, and that labor be paid 75 to 90% of its average wage of preceding years? Why is it not suggested that the Nation's greatest industrial plants, performing on multimillion dollar Government contracts with profits guaranteed, henceforward be paid on these contracts at only 75 to 90% of the former price? Why is it not now proposed that Federal and State regulatory bodies abandon the fair earning standards

and fix the rates of railroads, airlines and all the great utility and service industries, at 75 to 90% of their accustomed charges to the public?"

Representative Cooley next challenged the oft-repeated contention by Secretary Benson that farm programs during the past 25 years have hurt agriculture. "Government programs—even in time of dwindling effectiveness," he said, "probably have held net farm income at least one-third—$24 billion—higher than it otherwise would have been—in the last six years. . . . Except for the price support operations, net farm income in 1958 might have been only $7 to $9 billion, instead of $13 billion."

BY WAY OF dealing with the worsening agricultural situation now at hand, Cooley said there was a choice of about three ways to go. First to rebuild the old program for more effective crop adjustment with really adequate protection for compliers. Or second, provide supplemental payments on all or part of farm production including crop adjustment as deemed necessary.

Or as a third choice, suggested Cooley, either or both of the foregoing approaches might be used as a "shield behind which farmers may organize a program of their own for specific commodities, thru marketing agreements, self-help plans or similar machinery designed to assure the producers increased bargaining power by creating an ability to regulate the flow of their commodities into the market. Producers of each commodity should be allowed a wide latitude to develop a program which would give them as much bargaining power as can be developed in the market."

ONE WAY TO SOLVE OUR AGR. PROBLEM

Confronted by Secretary Benson at the Senate agriculture committee hearing this week, Ted Savich, Farmers Union man from Rensselaer, Ind., said:

"MR. BENSON, if your aim is to destroy us farmers, I hope you will do it all at once instead of my attrition, which is inhuman."

Remarked Benson: "If you are so unhappy, I will gladly trade jobs with you."

Savich ended the exchange by saying, "That would solve the problem."

* * *

START CREDIT FOOD SALES ON WEST COAST

Will food soon be bought with credit cards like gasoline on a cross-country trip or airline tickets? If it is, will the inevitable extra expense involved trim still more the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar?

THESE QUESTIONS arise because the Bank of America, the nation's largest banking company, recently started a credit card system in West coast supermarkets. Consumers enrolled in the system buy "on the cuff" at any time and are billed at the end of the month. By the end of February, about 110,000 customers are expected to be enrolled.

Merchants will pay the bank for the service on a 2% to 6% basis, depending on their average monthly transaction. One is left to guess who will pay this added charge in the final analysis. Maybe only one guess will be needed.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

July 7, 1955

JUL 9 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Let me thank you for your letter of June 27 saying that we are welcome to use any part of the "Gleanings" which we may wish.

I should appreciate it very much if you would send six copies of this document to

Dr. J. Allan Ranck
Joint Commission on Missionary Education
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York.

I am recommending that the people in the staff of the Joint Commission on Missionary Education make these documents available to certain of their writers who will be dealing with the subject of "Christ, the Church, and Race."

Appreciating your co-operation and with best wishes, I am,

Yours cordially,

Horace W. Williams

Horace W. Williams

HWW:mmm

July 16, 1956

Miss Celestine Sibley
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Sibley:

I have tried to get you by telephone to make this request of you, and have failed.

The Methodist Church is sponsoring a leadership conference with the Negro women leaders of the Christian Methodist Church, July 31-August 3, at Clark College.

On Thursday, August 2, there is to be a panel to help face: 1/ Family Life, including juvenile delinquency. 2/ Election issues. 3/ Segregation. Following the panel they would like to have those who participate in the panel to lead small groups in further discussion of the subject to which they have been assigned; then have those groups come together to share anything that might have come out of the groups. The afternoon program would run from about 2:00 until 5:00.

We hope that it will be entirely possible for you to be the speaker on Family Life, including Juvenile Delinquency. This will be at 2:00 P. M. We feel you will be a most important part of the program and most important for the leadership of this church.

You would certainly be rendering a great service and we will be more than grateful if you can find it possible to take this assignment. I would appreciate hearing from you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

July 16, 1956

Mr. Benjamin Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mays:

This is a request to you as an "in-law" to the CME Church.

From July 31 until August 3, there will be at Clark College a leadership meeting of the women of the CME Church. On Thursday, August 2, there is to be a panel to help face: 1/ Family Life, including Juvenile Delinquency. 2/ Election Issues. 3/ Segregation. Following the panel, we would like to have those who particpate in the panel to lead small groups in further discussion of the subject to which they have been assigned; then have those groups come together to share anything that might have come out of the groups. The afternoon program would run from about 2:00 until 5:00.

We hope it will be entirely possible for you to be the speaker on Segregation. We feel that you will be a most important part of the program and most important for the leadership of this Church. You would certainly be rendering a great service and we will be more than grateful if you find it possible to take this assignment.

I would appreciate hearing from you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mf

July 16, 1956

Mr. William Gordon, Managing Editor
Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I have tried to get you by telephone to make this request of you, and have failed.

The Methodist Church is sponsoring a leadership conference with the Negro women leaders of the Christian Methodist Church, July 31 - August 3, at Clark College.

On Thursday, August 2, there is to be a panel to help face: 1/ Family Life, including Juvenile Delinquency. 2/ Election Issues. 3/ Segregation. Following the panel we would like to have those who participate in the panel to lead small groups in further discussion of the subject to which they have been assigned; then have these groups come together to share anything that might have come out of the groups. The afternoon program would run from about 2:00 until 5:00.

We hope it will be entirely possible for you to be the speaker on Election Issues. We feel that this will be a most important part of the program and most important for the leadership of this Church. You would certainly be rendering a great service and we will be more than grateful if you find it possible to take this assignment.

I would appreciate hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Bill gordon

C. P. HARDIN, D. D., PASTOR

KENNETH C. VERRAN, ASSOC. PASTOR

Church Street Methodist Church

MAIN AVENUE, HENLEY STREET AND HILL AVENUE
OFFICE: CORNER HILL AVENUE AND HENLEY STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1303
Knoxville 1, Tennessee

Letter to
Celestine Sibley
Benjamin Mays
Bill Gordon
attached

Juvenile Ch
Election issues -
Segregation -
mays - Wa 7901
mu - 8-
4223

Wa - 1459

14 Nokomis Circle,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
July 2, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

It was so nice to talk with you last Saturday and to know that you are willing to help us in our Institute to be held at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., July 31-Aug. 3, 1956.

We are to spend the day on Thursday talking about the relationship of our women to the community. The morning will be given to discovering some of the needs of the community; some of the agencies that can help to meet these needs; some of the ways that the folks themselves can meet the needs; the ways that the churches can fit into the picture. ~~The afternoon~~ In the afternoon we would like to have a panel to help us to face 1. Family Life, including juvenile delinguency; 2. Election issues; 3. segregation. Following the panel we would ike to have those who participate in the panel to lead small groups in further discussion of the subject to which they have been assigned; then have those groups to come together to share anything that might have come out of the groups. That afternoon program would run from about 2-5 P. M. We feel that it should be one of the very important parts of the program of the Institute and we shall certainly appreciate your setting this up for us. We know that it will be very meaningful to the group.

We shall have in the group a limited number of women from The Methodist Church; probably about 6. The others will be from the C. M. E. Church and will be leaders of that church. It is a wonderful group with which to work and it has been a great joy to me to have this privilege for the past two years.

With best wishes to you and with thanks for your help in this opportunity. If I have f led to give you the information that you need, please do not hesitate to give me word.

aug 2
2 to 5

Cordially yours,

Mary Hardin

Mrs. C. P. Hardin

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

14 Nokomis Circle,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
July 18, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley,
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

We are so grateful to you for your help for our Institute with the C. M. E. Women which is to be held at Merner Hall, Clark College, July 31, August 1, 2, 3, 1956.

We will be looking forward to the afternoon program on Thursday from 2-5 P. M. That will be a real opportunity for all of us. As you know, this Institute has a limited enrolment for only district and conference officers of the C. M. E. church with some representatives from the conferences of The Methodist Church. This means that we have around thrity at the Institute. It is to be held on the ground floor at Merner Hall, Clark College.

Thnak you very much for your help in the matter and looking forward to seeing you again.

With best wishes,

Mary Hardin

Mary Hardin (Mrs. C. P.)

July 30, 1956

Mr. William Gordon, Managing Editor
Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Following our telephone conversation giving you a rather general idea as to the meeting at Clark College, 2:00 P. M., Thursday, August 2.

First, this meeting will be held in Haven-Warren Hall, facing Chestnut Street. We are asking you to speak twenty minutes on the political issues of today. Then the women will be divided into three groups. You will have the group that will discuss what you have said on political issues, answering questions they may ask you, and giving them more information. This will possibly take about forty minutes. Then the groups will come back together with their findings and if you can stay longer, it will mean you would again be questioned by the group.

I am deeply appreciative that you have accepted this invitation to share in the program of the Methodist Christian Church Women of Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

July 30, 1956

Detective Carney
Police Department
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carney:

First of all, I wish to thank you for accepting the invitation to speak on juvenile delinquency at Clark College, August 2, at 2:00 P.M. The meeting will be in Haven-Warren Hall on Chestnut Street.

As I explained in our telephone conversation, please make a presentation of what the police department does for our delinquent children. After the three speakers on the panel (you and the others), we are dividing the women into three groups. Your group, of course, will be discussing what you have just said, asking you a great many questions. This will take thirty to forty minutes. Then the three groups will come together with their findings and we may need you again to answer questions.

You will be doing a great job for us and we will be very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

cc: Jason L. Carney

August 15, 1956

Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police
Atlanta Police Department
175 Decatur Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

Some days ago Detective Carney spoke for me on "troubled children." His speech was like a sermon and stirred the group to whom he spoke. His understanding of children in trouble and the way he leads them patiently out of it is a wonderful example of what a good police policy means to a city.

I am so proud of the Atlanta police force that I am always glad when I have an opportunity to let someone from it speak for it.

We are very grateful to you for making it possible for the women to get the lessons they did from Detective Carney.

I remember your help and courtesies when I brought Mrs. Roosevelt to Atlanta. For this and many other things, please accept my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 15, 1956

Mr. William Gordon, Managing Editor
Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I do want to thank you for sharing your time with us at the workshop on the CME women some days ago. I wish you might have stayed and listened to the discussion, for they centered their questions entirely around political issues. We were not able to turn their attention to troubled children or the segregation questions.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 15, 1956

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

For myself and for your "in-laws" - the CME women - please accept our thanks for your guidance and help in our panel.

You have a way of presenting integration that is very telling, and a way of approach that is different from any of us who try to work in this field.

I do hope Mrs. Mays is improving. I want you and her both to know that we here at the office are concerned about her. I am more so, because through the years she has been my friend and co-worker.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

For your information!
Margaret Wilcox

RECEIVED JUN 5 1957

CONFERENCE SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

CONFERENCES	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES
ALABAMA-WEST FLORIDA	MRS. W.C. CARTER P.O. BOX 143 PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA
FLORIDA	MRS. ANGUS BARLOW 1010 AYSHIRE AVENUE ORLANDO, FLORIDA
HOLSTON	MRS. ROBERT H. DUNCAN 2137 CHEROKEE BLVD. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY	MRS. J. WARD REES MILLERSBURG, KENTUCKY
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MEMPHIS	MRS. JACK W. FROST CALLO-CREST FARM ROUTE #2 MURRAY, KENTUCKY
MISSISSIPPI	MRS. E.E. DEEN 206 32nd. AVENUE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
NORTH ALABAMA	MRS. HERBERT STEWART 159 SOUTH 9th. STREET GADSDEN, ALABAMA
NORTH CAROLINA	MRS. S.W. ANDERSON WHITAKERS, NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH GEORGIA	MRS. D.M. HOWARD 309 GARDEN SPRING LANE AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
NORTH MISSISSIPPI	MRS. J.G. CARPENTER 300 PANOLA STREET WATER VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH CAROLINA	MRS. HERBERT McABEE 509 PENNWOOD DRIVE SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH GEORGIA	MRS. W.R. BRAGG 1206 N. MADISON AVENUE ALBANY, GEORGIA
TENNESSEE	MRS. HORACE WILLIAMS 1903 LOMBARDY LANE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA	MRS. WILLIAM C. SMITH 231 BROAD STREET PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
WESTERN NOTH CAROLINA	MRS. LESLIE E. BARNHARDT 5803 CREOLA ROAD CHARLOTTE 7, NORTH CAROLINA

Minutes of Organizational meeting - Region 29 - Race Relations Louisville Ky - March 23 '61

A national conference on 'Race Relations', sponsored by the Womens Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions and the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, March 20-24th., 1961.

Dr. Dew Kirkpatrick was chairman of the steering committee and the following persons from Georgia (in Region 29) were invited to attend:

Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun,	Augusta, Ga.
Rev. E.C. Epps,	Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J.W.E. Bowen,	Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Lowry Anderson,	Columbus, Ga.
Rev. Paul Hanna,	Dalton, Ga.
Mr. Richard Truitt,	Warner Robbins, Ga.
Miss Annie Mae White,	Thomaston, Ga.
Mrs. A.A. Hardy,	Thomaston, Ga.

Near the close of the conference, each regional group met for the purpose of organizing a 'consultative committee' and also made plans for answering the conference question," What can the Methodist Church do in its Life and in the Community to secure better race relations?"

The Georgia group, which is Group 2, elected :

Rev. Lowry Anderson,	2105 Hamilton Drive, Columbus, Georgia-Chairman
Rev. E.C. Epps,	108 Burbank Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. -Co-Chairman
Mr. Richard Truitt,	319 Cherokee Drive, Warner Robbins, Ga. (a student attending the U. of Ga.) -Secretary of Student Work
Mrs. A. A. Hardy,	10 Bleachery St., Thomaston, Ga. - Recording Secre.

We discussed the importance and possibilities of enlarging the committees and a number of people were suggested. They were:

The C.S.R. secretaries and presidents of the three conferences .

The Chairmen of C.S.C. Committee and Chairmen of Human Relations Committee in all three conferences.

The President of Clark and Gammon

Individuals specifically suggested were:

Mrs. _____ Pauley, Ex. Sec. of Ga. Committee on Human Relations
Dr. Walter Cowart
Mrs. John Patton
Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Dr. George Clery
Rev. Allen Sanders

The importance of the cooperation of Bishop M.L. Harris, and Bishop John O. Smith and the District Superintendents of the three conferences in Region 29 were emphasized.

The tentative date of April 10th. with the Y.W.C.A. as the meeting place were fixed for a meeting with the Bishops and others "deemed wise.

Respectfully Submitted
Mrs A. A. Hardy

Presidents and Secretaries of Christian Social Relations in Denominational Women's Groups.

The W.S.C.S., Central Jurisdiction

Mrs. Robert K. Gordon, Box 226, Dillon, S.C.
Mrs. Odette Kennedy, R.F.D. Box 372, Bennettsville, S.C.

W.S.C.S., Southeastern Jurisdiction

Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Waterloo, S.C.
Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Pennwood Drive, Overbrook, Spartanburg, S.C. ✓

Christian Woman's Fellowship(Disciples of Christ)

Mrs. S. W. Breeland, Holly Hill, S.C.

Presbyterian, U.S.

Mrs. R. Grier Robinson, 92 South Battery, Charleston, S.C.
Mrs. W. T. Cassels, 835 Kilbourne Road, Columbia, S.C.

Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina
Mrs. James A. Vaughan, 9 Cedarwood Lane, Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. W. J. Coward, Jr., 37 Ridgeway Drive, Woodfields, Greenville, S.C.

Episcopal, Diocese of South Carolina

Mrs. Everett Hall, Dillon, S.C.
Mrs. J. M. McCabe, Fort Motte, S.C.

Christian M.E. Church

Mrs. Maggie Boozer, 1227 Heidt St., Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. Alphea Tucker, 611 Cleveland Ave., Anderson, S.C.

Lutheran

Miss Lois McCartha, Leesville, S.C.
Mrs. Philip Kelley, % Newberry College, Newberry, S.C.

Presbyterian U.S.A.
Lower Part of S.C.

Mrs. T. E. Wilson, 405 South Harvin Street, Sumter, S.C.
Miss Nan Davis, 526 West Oakland Ave., Sumter, S.C.

National Baptist

Presbyterian, U.S.A., Upper part of S.C.

Mrs. Nix, % Harbison Jr. College, Irmo, S.C.

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Laurens, S.C.
Mrs. J. A. Bacoats, % Benedict College, Columbia
Other valuable church women :
Mrs. J. Ashby Turner, 1829 Senate St., Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. John B. Moose, Leesville, S.C. (National president of United Lutheran women).
Mrs. G. C. Brown, Route 1, Box 265, John's Island, S.C.
Mrs. Beulah Baxley, 1311 Gregg St., Columbia, S.C.

Corrected as of 6/15/56

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN ..... Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley, 229 Gladstone Road, Pittsburgh 17, Penna.

May Fellowship Day..... Mrs. Alfred M. Chapman, Washington Crossing, Bucks County, Penna.

Child Welfare. Mrs. J. Russell Henderson, 110 N. Cedar, Little Rock, Arkansas

Race & Cultural Relations. Mrs. Lawrence S. Ashley, 1611 Drake, Ocala, Florida

Family Life ... Mrs. Clarence T. Nelson, 430 Argyle Terrace, N.W., Washington 11, D. C.

Economic Life . Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Asst. to the Mayor, City Hall, New York

****

STATE CHAIRMEN:

*	Mrs. Candler Tatum	2422 15th Avenue S, Birmingham 5, Alabama
	Mrs. S. M. Tester	1733 E. Clarendon, Phoenix, Arizona
*	Mrs. L. C. Harriman	4523 West 25th, Little Rock, Arkansas
	Mrs. Frank Jepson	1721 Francisco St., Berkeley 3, California
	Mrs. Schuyler Hoffman	Portugese Bend Club, Portuguese Bend, California
	Mrs. Harold V. Jansen	1550 Blue Bell St., Boulder, Colorado
	Mrs. Allen W. York	40 Middlefield Drive, West Hartford 7, Conn.
	Mrs. George Jester	Landers Lane, New Castle, Delaware
	Mrs. Oscar Shanks	4621 Morgan Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland (For District of Columbia
*	Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff	4906 Adamson Street, Orlando, Florida
*	Mrs. William Stewart	140 Forrest Blvd., Decatur, Georgia
	Mrs. Reed Moody	Colonial Apartments, 13th Avenue, Nampa, Idaho
	Mrs. Walter Merkelbach	714 E. McCord Street, Centralia, Illinois
	Mrs. D. J. Hendrickson	39 N. Webster Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana
	Mrs. H. E. Rosenkild	115 1/2 First St., S. E. Mason City, Iowa
	Mrs. George W. Glenn	103 E. 14th, Hutchinson, Kansas
*	Mrs. Leon D. Sanborne	2690 Dixie Highway, S. Fort Mitchell, Ky.
*	Mrs. E. P. Cudd	1604 North Fourth St., Monroe, Louisiana
	Mrs. Stanley B. Hyde	67 Haven Road, South Portland, Maine
*	Mrs. Russell S. Callow	124 Prince George St., Annapolis, Maryland

Mrs. Ralph Holland 10 Novasota Ave., Worcester 2, Mass.

Mrs. Jesse J. McNeil 150 Longfellow Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan

Mrs. Forrest L. Richeson 5004 Edinbrook Lane, Minneapolis, Minn.

* Mrs. Alvis McNeill 306 McDowell Road, Jackson, Mississippi

* Mrs. W. B. Easton, Jr. 6416 N. Rock Garden Road, N. W., Parkville, Missouri

Mrs. A. J. Scott 2224 Pine Street, Billings, Montana

Mrs. Herman Marts Nebraska City, Nebraska

Miss Mary E. Stearns 89 Washington Street, Concord, New Hampshire

Mrs. Edar M. Compton 106 Haller Parkway, Newark, New Jersey

Mrs. Harry S. Jordan 2460 B. 35th St., Los Alamos, New Mexico

* Mrs. Carrol Bryan 210 Woodland Drive, Jacksonville, North Carolina

Mrs. G. R. Horton Box #1211, Jamestown, North Dakota

Mrs. Torrey Kaats 2144 Malwood Court, Toledo 13, Ohio

* Mrs. Walter L. Gray 817 N. W. 39th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mrs. Alta Edgar 2705 River Road, Portland, Oregon

Mrs. John Mahaley Box #167, Coudersport, Pennsylvania

Mrs. John F. Lopes 10 Prospect St., East Providence, Rhode Island

* Mrs. A. Brevard Crowder 1208 Jessamine St., Cayce, South Carolina

Mrs. Ray E. Long Reville, South Dakota

* Mrs. T. T. McCarley 2500 Ashwood Ave., Nashville, Tennessee

* Mrs. Tommie Stroud 2524 Old Oakes Drive, Waco, Texas

Mrs. Arval Anderson 3165 No. 1200 E., North Ogden, Utah

Mrs. Samuel T. Cushing Upper Dummerston Road, Brattleboro, Vermont

* Mrs. E. M. Doggett 4612 Government Road, Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Roland S. Scott So. 1317 Grove, Spokane 9, Washington

* Mrs. Don Freeman 2108 Mac Corkle Ave., S. E. Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. L. W. Brann 1419 W. 6th St., Racine, Wisconsin

Mrs. M. S. Jordan Lusk, Wyoming

Mrs. Francis J. Cushingham Kealakekua, Kona, Hawaii

* - Southern states

Georgia
Christian Women's Fellowship

MRS. JAMES R. BEACH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OFFICE: 1063 HIGH STREET HOME: 3852 DRURY DRIVE
MACON, GEORGIA

February 18, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have a letter from Mrs. D. J. Brodmann in which she enclosed your letter to her with reference to inviting some of our area women to the workshop March 1.

I shall list first our Christian Women's Fellowship Board members who I feel are sympathetic to that which we are trying to do in the workshops:

President, Mrs. Frank A. Davis, 2157 Valley Brook Rd., Decatur
no Mrs. J. K. Young, 21 E. Broughton St., Savannah
Mrs. Ernest Mercer, 830 Fulton Ave., Columbus
Mrs. John Hooten, 1322 Beech Haven Rd., N. E., Atlanta
Mrs. Sam B. Wilson, 2801 Gardenia St., Columbus
no Mrs. Louise Shearer, 707 Drayton Arms, Savannah
Mrs. J. G. Joiner, Jr., 2767 Sheffield Rd., Macon
Mrs. Bernard S. Ramsey, 1109 Maple Dr., Griffin
Mrs. E. K. Witt, 12 Benvenue Dr., Rome
Mrs. C. O. McAfee, 1281 S. Jackson Springs Rd., Macon

Others whose attitude I do not know are:

Mrs. Charles Hatcher, Seminole Trail, Waycross
Mrs. Ben F. Briscoe, 940 E. Chruch St., Monroe,
Mrs. John C. Green, Upper Thomaston Rd., Macon
Miss Dorothy Sanders, P. O. Box 535, Fitzgerald
Mrs. Theo Jackson, Winder
Mrs. Joe T. Brashears, Rt. 4, Box 224, Albany
Miss Violette Heath, 2080 Greene St., Augusta

Two who I feel would not be sympathetic are:

Mrs. Walter G. Smith, 905 Gaston St., S. W. Atlanta 10
Mrs. T. T. Travis, 1302 E. Victory Dr., Savannah

I wish that all of these women would come to the workshop, but I thought that you might want the above frank information.

Best wishes,
Ann
Mrs. James R. Beach

I'll be there.

February 18, 1957

Dear Friend:

For many years, whenever there was a crisis in human relations in the South, Southern church women have come together to study, to ponder, and think through what could or must be done in the situations.

They have come to call themselves, "The Fellowship of The Concerned, Southern Women Concerned About Their South". There is really no membership as such, no dues and no officers. While these workshops have been sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, they are entirely in the hands of the women as to what steps they wish to take.

State and regional leaders from over the South met in a Workshop here in Atlanta, October 30-31, 1956, facing the tensions of this day working out what they as individuals or church groups could do to ease the tensions of the crisis that is upon us now.

The Workshop for Georgia will be Friday, March 1, 1957, in the Ladies' Parlor of Wesley Memorial Church, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta.

Hours 10:00 to 3:30

Please plan to stay through these hours. Many a meeting is ruined by those who do not stay through.

Fortunately we have funds for travel and lunch.

We must know not later than February 26 if you will be present, so that lunch will be provided.

The tensions of our South need the careful and prayerful attention of Church women. I am sure that you feel the burden and responsibility.

Looking forward to seeing you March 1st.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 20, 1957

Mr. Arthur Miller
School of Law
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Miller:

Following our conversation some days ago, I have this information to give you. The Workshop for the Church Women leaders of the State is slated March 1st, Ladies' Parlor, Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Avenue. I think you said you could be with us about 11 or 11:30. To let you know something of the group, I am sending you a copy of the South-wide Workshop we had October 30-31, in which there were only a few of the same women who will be with us on March 1st.

We do need to have some clearence about the 14th and 15th Amendments, their history and purposes. Also would like to know something about the barratry.

We are very grateful to you for agreeing to render this service for us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc
Encl.

February 20, 1957

Rev. Charles Frazier
Haygood Memorial Methodist Church
1015 East Rock Springs Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charles:

This is to remind you that I am expecting you at the Workshop to be on March 1st, in the Ladies' Parlor of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church. I think you said you could be here soon after 10'o'clock. I am delighted that you have agreed to do this splendid service for us, and I can tell them that I happened to belong to the same Church that "grew you up".

Ever grateful to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 20, 1957

Mr. Robert G. Armstrong
Professor of Anthropology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

We are delighted that you have agreed to speak at the Workshop of Church Women, March 1st. I hope it will be convenient for you to be with us about 11 o'clock. If not, we will fit you in if you advise us what time you will find it possible to leave the college. We will meet in the Women's Parlor, Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, on the 1st floor. The door to the building is the last door of the Church on Auburn Avenue, opening into the basement. A few steps brings you to the first floor, and you will find the Parlor the first door on the left.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 8, 1957

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Reginnal Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your kind invitation to talk to your Workshop on March first. I shall be very pleased to be with you at that time and to help in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Armstrong

Robert G. Armstrong
Professor of Anthropology

RGA/ml

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

February 22, 1957

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I regret that I had to leave before the Workshop was over. I came home without the notes of the two recorders -- in fact, with nothing except a copy of "How to Run Away From A Problem", and the slips on which the women stated what they would do next week. IffI can get the Reporters' notes of some of the speeches, and your mailing list, I will be glad to make up your gleanings for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 22, 1957

Dr. Earl Brewer
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Dr. Brewer:

This is to remind you that we are expecting you to be in the Workshop of the Church Women of Georgia, Friday, March 1st, in the Ladies Parlor of Wesley Memorial Church.

I will be in Knoxville on Monday and Tuesday, and will try to get an engagement with you Wednesday so we can talk it all over. I called this week and found you out of town.

We are deeply grateful to you for consenting to help us in your splendid way.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

February 22, 1957

Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Malin:

The meeting of the Church women leaders of the State of Georgia will be in the Ladies Parlor of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Avenue. This is the same building in which we have our office and near the center of town.

The Alabama meeting will be on March 5th. Just where, I do not know right now.

I am glad you are to be with us. You will find some of the many problems we face, and the courageous effort the women of the South make in facing these difficulties.

Looking forward to having you with us, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

March 6, 1957

Miss Dorothy Height
President, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
1814 M. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Height:

For some unaccountable reason there seems to be quite a hitch about my expenses to your annual Assembly. I have had quite a correspondence about it but have never to date received the check. The amount was $92.11.

You may remember that you told me when I was in Detroit to sign my Hotel bill, which I did. However, I have had about four letters from the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel about the bill so am today sending them a check for $8.91 to cover the bill. I feel sure that there is some mix-up somewhere, but you too, travel about a great deal and you know if you keep going you will have to receive your expenses.

You had a great Assembly and I wish with all my heart that I might not have had to turn in any expense.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Yours Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:fc

Minbd 9/10/57

Alabama; Mrs. O. G. Thomas, Pres. no Christian Church
223 Poinciana Dr., Brimingham 9

Mrs. J. D. Conwell, Secty.
1649 Eigth Ave., W. Birmingham

Florida; Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, Pres and Secty.
10 S. W. 12th St., Ft. Lauderdale

Kentucky: Mrs. D. D. Dugan, Pres. no
2726 Cumberland Ave., Ashland
Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Secty.
506 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lexington

N. Carolina: Mrs. John L. Goff, Pres. no
Ayden
Mrs. H. H. Settle, Secty
702 W. Fourth St., Greenville

S. Carolina; Mrs. S. W. Breeland, Pres. yes
Holly Hill

Tennessee: Mrs. Chester Mitchell, Pres. X
661 Decatur St., Memphis 7
Miss Mary Ellen White, Secty.
207 S. Barkesdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4

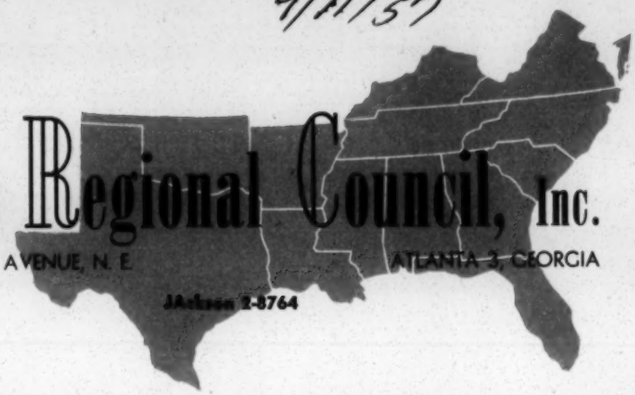
Virginia: Mrs. H. H. Walker, Pres. yes
2304 Fontaine Ave., Charlottesville - X
Mrs. Warren Birnbaum, 11 S. Third St.,
Secty. Richmond 19

W. Virginia: Mrs. Floyd Emrick, Pres.
~~1~~ 1707 Oak St., Parkersburg
Mrs. W. E. Tissue, Secty
413 Montana St., Mt. Hope

Mrs. James R. Beverlo Cat

ENV. typed 9/24/57

Mailed to attached list
9/11/57



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

This is a special invitation to you to share in a spiritual adventure.

In these tragic days in our South it is well for church women leaders of both races, Catholics, Jews and Protestants to meet together to find wisdom and courage "for the facing of these days" - so "The Fellowship of the Concerned - Church Women Concerned About Their South" will have a Workshop:

Subject - The Challenge of Controversy

Place - Wesley Memorial Church
Corner of Ivy and Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Time - Beginning at 11:00 a.m. October 28
Closing after lunch October 29

Hotel - The Piedmont (I have made a reservation for you)

We have funds for you for the night at the hotel, meals and travel.

The Workshop will be largely directed by Dr. John Griffin of Emory University - one of the South's best experts in the field of adult education.

Dr. W. J. Faulkner, former dean of Fisk University and now in Chicago, will be with us to lead us through the deep waters on our spiritual adventures.

Other Leaders

Mrs. Esther C. Stamats of our National Office of United Church Women.

Miss Thelma Stevens - Women's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins - Woman's Board of Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Annie Campbell - Minister of Christian Education, Congregational Christian Churches. There will be others.

We hope you will find it possible to be with us and we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mailed to the attached list 8/14/57

Names Listed in book 9/10/57

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

This is to announce to you - there will be a workshop for The Fellowship of the Concerned - "Southern Women Concerned About Their South" - here in Atlanta

October 28 and 29.

Please mark these dates on your calender for we do need you as well as the women who will come from other Southern States.

Fuller information will be sent to you later.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Mrs. W. B. Sudduth - 1106 Va. Ave. N.E.
Mrs. J. P. Brooke - 452 W. Parkwood Rd.
Mrs. ~~Charles~~ Coppedge Fetson - 2422 15th Ave. S. B. Hm
Mrs. L. L. Jackson - 1413 Cleburne Ave. B'Ham
Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays - 820 Fair S.W.
Mrs. Harry V. Richardson - 9 McDonough Blvd. S.E.
~~Mrs. J. W. E. Bowers - 1497 Gordon Dr. S.W.~~
Mrs. William H. Borden - 1426 Mozley Dr. N.W.
Mrs. S. L. Green - 1105 Gordon Dr. N.W.
Mrs. Nina Dennis - 115 Church St. - Elberton, Ga.
Mrs. Rufus E. Clement - 691 Berkeley S.W.
Mrs. Ruby Hurley - 959½ Hunter St., N.W.
Mrs. Paul Arrington - 1735 Piedmont St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Env. Cyclt

Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen.
3785 N. Stratford Road N.E. Atlanta

Ent. Typd

Mrs. Edward L. Askren.
170 Laurel Forest Drive, Atlanta

Mrs. Martin Guber.
1164 Rosedale Rd. Atlanta

Mrs. A. H. Sterne,
132 Westminster Drive N.E.

Mrs. L. L. Austin.
1174 Zimmer Drive N.E.

Mrs. John Pallon.
1745 W. Wesley Road N.W.

Mrs. Chester Martin
405 Blackland Rd N.W.

Mrs. Boling Gay.
3042 W. Pine Valley Rd. N.W.

Mrs. C. H. Whetstone.
1333 Lanier Boulevard. N.E.

Mrs. E. G. Mackay
489 Clifton Way. N.E.

Mrs. Fred W. Patterson — 2959 Andrews Dr. N.W.

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen 1197 Fountain Drive S.W.

Miss Grace Arnold. — 112 Brown Ave, S.E.

(over)

Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Box 725
Emory University, Ga

Mrs. Arthur Styron, 262 Peachtree Hills N.E
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. G. W. Longino, 155 Cahoba Dr. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. J. C. Thoroughman, 5998 Peachtree N.E.

Mrs. Tom J. Hayes, 4559 Northside Dr. N.W.

Mrs. Carlton Binns, 229 ~~Bolton~~ Bolling Rd. N.E.

Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale,
(18) 1168 Cascade Ave S.W. Atlanta, Ga

Letter mailed 8/14/57

Cut Stencil

Dear Friend -

This is to announce to you - there will be a workshop for "The Fellowship of the Concerned - Southern Women Concerned about their South - here in Atlanta

Oct 28 - 29.

Please mark these dates on your calendar for we do need you as well as the women who will come from other Southern state's

Fuller information will be sent to you later.

Sincerely yours

(Mrs)

Sandform

TR 2 2951
H01D

Social Education and Action

Mrs. Ben Russell
Tusculum Blvd.
Greeneville, Tenn.

Mrs. Roscoe McCurdy
1619 27th St. W.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. L. J. Dennisson
455 Mt. Paran Rd.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Paul L. Hollister
c/o Tennessee Tech
Cookeville, Tenn.

Mrs. David Broyles
Jonesboro, Tenn.

Mrs. R. F. Vandiver, Sr.
New Market, Ala.

Mrs. Alvin Ales
Route 4
Batesville, Miss.

Mrs. Woodrow Thomas
La Vergne, Tenn.

Mrs. I. R. Furgerson
4917 Buffat Mill Rd.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Robert Elam
Greenfield, Tenn.

SYNODICAL SOCIETY OF MID-SOUTH
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

824 Tusculum Blvd.
Greeneville, Tennessee
September 19, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I shall certainly plan to be with you for the workshop in Atlanta on October 28 and 29. I appreciate so much the invitation and opportunity.

As you may know, our church is divided according to synods, some of which cut across state lines, and some of which, I must humbly confess, are still segregated: The following women are our Christian social action officers in our three Negro synods:

Mrs. T. L. Illery
Rt. 5, Box 111
Sumter, South Carolina

Mrs. Della Osborne
560 Antwerp
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. W. G. Anderson
349 Holbrook St.
Danville, Virginia

My own office covers the white synods in the southern states with the exceptions of Florida and Kentucky. Our officer in Florida is Mrs. R. M. Hunt, 2434 N.E. 8 Court, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The office in Kentucky is unfilled at the present time. I shall give you the names of three presbyterial officers:

Mrs. Ralph Davis
Prestonburg, Ky.

Mrs. R. T. Brown
2074 Sherwood Ave.
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Charlie Starks
405 East Cedar, Franklin, Kentucky

I am attaching a list of my own presbyterial counterparts if the meeting is to be large enough in scope to include these.

I shall look forward to seeing you in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Jean Russell

Mrs. Ben Russell

16

Welch

Envelope typed 9/23/57 for new letter

CONFERENCE SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

CONFERENCES	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES
ALABAMA-WEST FLORIDA	yes MRS. W.C. CARTER P.O. BOX 143 PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA
FLORIDA	MRS. ANGUS BARLOW 1010 AYSHIRE AVENUE ORLANDO, FLORIDA
HOLSTON	yes MRS. ROBERT H. DUNCAN 2137 CHEROKEE BLVD. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY	✓ MRS. J. WARD REES MILLERSBURG, KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE	MRS. C.D. TOWNES 540 BARBERRY LANE LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY
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MISSISSIPPI	no MRS. E.E. DEEN 206 32nd. AVENUE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
NORTH ALABAMA	no MRS. HERBERT STEWART 159 SOUTH 9th. STREET GADSDEN, ALABAMA
NORTH CAROLINA	yes MRS. S.W. ANDERSON WHITAKERS, NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH GEORGIA	yes MRS. D.M. HOWARD 309 GARDEN SPRING LANE AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
NORTH MISSISSIPPI	MRS. J.G. CARPENTER 300 PANOLA STREET WATER VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH CAROLINA	yes MRS. HERBERT McABEE 509 PENNWOOD DRIVE SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. E. A. Robinson
Mrs. Wilcox
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VIRGINIA	yes	MRS. WILLIAM C. SMITH 231 BROAD STREET PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
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GLEANINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

THE CHALLENGE OF CONTROVERSY

Southern Regional Council

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

October 29 - 30, 1957

Reporter - Miss Anna Holden, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

SPEAKERS

Dr. W. J. Faulkner, The Congregational Church of Park Manor, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Clinton Gardner, Associate Professor of Christian Social Ethics, Emory University.

Miss Patsey Yancey, Langdale, Alabama.

Mrs. B. A. Wapensky, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Ruth Vaughn, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Knoxville, Tennessee.

WORKSHOP LEADERS

Dr. John Griffin, Community Educational Service, Emory University.

Mrs. Charles Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Will Campbell, Associate Director, National Council of Churches, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League, Atlanta, Georgia.

WORKSHOP REPORTERS

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greenville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Flora Supworth, Miami, Florida.

Mrs. Earl Andrews, Montgomery, Alabama.

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Mrs. Annie Tait Jenkins, Associate Director, Leadership Education Department, Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, New York, New York.

Rev. Miss Annie Campbell, Minister of Christian Education, Southeast Convention Congregational Christian Churches, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Esther Stamats, Director Christian Social Relations, United Church Women, New York, New York.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work

THE CHALLENGE OF CONTROVERSY

Fellowship of the Concerned Workshop
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

October 29-30, 1957

We know the paths in which our feet should press,
Across our hearts are written thy decrees,
Yet now, O Lord, be merciful to bless
With more than these.

Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,
Grant us the strength to labor as we know,...
Knowledge we ask not; knowledge Thou hast lent;
But, Lord, the will, there lies our bitter need;...

Patterns of Acceptance of the Challenge of Controversy

Moses - Upon the failure of the people at Mt. Sinai
Jeremiah - Chap. 32 - In the besieged city
Chap. 36 - The burning of his manuscripts
Jesus - Matt. 22. Facing:
The Herodians - Nationalism
Pharisees - Law
Sadducees - Future Life
Peter - Acts 10 - Before Cornelius
Controversy in Church and outside
Paul - Acts 22, 23, 24, 26 - His defense speeches.

"These Things Are: The Status of Race Relations in the South"

Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council

The convening of Southern women goes back a long way. It is many years since Southern women were first brought together to engage in the fight against lynching, and through the years, subsequent meetings have given the Southern Regional Council and, earlier, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the opportunity to provide a framework and a meeting ground for a group that otherwise has no formal organization or structure.

I would like to give you a basis for optimism. We need it to go on. I have been with the Southern Regional Council ten years and I sometimes ask myself how I got hold of the bear's tail. I am sure you do, too. I remind

myself that in every period of great triumphs, growth is preceded by controversy. If the change is really great, it comes as a result of controversy. The change in the South is great, the most drastic change the region has undergone. We must remember that someone always pays the price . . . and also that some always avoid it.

It has been said that nothing is as inevitable as an idea whose time has come. We can see this in the South. A central idea whose time has come cannot be destroyed. The idea whose time has come in the South is the premise that no human being's dignity shall be diminished because of race or color, or any other accident of birth. The idea has become a legal battle in the South. It has been put in legal terms through court decisions. Stated into legal terms, it becomes essentially this: that no person shall be restricted in the use of public facilities because of race, color, or accident of birth.

When the controversy gets heated, the intensity of the opposition often tends to confuse and floor us. We must be concerned that in the heat of the battle, in the transition that is taking place, we do not lose sight of the principle for which we are striving. The arguments, the accusations from the opposition are designed to distract us. We must keep reminding ourselves of the principle at stake so that we do not lose sight of our goal. In human terms, this is nothing more complicated than a belief in fairness - the notion that every person should have a fair chance to develop his skills, to grow, to achieve, to live in diginity. This is what Christians mean, of course, when they speak of the "Golden Rule."

I think we can take encouragement from the manner in which the other side opposes us. When a man insists at the top of his voice that he is right, right, right, he betrays his own doubts. We can feel that we are cooperating with the tides, that history is moving in the direction in which we are going. We have the satisfaction of knowing we are on the right side, though I must say this is the hardest right side I have ever been on.

The question is what we can do to help other people to grow, to consider and accept new ideas. Not in a self-rightous way, but we must learn to open their minds to new points of view and help them see new principles, without being narrow and doctrinaire in our own approach. It is a difficult role and none of us must underestimate it.

In a few years we will look back and see the naturalness and logical rightness of the principle we are seeking to establish, in advance of most of our generation. I have no doubt that the principle as established through law will, before too long, be established in fact, in daily practice, even taken for granted.

What can we do, we who are not wielders of power and wealth? One measure of our importance is the degree to which so many rise up against us. The idea itself is so powerful, the quiet statement of it alone is enough to have a great impact.

We must be guided by the thought that if we could project ourselves into the future, we would see that this is one of the most important times of the South and that we are playing some constructive part in bringing about a new era in human dignity in our land.

"The Challenge of Controversy"

Dr. Clinton Gardner, Emory University

I would like to bring you three or four ideas or theses to use to keep a perspective in the midst of controversy. Without perspective, we can easily go off half-cocked, or lose faith. I think if we keep the following points in mind, it will help us to keep our balance and move along with a better understanding of our path.

(1) Most progress in history has been made through controversy. A few years ago, we had the feeling progress came as the result of evolution, that it was inevitable and little by little, things got better. We felt things were bound to get better, because it was in the plan of the universe that men grow and improve as time went by. This was a "straight-line" sort of growth, taking place slowly and naturally. Now we have a more accurate picture, and we see that progress is made through controversy, by dispute and disagreement between opposing forces. History goes along in a jagged, rather than a straight path. Philosophers and historians have shown us this. Hegel, for example, whose ideas form the basis for Marx's interpretation of history, Toynbee, and others have discussed the way progress is made through conflict. Hegel wrote of "thesis" and the opposing force "antithesis." He tells us that through the interaction of opposing ideas, "synthesis" can be reached. One person or one group feels one way, when there is controversy, or advocates one approach; another advocates a completely different point of view, and out of the dispute between the two, a solution, perhaps somewhere in between the two, is reached. We thus see that gains enjoyed come at the expense of controversy, rather than as a natural product of an evolutionary growth.

(2) Controversy is here to stay. If we are to be realistic, we must recognize the fact that disputes and disagreements--controversy-- are here to stay. This is not a pessimistic point of view, but a recognition that life is like this. Not just for us, in our particular area of interest, but for all people in general. The basic problem is human relations. We ought not to give those we try to lead the impression we can solve the particular problems we are working on once and for all in five or ten years, or any other short length of time. Groups--idealists, reformers--who don't recognize this are in danger of engaging in a program that fails and they will probably wind up in disappointment and cynicism. This kind of understanding in working with human relations recognizes the dignity and nature of man. We will never come to the place where all our problems in human relations are solved. We will never come to the point where husband and wife will never disagree, where parents and teen-agers will come to perfect understanding--people are not like that and we must work within that framework to be realistic.

(3) Controversy represents the growing age of life and society. I do not mean that controversy brings about growth automatically. Growth depends on certain values and preconditions. One of these is the value of freedom. We all have a responsibility to see that freedom to disagree is respected. We have to safeguard not just our right to disagree with them, but their right to disagree with us. This suggests the place of freedom in a society such as we are living in, with larger groups and increasing power. In such a society, the value of freedom becomes increasingly important and difficult to maintain. It becomes more urgent to safeguard it. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom." The more freedom is supressed, the harder it is to revive. So we must see that freedom to disagree--the right to dissent--is maintained.

(4) Methods of dealing with controversy. While controversy can bring about growth and progress, it does not always wind up being constructive. There are different ways to approach controversy, different methods of dealing with it, and the way we approach it has something to do with the progress that may come out of it. I will mention just three.

a. We can play Rip Van Winkle and sit it out--sleep through the controversy. Sometimes there are good reasons to remain neutral, but more often we try to do so simply for fear of alienating others and because of the personal inconvenience involved in taking sides. Oftentimes people try to justify this "neutrality" by saying that christianity is concerned only with personal salvation and not with social justice. But we cannot really be "neutral." To try to be so is to support the status quo.

b. We can assume that our own side represents God's answer to the controversy and seek to make all conform to it. Thus we can urge everyone else to "jump on the band-wagon" if our cause is popular or we may engage in a crusade to secure the adoption of our particular program by all if we are advocates of a minority opinion. The Prohibition Movement was popular, but it had its obvious defects: it was not to be equated with "God's will" as the answer to an extremely difficult social evil no matter how sincere and zealous and well-meaning the advocates of the 18th Amendment were. Those who advocate immediate "integration" of the races need to be aware that there is much to be learned yet about methods and techniques under specific circumstances, and it is quite presumptuous to suppose that one's cause can be equated with God's will in detail. Of course we have to act in accord with what we believe God's will to be, but because of our finiteness and our sin, humility and openness of mind and willingness to try to understand the position of our opponents are needed.

c. Finally, we can compromise. The word "compromise" is often misunderstood. Many idealists cannot support anything short of the Kingdom of God. They are perfectionists who can't see the next step that will take them closer to a goal--they must stop because they don't have the live choice of the Kingdom of God in the year 1957 in this town, in this state. If they can't do something to bring about the Kingdom of God exactly as they see it, they will not do anything. We must ask ourselves, is this the best step now possible? Will it make the next best step possible? Often we lose patience and ignore the consequence of each step. We become too involved in motivations and we cannot see the live choices in a sufficiently objective light. We have one primary obligation, to be loyal to God and to love our neighbor. Everything else is subservient to that one loyalty. We must keep that loyalty in mind and take each step in the light of that loyalty. It is the one loyalty we cannot compromise.

Reports of Workshop Groups

Group One--Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Discussion Leader; Mrs. Ben Russell, Reporter; Mrs. John W. Curry, Observer; Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Resource Person

Controversy was defined as "dangerous opportunity." The group decided to limit the discussion to the challenge of controversy in the race issue.

The first thing the group discussed was the question of communication across racial lines. They recognized the fact that many people speak of communications breaking down where there has never actually been any real communication. They also recognized the fact, however, that there are situations where genuine communications have broken down, and that something must be done to rebuild channels, as well as to open up new channels.

Group responsibility in building communications:

(1) Newspapers--use personal influence to open up communications through the newspaper, where you know editors or have contacts; pseudonymns can be effective in writing letters or articles where one does not wish to use real name

(2) Reaching parents--where the PTA cannot be used to discuss integration, work through other groups such as the League of Women Voters, the Mental Health Association, labor unions, YWCA

(3) Secondary problems--approach might be through other problems rather than hitting directly at issue, SRC does this sometimes

(4) Publicity--decision is up to group, but sometimes it does a lot of good to publicize successful interracial experiences.

Individual responsibilities in building communications:

(1) Learn to talk and listen to individuals with whom we disagree without antagonizing them or antagonizing them to a minimum degree

(2) Build personal friendships across racial lines

(3) Do a better job of converting men; begin with husband

(4) Find more effective means of communicating with others in our immediate church groups

(5) Think about and work on other areas than the schools; we should also be concerned about desegregation of the buses, voter registration, etc.

(6) We may not do much to change the situation, but we should maintain a bold witness for the sake of the principle at stake.

Group Two--Will Campbell, Discussion Leader; Mrs. Flora Supworth, Reporter; Mrs. Robert Wilcox, Observer; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Resource Person

Group Two first set up a laboratory town which has many of the characteristics of an average Southern town.

"Laboratory Town": Population, 50,000. Seventy-five per cent Protestant, sixty per cent white, forty per cent Negro. One major industry, a canning plant.

Political structure includes a Mayor, city council, police chief, sheriff, and voters, with only 40 per cent of the potential vote registered; five per cent of the potential Negro vote is registered.

It has one radio station and one newspaper, both owned by the same person. Organized groups include the White Citizens Council, the Ku Klux Klan, the United Church Women, a Negro and white ministers' association, fraternal organizations and civic clubs, and a labor union in the plant.

Public opinion in the town is vocally opposed to violence, in favor of segregation. Most organizations are segregated, with the exception of the United Church Women and the local labor organization.

A court suit to desegregate the schools is pending.

Group Two then considered what steps could be taken in this town to prepare for school desegregation.

Groups that we could work with on desegregation:

(1) United Church Women--because of integrated membership, the representativeness of the majority population in the community; minority groups can only go so far, then the majority groups must take the lead.

(2) Labor unions--because of their experience and commitment.

Approaches to preparing the community for desegregation:

(1) Influence own ministers and lay people in our churches

(2) Organize integrated study groups, not necessarily on the racial problem, but on other questions, if cannot approach directly; can always study role of church in reconciliation, for example

(3) Work on husbands, try to influence their views

(4) Have informal meetings of friends, talk it over with them

(5) Ally yourself with all organizations in the field that you can

(6) Bring in outside resources when you have meetings--groups such as SRC, National Council of Churches, NAACP, ADL have materials and source people that can be utilized

(7) Arm yourself with facts; having heart in the right place is not enough

(8) Make your stand known; be a witness to your convictions

(9) Expose the facts on the segregationists ahead of time; exposure may prevent outside segregationists from coming in, or at least curtail their effectiveness

(10) Work more in civic activities, particularly voter registration

(11) Use statements and stands national church bodies and organizations have taken in working with local groups.

Group Three--Art Levin, Discussion Leader;
Mrs. Earl Andrews, Reporter; Mrs. E. V. Ennis, Observer;
Miss Thelma Stevens and Rev. Annie Campbell, Resource People

Goals: (1) To understand the issues

(2) To learn how to bring them out into the open; how we can influence the community

Approach to understanding the issues:

(1) Clarify our own thinking; how can we understand the Judeo-Christian principles in terms of their application to human relations? How is the Supreme Court decision related to this?

(2) Accept with our hearts as well as our minds; we must be fully in accord before we begin to try to convince others

(3) Learn to understand others and their point of view

(4) Have courage in our convictions; be strengthened by the rightness of the cause.

Making our influence felt in the community; implementing the Supreme Court decision:

(1) Inform ourselves; know the facts

(2) Know our allies; we can usually work with groups like labor, the YWCA, the League of Women Voters, Community Councils

(3) Try to set up community workshops

(4) Speak when we should speak; there is a time to be quiet, but also a time to be heard.

Implications for Action
General Discussion of Workshop Findings
Dr. John Griffin, Leader

Nature of controversy

(1) We need to understand and accept controversy as honest differences of opinion, rather than argument for the sake of argument; this will give us a sounder approach

(2) Safeguard against the danger of becoming intolerant of the opinions and beliefs of those we oppose; our tolerance is important and may win converts

(3) Constructive growth can come from controversy; we should be encouraged by the very fact that there is controversy and should not feel we are being set back because issues are being discussed

(4) Need to understand techniques, methods of discussing opposite points of view; e.g., (a) getting people to study both sides of an issue can sometimes be effective in changing points of view; (b) setting up a free platform where both sides are heard and sponsoring group does not endorse either side is another technique; both can be used in instances where we may not be able to promote our side of the issue alone.

Personal commitment

(1) First clarify our own thinking

(2) Accept with our hearts as well as our minds

(3) Continue to search and think out issues; our own interest and commitment must be fed and strengthened.

The element of fear

Nature of fear--what are we afraid of?

(1) Sometimes, of controversy itself; we carry over reluctance to enter into personal quarrels to social issues, which are impersonal and different

(2) Disapproval from the community, friends, family; loss of status

(3) Being the one to raise unpopular issues; also a carry-over from earlier times in some cases, when calling for desegregation was a personal battle; now the picture has changed -- the Court has raised the issue

(4) Intimidation; political, social and economic reprisals.

Combatting fear in ourselves

(1) Ask self if fears are real or imaginary

(2) Do our fears prevent or hinder us from being true to the one loyalty we cannot sacrifice; i.e. to love God and our neighbors as ourselves?

Combatting fears in others

(1) Interpersonal understanding and sympathy--fear in others may be related to lack of a proper foundation, lack of objectivity; should treat fearful people with help and information, be patient and encourage them

(2) Lifting controversy out of the local scene and projecting it into a larger context may be a good technique; e.g. pointing out implication of US race issue for world understanding (see J. B. Phillips, Making Men Whole)

(3) Organizational support--statements and stands of national organizations may give support to some who waver on local level

(4) Timing--can sometimes make people more afraid by pushing too fast; must learn to know when to move and how fast to go

(5) Audio-visual aids can sometimes give support; if see a movie on successful desegregation, for example, this may dispel some fears

(6) Extending Christian love can dispel many fears.

Family influence

(1) Can sometimes reach husbands through children; teach children what is right and husband may learn from them indirectly

(2) Don't boast about being far ahead of husband in his presence

(3) Give members of family selected reading material that will broaden

(4) Don't understimate husband's sympathy--he may be proud of work, wife may be doing things he would like to, but is not free to do

(5) Bring children up with broad social consciences; they will be able to do many things we cannot do, if started off in the right direction

(6) Introduce members of family to new and broadening experiences, e.g. take them to meet friends of other race, to meetings, institutions

(7) Try to involve husbands, children in study classes that will broaden

(8) Where husbands are sympathetic, try to get them to work to broaden their own groups; e.g. invite Negro speakers.

Influencing the community

Building communications across racial and organizational lines

(1) Use channels already made; start with established lines and work to extend

(2) Where no channels are established, make new ones; e.g. interracial prayer groups started in Tuscaloosa; Danville; Ky.; Montgomery, Alabama.; New Orleans; Florida

(3) Begin on a personal or informal level, where formal organizational or institutional channels are out of the question; e.g. staff of

Emory and Morehouse have unofficial contacts

(4) Use friendly newspapers, radio, TV where possible; try to get editorial support, but if this is unavailable, write letters, work for good news coverage

(5) Use imaginative approaches, audio-visual aids, e.g. "Dolls for Democracy" available from ADL

(6) Expendability v. effectiveness--don't rationalize silence; speaking out may be more important than being silent and maintaining "rapport;" might measure expendability by the presence of someone in the ranks to take your place

(7) Publicize after, rather than before, where advance publicity might kill program or bring on hampering attacks from the opposition

Approaching the issue through secondary problems

(1) Sometimes can work more effectively through integrated projects on recreation, medical care, health and sanitation, other community problems

(2) Indirect approach keeps groups away from emotionally charged issues

(3) Gives both sides the opportunity to know leadership; builds ties between both sides

Allying with others

(1) In union there is strength; go out to and bring in other groups

(2) Groups that might be approached--League of Women Voters, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mental Health Association, YWCA's, PTA's

(3) Important to build up contacts with and work through political organizations

(4) Take lead when appropriate; let others take lead when more appropriate for them to do so

Conclusions

(1) There is a democratic and interpersonal challenge in working in a controversy

(2) The challenge can be approached through groups using educational and community techniques, such as those outlined and practiced through the conference.

Tuesday, October 29, 1957

"My God is Our Father"
Morning Call to Worship, Dr. W. J. Faulkner

I am going to talk with you this morning about my concept of God. I have been helped in this by others, by men who have written down their thoughts for us to read. I am especially indebted to Dr. Leslie Weatherhead of the City Temple in London. Dr. Weatherhead went through the war, the horrors of bombings and mass destruction, and out of those experiences, found God. Out of the destruction and devastation of war he found God, a new God, quite different from the God he had known before.

Dr. Weatherhead tells us in his book, Prescription for Anxiety, he found that we sometimes frighten children. Teachers and fathers alike teach children to obey by force--they rap them on the knuckles when they don't obey and they act as tyrants over them, always telling them what to do and punishing. Then they go to church and the preacher preaches a God of punishment and wrath. You cannot love a God like that, he says. He is a frightful Being, who rules through fear, and you cannot love Him.

Dr. Weatherhead turned to Jesus of Nazareth. I, too, have discovered Jesus of Nazareth, whose God is a God of love, a God of all people. I have discovered Jesus in the New Testament, in Mark and in John. I have found Him alone in prayer.

Do you want to know how to pray? He tells us, first of all, to find a quiet place. To shut out the noise and distracting sounds of the world and look out on the world through His eyes. "I will teach you how to pray," He said. God is the Father of all peoples of the earth, of the peoples of Asia, Africa, North America, South America--all countries and continents. He says, "Don't say, 'my Father,' say 'our Father.'" For He is our Father and all the beautiful symphony of peoples of the world are His children. . . .Our Father.

H. G. Wells has said that we worship Jesus because of the two seed thoughts He gave to us: that of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. God is the heart of the universe and the universe is yours because He is in your heart. My son piloted one of our country's planes during the war and he wrote me he had never felt so free as he did up in the air, thousands of miles above the earth, with only the air and the sky around him. . . . When my son flew away one day and did not return, I was consoled because I knew he had gone back to his Father. Jesus says, pray to your Father. "Our Father, which art in heaven. . ." You are at home with Him when in the fellowship of God.

The next thought Jesus gives us is reverence. When you pray to our Father, have reverence for His name. "Our Father, which art in heaven . . . hallowed be thy name." Hallowed. . . When men pray, so often they have no reverence. No man, no state, should be worshiped before God. As we look out through the eyes of God, we see a world where there is very little reverence for God or for nature. "I weep as I look out," He says.

Then He says to us, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." . . . Thy kingdom come . . . on earth as it is in heaven. Thank God for United Nations, for an organization where Christians and pagans come together

in peace. God is a loving father, kind and gentle to us all. How long will we go on bringing destruction on little children, His children? How long will Christians of the world be at war with each other? . . .

Let us pray to our Father as Jesus of Nazareth taught us to pray: alone, with reverence and love in our hearts for our Father, who is love.

"The Mustard Seed People"
Evening Session, Dr. W. J. Faulkner

Isaiah says to us, "Wait upon the Lord, for they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

And the poet Edwin Markham tells us in four of his lines:

For all your days prepare
And meet them all alike;
When you are the anvil, bear
When you are the hammer, strike.

Isn't it wonderful that even after death ideals live on. A poem such as that is left by a man whose spirit lives though he has gone back to God.

Jesus of Nazareth left us much, but he left nothing that was really complicated. What a simple way in which Jesus spoke. "The kingdom of God is like a mustard seed, the smallest of all seeds, and yet when the gardner soweth it, it becomes the largest of all trees in the garden." How simple. The kingdom of God does not necessarily come through cathedrals, through oracles from a patriarch, or at the edict of a Pope. It grows quietly, as a tiny grain of mustard seed. He also said if we only had faith the size of a grain of mustard seed, we could move mountains. Faith the size of a tiny grain of mustard seed . . . and we can move mountains. Mountains of prejudice . . . of hatred . . . of strife . . . obstacles insurmountable . . . if we only have faith.

I have resolved no man shall take away a vision of beauty sent by God, or any good will that is in my heart. Like the apple tree in the Spring, beauty asks nothing in return. The heart of the church is people who do kindnesses for others and ask nothing in return. These are the "mustard seed people." As the beauty of the apple tree asks nothing in return, they ask nothing but the approval of God. Clara Barton asked people to send bundles to the soldier--anything they wanted to send--and she would see that they got to the front. And out of this kindness, for which she asked nothing in return, grew the American Red Cross. The church will cease to exist when the mustard seed people cease to exist. There are many such people in the world today, but we need many more. We need them in the North and in the South.

I would like to tell you the story of two such people--mustard seed people--whose lives had great implications for human relations.

It is 1860, and a youth named Samuel went out to win his fortune. Samuel left the state of Ohio in a wagon and his wagon bogged down as he went through

Indiana. He was frightened. It was night, and he saw a flicker of light in the distance and went toward it. When he got to the cabin, a big, old man opened the door. A big, black man, who filled up the whole doorway. He smiled at Samuel--Samuel Meharry--and asked him what he could do for him. The old man invited him into the house and shared what food he had and after supper, asked him to read the Scriptures. He gave Samuel Meharry their only pallet to sleep on and in the morning they got up and dragged the wagon out of the hole together. The old man was a runaway slave.

Samuel Meharry went on to seek his fortune, but he promised to do something for the old man's people if he won success in the West.

"Wait upon the Lord," Isaiah said. "Wait upon the Lord and ye shall have wings of eagles. . ."

Sixteen years went by and nothing happened. But the grain of mustard seed was planted in the soil.

In 1876 Meharry went to Nashville. There he saw the results of the Civil War--destruction, hunger, sickness, people streaming in from the country to try to find a new start. He also saw the struggling new schools like Fisk and Walden, trying to prepare the people for a new life. Meharry remembered the old man and the wagon and his promise.

The mustard seed began to sprout. . . . And out of it grew Meharry Medical College and Hubbard Hospital. Meharry started a medical school to train the new freedmen to fight sickness and disease. He brought in his brothers and the Hubbard brothers, and the school and hospital grew until today it is one of the finest health centers in the United States--not just the South, but the United States. Meharry Medical College now has fine buildings, a dental school, 500 students in medicine, denistry, nursing and all branches of medicine. For more than fifty years it has sent out more than half of the Negro doctors of the country. The school is now worth more than 10 million dollars. There is a plaque in the hospital to that nameless saint--the old man who helped Samuel Meharry. . . . If you have faith the size of a grain of mustard seed and can wait upon the Lord, you can move mountains of obstacles!

There is a sequel to that story. My daughter was in the hospital at Meharry before she gave birth to her child. We were worried. She is a small girl, and we were afraid for her. We talked to the doctor--a brown man--and he told us not to worry, he had taken X-rays, and everything would be all right. It was near Christmas and when we went in to see my daughter the next day, she lay there on her pillow. Holding her new baby, she looked to us like a Madonna--a brown Madonna. She said the baby was like a gift from heaven. She had been asleep and when she woke up the baby was there. She knew or felt nothing when it came.

I thanked God and I thank God for Samuel Meharry. . . . for a decent place where my daughter could give birth to her child. I thanked God she was clean and comfortable and safe and did not have to give birth to her child on a kitchen table, like so many Negroes have had to, because there was no hospital for brown mothers. I give God thanks for the love in the hearts of the old man and the boy. Suppose the old man had been afraid--after all, he was a runaway slave. Suppose he had come to the door with a gun and said, "Git away from here white boy!" Or suppose the boy had had hatred in his heart and brought a gun from his

wagon and pulled in on the old man and ordered him to fix his wagon. . . . There would have been no Meharry, no Hubbard hospital, no army of nurses and doctors to go out to heal the sick of the world.

If you have faith and wait upon the Lord, you can move mountains. . . .

You and I can do the same thing to some boy or girl. Perform some kindness and ask nothing in return, and before you know it, barriers disappear and hospitals and schools and institutions spring up. There is beauty in this only as the beauty of the apple tree. Let us be God's mustard seed people, just that, and God will be pleased.

Wednesday, October 30, 1957

"My God's Love Is Like A Flowing Stream"
Dr. W. J. Faulkner

Hymn--"God of Grace and God of Glory"

"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord. . ."

Let us make a joyful noise unto the Lord. The saints are not sad. The day may be dark, but let us sing to God in our hearts.

I am not a Pollyanna, but out of all our experiences here, I see a glimmer of light in the darkness. I do not feel we are lost or defeated. On the contrary, there is much to make us hopeful. Let us sing to God in our hearts and be joyous.

The love that comes from God is like a flowing stream. I want to read to you what Paul says about the love of God in his Letter to the Romans in the revised edition of the New Testament, 28:6. I prefer the wording in the revised edition.

> We know that in everything God works for good with those that love Him.

"God works for good with those that love Him." . . . What a wonderful assurance for those who want to deepen their trust in God, deepen their faith in God. To know everything works toward good with God, with those who love Him!

Through experience we know God doesn't bring any evil to those who love Him. God's will is love and it never fails.

Dr. Weatherhead tells us there are three aspects of God's will: (1) His intentional will, which is good; (2) His circumstantial will, which makes allowances for evil; and (3) His ultimate will, which nothing can defeat.

The ultimate will of God is what Paul means when he says nothing can separate man from God. The love of God is the most powerful and creative, the most unifying influence in the world. It is the only thing that can build bridges.

His love is like a flowing stream, a great health-giving river. It makes life like flowers, we blossom forth. It is an invisible river, which nourishes the human will. His power is invisible and unseen, but it is true. It brings us strength. It brings strength to all those who love Him.

Have faith in this love. It is unceasing and wells up like the waters of a spring. Unfortunately the river of God's love is sometimes dammed up by men of evil, who want to take over the world. Evil men, who want to enslave the world and brutalize its people. . . . God's love is like the glacier. It is dammed up for a long time, but it breaks through sometimes and we have a great upheaval like the civil war. This is His circumstantial will. . . . But His will cannot be stopped and that ultimate will is love.

As I look back on life I see four people who stand out like trees on the river of God's love. I would like to tell you about them.

The first was a man named David, a man who was born in 1813 and gave his life for God's love in Africa. For thirty-three years he wandered throughout Africa teaching of the love of God. . . . He died shooting a lion to save the life of an unknown native. The man's name was David Livingstone.

The second was an unknown girl who trailed David Livingstone into Africa and set up a mission school. . . . The nurse saved a native child's life--who happened to be a prince--and sent him to school to London. . . .

When the prince finished school in London he came to America. The lame prince became a preacher and he walked over our country preaching and teaching. He came one night to Society Hill, S. C. and knocked on the door of a house and asked, "Can you put the preacher up for the night?" . . . The young boy in that house wanted to go to school and the preacher went away and wrote back a letter saying if he wanted to go to a school nearby, and was willing to work, they would take him.

The fourth person is a teacher, a Mrs. Emma Wilson, who taught in Mrs. Bethune's first school in Mayesville, S. C. Mrs. Wilson helped the boy to learn, encouraged him to go on, inspired him to make something of himself.

In these four lives we see the network of men and women everlastingly at work, bringing the love of God to the world today. If it were not for the long chain started by David Livingstone, I would not be here today, for I am that boy. If it were not for David Livingstone, the young unknown nurse would not have gone to Africa. Because she went to Africa, and saved the prince, it was possible for him to come to America and see that the young boy went to school. The boy has never found out what has happened to the prince, where he went or what he did. It was as if he came into his life--as if he lived just to do that one thing--to see him on to school and start him on his way.

Let the river of love come through and flow free to the peoples of the world. A song sings in my heart. Someone brings you love and you bring it to someone else. As the lovely flower puts down roots in water, so should we put down roots in the river of God's love, that we may do something someday, if not today, to reflect His beauty.

Work of United Church Women

Mrs. Esther Stamats, Director, Christian Social Relations, United Church Women

The theme of women of the church in the South has gone far and wide. The men recognize they couldn't do anything if it weren't for the women. I will give you this one example.

I was in a meeting a year ago and received a message that I had a phone call from Detroit. The call came from the Vice-President of the AFL-CIO and he told me of union trouble in a particular Southern city where the race issue was being used to try to keep Negroes out of the union. The union representative there had called him and told him the only people who were willing to take a stand were the church women. He wanted to know who to contact among the church women. I gave him some names and through them he was able to find the right people to work with. He found them through the women.

Women are very important in this struggle for human rights. The best thing we can do is to know our community--know who and what is in it, so that we have this knowledge to work with when the time for action comes. I would like to remind you that there are other groups besides Protestant church women who are eager to work with us. The Protestant church women are not always the only groups to start, nor will they always be the group to finish the job. We must find other groups we can work with and cooperate with them. Sometimes they will be the ones to take the lead. I would also like to point out that the time has come to use much more know-how, to use much more strategy and to have a better understanding of our own motivations and the motivations of others.

This is an exciting time to be alive. We have a wonderful opportunity to be creative and imaginative and we are needed to meet the problems of the day.

Our Youth at Work

Report by Miss Patsey Yancey, Langdale, Ala.

Miss Yancey attended a summer workshop last summer sponsored by the Congregational Christian Church. The two-week workshop was held in Alabama and was preceded by a planning conference between white and Negro youth who were to participate in it. The planning conference was held at Talladega College, where some of the white young people had their first opportunity to meet Negro students and discuss problems with them.

Twenty-six young people from all over the country attended the workshop. As part of the program they visited Tuskegee Institute and had the opportunity to sit in on a meeting where they heard students their own age speak on citizenship and loyalty to America. They also visited Talladega College and had the opportunity to discuss school integration with the students there. A Congregational minister from Talladega College talked to them and described local living conditions of Negroes. He told them, for example, only 5 per cent of the Negroes living in Talladega have running water and sewage. He pointed out how whites have held Negroes back for economic, political and prejudicial reasons. Paul Anthony from the Southern Regional Council also spoke to the group.

Miss Yancey's comments concerning her experience:

"An experience like this can help us see the light. Young white people have no opportunity to meet and talk with Negro young people unless something like this is planned to bring it about. At home we see them on the street, but we do not get to know them. The two weeks at camp helped broaden us a great deal. . . . I know from that experience of one young man who changed his views completely. He went to the planning conference at Talladega against the whole idea and prejudiced against Negroes. After he had talked with them and found out more about them and their problems, he began to see things differently. He is now completely on the side of the Negro and he went back home and was on a panel discussion where the Mayor told them they were planning a recreation center for white young people. He asked the Mayor if they were planning one for Negroes, too, and said that he thought they should have equal facilities. . . .

"It is important for young people. It gives them a new experience and they learn a great deal. I am the only person in my civics class that has ever done anything like this and all the rest of them ask me a lot of questions. Others would like to have the same experience. . . .

"I had never thought about being superior, but I guess I had never questioned it. When I heard a Negro girl my own age speaking at Tuskegee, she was wonderful and I knew she was doing a better job than I could do. I knew that she was superior to me and it kind of shook me at first. It was the first time I began to realize that being white didn't make me superior. . . . I told the young people in my church about the experience and they were very interested."

The NAACP: Present Status and Problems

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director, Southeast Regional Office

I see from listening to you talk here this morning and yesterday that the NAACP is not the only one having trouble. You, too, are having your problems. Those of us who have been working in this field for a number of years foresaw many of the things that are happening now.

In order to accomplish anything in this field we must know a lot and be well-informed. We must also know each other. Many of our women don't know white women. We need to. Some of you have asked why Negro women have stopped coming to meetings of United Church Women and organizations like that. I can only tell you that many of the things happening now make our people wonder who is "right." So many things are happening in the churches, as well as in other parts of the community, that many of us doubt that any white people can be "right." They don't know who they can trust now and they don't want to venture out unless they are sure.

I want to tell you about an experience we had recently in Florida. I was to speak in one of the churches and the minister called me beforehand to tell me some colored dolls with their heads cut off and red nail polish painted around the necks were left on the steps of his church. Some of them had holes cut over the heart, with lipstick painted around the holes. I started to bring one of the dolls here to show you. . . .

Many things like that are happening to us, but I feel that Negroes have a lot to be thankful for. We know we are right and that we have approached our problems in the right way. We have always been against violence and hatred. We have always kept our people working peacefully, through legal methods. White people's consciences are bothering them and they have no place to turn now. Negroes can go to the courts, but no whites can go to the courts for the kinds of things many of you are facing--for remedies against pressures from politicians, the White Citizens Councils and sometimes your own relatives and friends. Now that the law has been accepted, Negroes must take time to sympathize with white people. We must both learn about each other.

Integration is no longer the question. The Supreme Court has settled the question of whether we shall have integration. It is amazing, in view of this, how nonchalant some of our politicians are about integration. Some of them are still saying they are not going to integrate. We are living in a cold war. America has always been sure we were first in everything, but now the Russians have taken the lead in one thing we thought we could do first. Sputnik makes us stop and think and realize we aren't necessarily first in everything.

I hope each of you will individually come to know more about Negroes as people, and will get your friends and relatives to see us as people. You might remind them interracial relationships started years ago. I got the color I am through interracial relationships and it wasn't because a Negro man raped a white woman. Many young people don't have the opportunity to meet each other. They don't realize how much the same our young people are. I remember being called one time by a group of students at Smith, just before they began their exchange weekend with Howard University. They were worried about what they would talk about with the Negro students. I went up there and had bull sessions with them in the dormitory and asked them what they talked about with each other. They told me and I told them Negro college students talked about the same things and they could talk about the same things with Negro students they talked about with each other. They told me afterwards I

was right and the whole weekend went off beautifully. Our young people need the opportunity to get to know each other and to realize that basically people are the same.

If we get our personal relations straightened out, we can usually look more objectively at organizations.

The NAACP is forty-eight years old now. It was organized many years ago and has been active in the South all along. You hear a lot now about the NAACP "coming into" the South to "stir up trouble." I would like to point out that we have 350 branches in the South and many of them have been organized a number of years. We have been in the South and on the American scene since 1909, when the Association was first organized. The NAACP was first concerned about lynching and south anti-lynch laws in Congress for many years. Pressures and activities of many groups including the organization of Southern Church Women for the Prevention of Lynching, have brought lynching down to almost nil. In many areas we still have legalized lynchings, often promulgated by sheriffs: one of the best examples of these legalized lynchings is the killing of one of the men involved in the Groveland case by Sheriff Willis T. McCall of Lake County, Florida. The NAACP has sought to bring these and other conditions to the attention of the American public and to see that those who carry out such acts are apprehended by the law.

Our main objective is not to be with white people. We want decent homes, to be good citizens and to be good neighbors, if our neighbors want us to be. A good example of this is the Levittown case. We want to get the kind of work for which we are qualified and get comparable pay for the jobs we perform. . . .

When people accuse us of many of the things they do, look more closely at the situation and see what is there and what is behind it. Before you accept the fact that Negroes are lazy and dirty and shiftless, take a look at the conditions under which they live and the opportunities they have been given. Are they lazy because they are standing on the streets and not working? Or is it because they can't get jobs? Are all Negroes dirty? I personally think I'm pretty clean. Are Negroes the only ones who need to take baths? Aren't there white people, too, who could be cleaner? The girl who spoke this morning was shocked at the low percentage of Negroes with water and sewage in Talladega. That's high for some places. How many of us would take a bath every day and keep clean if we had to carry water several blocks? What incentive is there to work when most of the jobs we are qualified for are closed to us?

Then, there is the question of the NAACP being "extremist" and "going too fast." Is the NAACP really going to fast? From 1896 until today, "separate but equal" has only been a myth. We have had separation, but never equality, and even today when we are getting some improvement of separate facilities, they are far from being equal. Negroes have suffered and given their lives in the wars, and if you stop to think about it, this country has never had a Negro traitor. The Communists have tried to organize Negroes, but have never had any success. I don't know why, but we haven't bought the Communist doctrine. We have maintained control that has kept the fight for equality along legal, legislative, peaceful paths through all these years. Others, such as the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan, have not done this. Maybe we are not going too fast. Maybe we are not really radical. There are many stories told about us that might make you think we are. When Autherine Lucy enrolled in the University of Alabama, they said she came in a Cadillac, she was over-dressed, she had a $100 bill in her purse and she was "too old." She didn't come in a Cadillac, she wasn't over-dressed--unless I am, for she was dressed much as I am today, in a tailored suit--and she was "too old" because the case had been pending in court since she was twenty-one. What if she did have a $100 bill?

Students coming to school have bills to pay and the people who had been helping her had taken the money they had collected and had it changed into a large bill so that it would be more convenient.

We haven't asked for any favors. We only want to be recognized as citizens and have the opportunity to live as human beings. We want our youngsters to get decent educations and we are not concerned with a lot of things people say we are. We are forty-nine years old and it is mighty funny to me that, just now, all of a sudden, we shouldn't function, and are being outlawed and fined. It is just now, all of a sudden, they have found out we should be paying income taxes.

I hope you will get more information if you need it, and speak up when people criticize the NAACP.

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Oct. 31, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for inviting me to speak at the recent meeting of The Fellowship of The Concerned. Both Mrs. Doggett and I profited greatly from the experience.

I am enclosing the manuscript of the worship talk I gave. It is a little more complete than the other copy I sent you after the Avon Park meeting.

Sincerely,

Caxton Doggett

Caxton Doggett

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MRS. W. R. BRAGG
1206 N. MADISON STREET
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Oct. 21, 1958

Dear Mrs Tilley:

Thank you for a good and informitive meeting.
I enjoyed attending your U. N. dinner, it was beautiful and challenging.
The meeting at Clark was splendid and I hope accomplished much good.
I appreciate all that you do, for the great causes. I pray for love and understanding to bring about peace.
Thank you for check.

Lovingly,
Hattie W. Bragg. (Mrs W.R.)

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TRI CITY
Mrs. Scott Walters
506 N. Semmes
East Point, Georgia

WARNER ROBINS
Mrs. A. W. Fergispm
P. O. Box 548
Warner Robins, Georgia

WAYCROSS
Mrs. W. B. Smith
1701 Denora Drive
Waycross, Ga.

WEST POINT
Mrs. Leslie Scroggs
504 East 7th Street
West Point, Ga.

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...From Norfolk Journal + Guide

Reading File

SIT DOWN CHILLUN

Sit down Chillun-sit down!
In every Jim Crow state and town,
Bear your cross and wear your crown
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Walk right in and take your seat!
You pay the same for what you eat,
All the world applauds your feat,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Though your face is black or brown,
Smile a smile, don't frown a frown!
Right is right the whole world round,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

A new day's a-coming, keep on singing!
Keep them bells of freedom ringing,
Keep them flags of Freedom swinging,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Old Jim Crow has got to go!
The 'moving finger' tells us so!
Here, and there, and to and fro,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Keep on smiling with a quiet face,
Keep on working to hold your place,
Keep on striving to lift your race-
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

J. Farley Ragland

Memorandum

from
FLORENCE TEAGUE

October 17, 1958

Received $39.00 from the Southern Regional Council to cover expenses related to travel to the conference of the Fellowships of the Concerned, Atlanta, Georgia, Oct. 16-17, 1958.

Florence Teague

815 DEMONBREUN ST. PARTHENON PRESS NASHVILLE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, TENN., CINCINNATI, OHIO, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Charlotte Jones. Will write appl-

Montgomery Ala

To be put with our program file

July 17, 1958

JUL 21 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

In July of 1956, Miss Mabel Dove of Accra, Gold Coast, Africa, was a visitor to one of our meetings of the Council of Human Relations. She was asked to speak to the group and made a very gracious little talk and closed with a poem which she had written. It may be that you would like to use it some time.

Golden As Our Land

It's wondrous strange,
That this our Race,
Which bore the brunt
Of man's brutality to man
Has come unsaathed to be a light
To generations unborn.

It's wondrous strange
That scars and wounds
From alien hands
Have left no stain
To soil our hands
In hatred of our brother man.

It's wondrous strange,
In spite of great vicissitudes
And sojourn into foreign lands,
We still remain the child of cheer
The hope of the depressed
And joyless millions of the earth.

It's wondrous strange
That in this urn of ebony
This darkened frame of night
There lurks a heart
As golden as our land
And full of love,
Embracing all humanity.

We are beginning to think and plan for a district meeting the latter part of September. Its wonderful to know we have the money for such a meeting.

Hope you are having a nice summer.

Love,

Olive Andrews

The Fellowship of the Concerned

Who? Church women of all faiths and denominations have long furnished valuable moral leadership in the South. Now as never before their active leadership is needed—to help bring our practices in closer accord with the ideals of Christianity and Judaism, to strengthen and broaden democracy, to build a society in which every person can be confident of security and justice. By their determination to see these aims achieved, thousands of Southern church women are joined together in a fellowship that knows no boundaries of race or creed — the Fellowship of the Concerned.

When? In September 1949, 150 leaders of church women's groups came together for a two-day conference on the spiritual approach to social issues. They gathered at the call of the Southern Regional Council, the National Board of the YWCA, and church women's organizations. The conference had as its guests Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Southern authorities on civic and religious life.

Where? The conference took place at the Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta, Georgia. But the delegates represented every Southern State and dozens of communities. They pledged themselves to report the results of the meeting to, and to enlist the cooperation of, church women in their areas.

Why? There are still serious inequalities in our courts and law enforcement. Negro citizens frequently suffer from the discrimination of judges and juries. The measure of justice to white persons is too often influenced by social or economic status. The most defenseless of our citizens are not always safe from brutality at the hands of police officers, many of whom are poorly chosen, poorly paid, and poorly trained. These failures of our democracy must be remedied if we are to supply the moral leadership demanded of us by our religious convictions and our world position. The remedy lies with us, in our own communities.

What? The conference earnestly examined the problems of our region, weighed our day-to-day practices against our democratic and spiritual ideals. The result? A program around which all conscientious Southern women can rally —a simple, workable plan of action for the Fellowship of the Concerned.

—And You? **If you are willing to join with others to translate your religious convictions into everyday realties—**

If you are concerned about injustice and inequality—

If you want to play your part in the building of a greater respect for the individual—

The program of action presented here needs your support, your energy, your determination to make it work. The responsibility is ours—yours and mine.

What We Can Do in Our Communities...

About the Law

√ Inform ourselves of the areas in our communities where law is not equally enforced, and work for corrective action.

√ Visit the courts and make our influence felt in the interest of equal justice for all.

√ Encourage better selection and training of policemen.

√ Work for appointment of Negro policemen.

√ Commend public officials when they show courage and integrity.

√ Call to the attention of authorities violations which are known to us.

√ Get in touch with the Southern Regional Council—63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia—when tension arises, and take all possible local action to prevent violence.

About the Vote

√ Do our part to see that opportunity for registration and voting is legally and actually secure for all.

√ Oppose state re-registration measures that threaten the security of any voters.

√ Uurge our county Democratic executive committees to train all workers in the proper performance of their duties.

√ Offer our services as election managers and clerks.

About Public Opinion

√ Affirm in personal relations and religious and civic work our conviction of the dignity of all human beings and the ideal of equal justice.

√ Support and encourage pastors who offer progressive leadership in the community.

√ Affiliate with other groups working for the same objectives.

√ Discuss problems with our newspaper editors; commend their good works; and urge the adoption of improved practices in the handling of racial news (as outlined in the Southern Regional Council pamphlet *Race in the News*).

√ Urge local schools to cooperate in using existing materials to build better human relations.

√ Begin, on however small a scale, an institute on race relations.

√ Endorse the Home Town Self-Survey as a means of self-education and constructive action.

Southern Church Women Draft Action Program

I AM concerned that our constitutional freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me they must be and gives me courage to study, work, and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under the law. I will respond to calls from the Southern Regional Council to serve my faith and my community in the defense of justice.

With this pledge, 150 church women leaders from twelve Southern States concluded a two-day conference in Atlanta on "the spiritual approach to social issues." The delegates met September 8 and 9 at the call of the Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with church women's groups and the National Board of the YWCA. The meeting was inter-faith, inter-denominational, and inter-racial.

Guest speaker and participant in the conference was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is presently serving as the United States delegate on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. She took part in the workshops Thursday, September 8, and addressed an audience of some 1,800 in the evening. Her subject was "The Declaration of Human Rights and the Community."

Individual Responsibility

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the responsibility of the individual to work for a broader democracy at the community level. Citing her experiences as a delegate to the United Nations, she declared that every failure of democracy in the nation weakens us in the eyes of the people of the world.

"The economic and military leadership of the United States," she said, "is unquestioned. But we have not yet succeeded in giving the world the moral and spiritual leadership which it so desperately needs."

During the workshop session, Mrs. Roosevelt strongly endorsed the suggestion of Mrs. M. E. Tilly that church women visit the courts and make their influence felt in the interest of equal justice. "I miss my guess," she said, "if you do not find a lot of things that will surprise you."

The conference opened Thursday morning with a keynote address by Mr. Paul D. Williams, president of the Southern Regional Council.

"It is important," he told the conference, "that we ponder our spiritual heritage, for there are many people in the world and in our own country who think otherwise. . . . In a sense there are no such things as Catholic rights, or Protestant rights, or Jewish rights—or, for that matter, Mongolian rights, or Negro rights, or Caucasian rights. There are only human rights . . ."

Speakers and Workshops

In the course of the morning, the church women heard Dr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of the chapel at Fisk University, on "The Spiritual Beginnings of Law"; Mr. Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney, on "Law and Morals"; and Mr. Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, on "County Government." The afternoon was devoted to workshop discussion of law enforcement, administration of justice, and "building a spirit of brotherhood" through the church, the press, and the schools.

The night meeting, held in the Wesley Memorial Church, was open to members and friends of the co-sponsoring organizations; the main auditorium, which seats 2,000, was filled almost to capacity. Mrs. Arthur J. Moore, of Atlanta, gave the invocation, and Mr. Williams introduced Mrs. Roosevelt. Following her speech, hundreds of the

audience filed past to speak brieffly to her.

Friday morning the conferees held their concluding workshop session, at which a program of action for the home community was adopted. (See page 2.) Mrs. Lowry Hunt reported to the group on a self-survey now being carried out in Madison, Georgia, and urged the church women leaders to initiate similar self-studies in their own communities. Mrs. Irving Cohn, executive secretary of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, gave an account of the interracial Teachers Institute held annually in that city.

Dr. Hugh Brimm, executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, spoke on "The Church: Her Responsibility and Opportunity." A concluding address, "Courage for the Task," was given by Dr. Faulkner. His words summed up the spirit of the entire conference.

"Today," he declared, "we have seen the vision of a new Southland. But we must remind ourselves that for every bit of progress in human relations a price must be paid. Those of us here today will have to pay that price."

Concern

Bu they are not heart-sick for the ruin of Joseph. Therefore they shall soon go into exile, at the head of the exiles.

Amos 6:6, 7*a*

Conviction

The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

Isaiah 61:1

Courage

Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be affrightened; for Jehovah thy God, he it is that doth go with thee.

Deuteronomy 61:3

For more information about the Fellowship of the Concerned, write to—

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Sol Lipman 2989 Tishomingo Lane Memphis, Tennessee	Past District President of B'nai B'rith Women, Active in A. D. L., Past President of Women's Division of National Conference of Christians and Jews.
Mrs. Mayne Chanania 812 Clematis Drive Nashville, Tennessee	Jewish, Active in B'nai B'rith and A. D. L., very intelligent woman.
Miss Dora Young Attorney at Law Sweetwater, Tenn.	Methodist, Prominent in Church Circles, Practicing attorney for more than 50 years.
Mrs. A. M. Hill Morristown Tennessee	Christian, do not know denomination, wife of banker, active in ~~Legal~~ League Women Voters, Community Activities and Church Groups.
Miss Hallie K. Riner Attorney at Law Elizabethton ~~Kingsport~~, Tennessee	Christian, do not know denomination, active practitioner, has been President of Bar Association in Elizabethton.
Miss Rebecca Thomas Attorney at Law 1101 Stahlman Bldg. Nashville, Tennessee	Practicing attorney, Christian, do not know denomination.
Miss Margaret Wilkinson Attorney at Law 1100 Commerce Title Bldg. Memphis, Tennessee	Practicing attorney, I believe is Catholic.
Miss Shirley Baumgardner City Bank Building Bristol, Tennessee	Christian, practicing attorney, prominent family, father is also an attorney.

If you want the names of more Jewish women they can be supplied.

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS AND ADL CHAIRMEN IN LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI

PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Leo Marks, Jr.
724 School
Clarksdale, Miss.

Mrs. Sam Fellman
The Wohl
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Max Music
606 Pineview Dr.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mrs. Samuel Criger
12 Demouy Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. J. E. Sherman
New Albany, Miss.

Mrs. H. B. Chernin
3617 Beckham Dr.
Shreveport, La.

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Mrs. Betty Steiner
4129 Vendome Pl.
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Mrs. Louis Lewis
1953 Myrtle Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

10

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montevallo Terrace
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Maynard Neider
2407 Craig Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Harry Strauss
501 Emoriland
Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Sidney Parks
1506 Kay Lane, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The Anti-Defamation League cooperates in the workshop

Mrs. Bernard Facher
1665 Noble Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. William Longwater
1990 Lenox Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Leon Feldman
6 North Kensington Road
Ashville, North Carolina

Mrs. Flora Supworth
961 S. W. 58th. Avenue
West Miami, Florida

Mrs. D. M. Howard
309 Garden Springs Lane
Augusta, Georgia

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
10 Blenchery Street
Thomaston, Georgia

Dr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Commission
161 - 8th Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Miss Flora D. Supworth
961 S. W. 58th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Miss Mary Lou Wisehart
25 West Villa Place
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Miss Acka Lewis
Funston, Georgia

Miss Patricia Bennett
Box 1648
Buena Vista, Georgia

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adamson Street
Orlando, Florida

Mrs. W. T. Cassels
835 Kilbourne Road
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. George B. Little
2135 Malvern Road
Charlotte 7, N. C.

Mrs. J. W. Curry
163 S. Coit Street
Florence, S. C.

Miss Willa Dean Lindsey
810 S. Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia

Miss Jean Stocks
Irwinton, Georgia

Miss Ann Pearre
P. O. Box 25
Young Harris, Georgia

Miss Virginia Courtney
1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia

Mrs. M. R. Tatum
110 Justin
Shreveport, Louisiana

Miss Neva J. Dennis
114 Church Avenue
Elberton, Georgia

Mrs. L. S. Ashley
1611 Drake Avenue
Ocala, Florida

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
105 N. Seminary
Madisonville, Kentucky

Mrs. F. R. Crawford
906 High Street
Farmville, Virginia

Mrs. George E. McCaskey
2203 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
1815 Enterprise Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Aubrey Dismukes
113 Northington Street
Prattville, Alabama

Mrs. Arnold Slater
1800 Crestwood Drive
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mrs. E. E. Dean
206 - 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. M. T. Crumley
1132 Ingleside Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

Mrs. Joseph P. Cohen
241 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans 25, La.

Mrs. Tommie B. Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Drive
Waco, Texas

Mrs. William C. Smith
231 Broad Street
Portsmouth, Virginia

Mrs. Grady L. Wall
1208 Goodlee Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt
5830 Creola Road
Charlotte 7, N. C.

Mrs. J. O. Cobb
241 Brown Circle
Smyrna, Georgia

Mrs. Stewart Colley
Grantville, Georgia

Mrs. Marion R. Wellford
3383 Prescott Cove
Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. J. I. Blount
2768 Hanover Circle
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. J. D. Cornwell
1649 - 8th Ave., West
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. Moreland Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. Adalph I. Botwick
2010 Evergreen Lane
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. Harry Strauss
2001 E. Moreland Blvd.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. David Staff
3420 Mt. Park Drive
Birmingham 9, Ala.

Mrs. Alton Tinney
1051 Glenwood
Jackson, Mississippi

Miss Betty Jo Hill
Box 373
Forsyth, Georgia

Mrs. Angus S. Barlow
1010 Ayrshire Avenue
Orlando, Florida

Miss Anna Holden
2010 Meharry Blvd., 2-B
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Jack W. Frost
Calle-Crest Farm, Route 2
Murray, Kentucky

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
3054 Oak Forest Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. J. A. Warren
301 Hillsboro Street
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mrs. James R. Beach
3852 Drury Drive
Macon, Georgia

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Drive
Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. W. W. Thrasher
10 S. W. 12th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Miss Mary Ellen White
207 South Barksdale, #1
Memphis 4, Tennessee

Mrs. Sadie L. Burroughs
62 Hanover Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Mrs. A. D. Caudill
Box 88
Hazard, Kentucky

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

For your information

Mrs. Tidy

Here is a list of names for your March meeting,

Regards.

Art Levin

Mrs. Jimmy Ettin X
1105 N. Davis
Albany, Ga.

Mrs. Bernard Facher X
1665 Noble Drive, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Harry Gordon X
1563 Kay Lane, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. David Kalish X
1183 Jackson Springs Rd.
Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Abbott Frank X
2614 Stanislaus Cir.
Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Ike Dreizen X
556 Emily P:lace
Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Philip Boblasky X
103 E. 60th St.
Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Melvin Siegel X
5404 Waters Road
Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. David Wetherhorn X
336 E. 48th Street
Savannah, Ga.

Miss Fannie Herzberg X
West ~~Rinky~~ Point, Ga.

(Mrs. Harry M. Gershon)
1590 Harvard Rd.NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Joseph Heyman X
3860 Vermont Road, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Herman Heyman X
1271 Oxford Rd. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Henry Meyer X
630 Darlington Circle, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Philip Shulhafer X
2636 Dellwood Drive, NW
Atlanta, Ga.

(Mrs. Arthur Whitehill)
3756 ~~Ipwarx~~ Powers Ferry Road
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Herbert Loring X
894 Oakdale Road, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Neils Jacobson X
3536 Kingsboro Rd. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. David Zeff X
1293 University Dr, NE
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. Robert Lipshutz X
3187 Towerview Dr. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

~~Mrs. Louis Moss~~

Mrs. Elliott Harris X
3221 N. Druid Hills Rd. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

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MONTGOMERY Home News

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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 47 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1958 | FIVE CENTS A COPY

White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting At St. Jude's

By BILL CLEGHORN
Editor, the Home News

(Ed. Note—The facts outlined in the story below were supplied to the Home News by eye witnesses who either attended the meeting or were stationed outside the meeting place).

Montgomery, our home town, the Cradle of the Confederacy, long regarded as a stronghold of the Deep South, now holds the distinction as being the site of a recent itnerracial meeting devoted to the general theme of "the problems of integration."

The meeting, called a district meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, drew participants from our own white communities and the Negro neighborhoods plus two rather mysterious white women from Atlanta, to a building at St. Jude's Hospital, September 27.

Approximately 30 white women were in attendance along with 30 or 40 Negro women and three Negro men. No white men were noted going or coming to the gathering. The Saturday meeting lasted from approximately 9:30 a. m. until 3:30 p. m.

Reports of the meeting have been circulating around Montgomery for several weeks although the white women who appeared to be in charge gave no indication that they desired publicity on the affair!

The theme of the meeting as outlined to the participants was "Women's Role in the Affairs of the World." The opening prayer was given by Dr. R. D. Crockett (negro) and the devotional by Mrs. Kalman Shmartz, Jr., on "Woman's Role in the Old Testament."

According to a letter received by one white woman (apparently by mistake), the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is "a fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues."

The letter was signed by a Mrs. Earl P. Andrews.

The meeting was held in the Father Purcell Unit of St. Judes Hospital Doctor's Conference Room.

Broken up into morning and afternoon sessions, a noon day box lunch, delivered by a representative of Furr's Cafe, a white restaurant on Fairview Ave., was served the participants.

On the program was Mrs. H. Victor Kerns, 481 Japonica, serving as sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Kerns is now reported to be a teacher at Cloverdale School.

A Jo Ann Robinson, teacher at Alabama State Teachers College, and a Mrs. Weisenberg, were in charge of taking notes, gathering comments and mailing those present a report.

(This newspaper did not receive a report from this source.)

A Mrs. J. F. McLeod, College Court, was registering attendants.

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews who served as narrator, stressed no publicity. Another very active participant was a Mrs. Bernard Lobman (reported to be in age bracket 40 to 55).

One Negro woman was active. She was a doctor's wife, about 50

Car Tags Reveal Owners Names Attending Rally

Many automobiles from the white communities of Montgomery brought participants to the 'fellowship' meeting. A checkup of the 1958 car tag numbers revealed the following automobiles. They were registered by tag numbers as follows: (note, no white men were reported at the meeting).

Anderson, Frank W., Editor Maxwell Field Paper; 632 W. Patton, Tag No. 36807;

Dubose, Robt. E., Rev., Good Shepherd Episcopal Church, 851 Grove, No. 327574;

Farrell, Francis M., U. S. A. F., 129 Brontwood, No. 340595;

Kaufman, Louis M., Vice President Schloss & Kahn Inc., 714 E. Fairview, No. 315488;

Lobeman, Bernard, Coach & Four, 2422 College St., No. 310150;

Robinson, Jo Ann, Teacher, Alabama St. College, 1413 Harriet, No. 314972;

Moffitt, John R. (Mildred Ford) Ebony Drive-In Theatre, Moffit Theatres Press. John R. Moffitt Co., 108 N. McDonagh, Home, 1241 Magnolia Curve, No. 37891;

Thomas, Frank, 463 Ross St., No. 337310;

Campbell, Elisha B. (Albertine M.), Superintendent of Build. & Grounds Ala. State College, 754 S. Jackson, No. 339072;

Robinson, Thos. L.—Carrie C., Teacher, Alabama State College, Home 3224 McElry, No. 346356;

Shwarts, Ella K. (Wid. Kalman) 1507 Fairview Ave., Kalman Jr., "Gloria H." Ass. Mgr. Klein & Son, 3111 Wilmington Dr., No. 31333;

Smith, Thos. W. (Sarah B.), Field Rep. Indian Spring Sch., 478

John Carmichael Ordained Pastor In Texas Charge

John O. Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carmichael, 931 Federal Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, was ordained to the gospel ministry by the First Ban-

Local Men Study 'Connor' Way Of Handling Bus Seating

(Special to the Home News)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Segregrated seating on public transportation, federal pitfalls, and the dangers of the Walter Reuther-Martin L. King linkup were the topics of discussion as a small group of Montgomery businessmen met with two Birmingham city commissioners here Tuesday.

"Here to see how a Southern city copes with the problem of NAACP sponsored bus integration movements and to get first hand advice from a city that has kept the race mixers on the defensive, we have talked to both Commissioners Eugene "Bull" Connor and Jabo Waggoner," the group leader, George Rivers, reported to a Home News representative.

"Both men were cooperative and helpful with their remarks," Rivers added.

(Editorial note: George Rivers, owner and operator of a suburban cafe in Montgomery, has been reported as a potential candidate for city commission race in Montgomery.)

Commissioner Conner said that Montgomery has an unusual problem in the fact the city is restrained by a federal injunction from interfering with the public bus system.

Connor told the group, as reported by George Davis, another Montgomerian, that "a wait and see attitude" would never hold the line against integration.

"I will arrest anyone attempting to assist or stage a bus boycott in Birmingham," the outspoken States Right Democrat said. Reports of such a boycott have been heard in Birmingham but no outward signs were seen by the Montgomery delegation.

Bull Connor told of his recent experience with three Montgomery Negro ministers who were in Birmingham "conferring" with Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, Negro ministers, who preaches race mixing.

"They were arrested and given a request to get out of Birmingham." George Davis said Connor related.

Asked what could Montgomery do about the bus situation, Connor quickly told them he was not a commissioner in Montgomery.

"You have a mess in Montgomery," Connor said, "And the best way to handle that type of situation is to try to stay out of one you can't handle."

George Davis added that Connor told them that Birmingham will do away with public bus transportation before we will ride them mixed.

Poets Glee Club To Perform For Civitans

The Montgomery Civitan Club will visit Sidney Lanier High School Friday to hear a special musical program by the Lanier Glee Club. Program Chairman Si Garrett said the group will meet at the Jefferson Davis Hotel for lunch at 12:30 then board a bus

City Announces Route Change For Bus Line

At the regular City Commission meeting this week, the commissioners approved minor bus route changes and adopted an amendment to the zoning ordinance.

In addition two petitions for chauffer's licenses by applicants seeking employment as taxi drivers were denied based on a study of the candidate's records. Com-

CO-OP ELECTS—New officers and directors of the Alabama Farmers Marketing and Exchange Association are shown shortly after their election at the annual meeting recently in Montgomery. Standing, B. H. Gravlee, Fayette, president; G. W. Youngblood, Pike, vice president; A. N. Culver, Montgomery, re-elected secretary-manager; Dick Bowden, Montgomery, assistant manager; Frank Earle, Baldwin, retiring president. Seated, H. B. Brown, Dale; R. W. Shaver, Conecuh; Jack Tanner, Jefferson; E. H. Haynes, Cullman, and A. Ed Jones, DeKalb (Farm Bureau News Photo)

Catholic Bishops Urge Desegregation Call For End To 'Separate But Equal' Status

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 —Enforced racial segregation cannot be "reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man" the Catholic Bishops of the United States declared here today.

In a special statement released during their annual meeting, the prelates cited "two fundamental reasons" why compulsory segregation is wrong:

"1. Legal segregation, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people . . ."

"2. It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro."

The bishops noted that in a 1943 statement they had discussed "the problems faced by Negroes in obtaining the rights that are theirs as Americans." Since then, the bishops said, "considerable progress was made in achieving these goals" of racial justice.

The bishops acknowledged that "there are many facets to the problems raised by the quest for racial justice. There are issues of law, of history, of economics, and of sociology. There are questions of procedure and technique. There are conflicts in culture . . . Their importance we do not deny."

They declared that "the heart of the race question is moral and religious. It concerns the rights of man and our attitude toward [illegible]

though the white women who appeared to be in charge gave no indication that they desired publicity on the affair!

The theme of the meeting as outlined to the participants was "Women's Role in the Affairs of the World." The opening prayer was given by Dr. R. D. Crockett (negro) and the devotional by Mrs. Kalman Shmartz, Jr., on

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(This newspaper did not receive a report from this source.)

A Mrs. J. F. McLeod, College Court, was registering attendants.

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews who served as narrator, stressed no publicity. Another very active participant was a Mrs. Bernard Lobman (reported to be in age bracket 40 to 55).

One Negro woman was active. She was a doctor's wife, about 50 years old, with her hair done in a pony tail. She passed out programs.

According to our reports, the white women were sitting together and the Negroes were sitting to themselves. Only a few white women chose to sit with the Negroes.

"NEW SOUTH"

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga., brought literature: Sept. 1958 copy of "New South" Magazine. (Paul Crouch, former Communist who turned informer, stated under oath that this was a Communist front magazine when he was editor for about ten years); a reprint of Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Virginia, May 31, 1958 edition on "How Southern Conferene of Race Leaders Became Standing Good Will Group."; a reprint of Richmond Times-Dispatch Aug. 21, 1958 edition on "A Race Agency and the Facts", more about the Southern Regional Council on Interracial Cooperation, not Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

On the morning program were four speakers: Miss Violaine Junod, Atlanta, Ga., whose car tag registration number (Georgia 1-97674), gives the same address as the Southern Regional Council, who spoke on Woman's Role in South Africa; a Mrs. John L. Sanders, who is apparently of Japanese descent, spoke on Japan; Mrs. Frank Anderson spoke on England. (A Mr. Frank Anderson is editor of a Maxwell Field newspaper); and Mrs. J. P. Caple, Negro wife of a Montgomery dentist, spoke on various countries.

The afternoon session included talks by a Mrs. Lois L. Reeves, "Women's Role in the New Testament," and Mrs. H. L. Foster, Mrs. Albert C Winn, and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, all of whom spoke on Women's Role in the New South.

PRAISE ROSA

Rosa Parks, Negro woman whose arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, was highly praised at the meeting.

* * *

Four, 2422 College St., No. 310150;

Robinson, Jo Ann, Teacher, Alabama St. College, 1413 Harriet, No. 314972;

Moffitt, John R. (Mildred Ford) Ebony Drive-In Theatre, Moffit Theatres Press. John R. Moffitt Co., 108 N. McDonagh, Home, 1241 Magnolia Curve, No. 37891;

Thomas, Frank, 463 Ross St., No. 337310;

Campbell, Elisha B. (Albertine M.), Superintendent of Build. & Grounds Ala. State College, 754 S. Jackson, No. 339072;

Robinson, Thos. L.—Carrie C., Teacher, Alabama State College, Home 3224 McElry, No. 346356;

Shwarts, Ella K. (Wld. Kalman) 1507 Fairview Ave., Kalman Jr., "Gloria H." Ass. Mgr. Klein & Son, 3111 Wilmington Dr., No. 31333;

Smith, Thos. W. (Sarah B.), Field Rep. Indian Spring Sch., 478 Clanton Ave., No. 31949;

Adair, R. T., Phys., 29 N. McDonagh, Res. 442 S. Union, No. 37355;

Andrews, E. P., "Olives", Genl. Agt. Protective Life Ins., 3135 Audubon Rd., No. 33333;

Levan or Lorene Jones, Mechanic, Campbell's Used Parts, 1054 Ewell, Evans, Lydia M. Mrs., No. 317493;

Deese, Clarence R. (Jeanette) barber, Tip Top Barber Shop, 132 S. Panama; No. 322303;

Caple, Jas. E. (Yvonne L.) Phs. 143½ Monroe St. Tuskegee Cir. No. 322980;

Bell, Ernest G., Tchr. Carver Sch., 515 Seay, No. 326547;

Crockett, Roosevelt P. (Effie B.) Prof. Ala. State College, N. 1006 Thurman St., No. 326570;

Stanley, Holley M., Jr. (Miriame) Ofc. Mgr. Real Est. Financing, N. 920 Parkwood Dr., No. 327303;

Warrick, Jesse C. (Lamur) Warrick Agcy., N. 419 Ogden, Lamur R., Huntington College, 419 Ogden, No. 327656;

Hamilton, M. Hill, Orderly, Jackson & Clinic, 746 Ludie St., No. 37822;

Katz, "Jane L.", Sec.-Treas. Steiner, Lobeman Dry Gds., 3381 Dartmouth Cir., No. 319155;

Dr. Lightfoot, Robt. M., Phys. (Wife, Alice B.) 343 S. Riply, No. 311584;

Cameron, Mary, 1226 Clay St., Nellie Burge Community Center,

Dr. Pettus, Wm. D. "Ivi. W." No. 314746;

Phys., 1245 Cleveland Ave., No. 317829;

Johnson, W. M., office 1601 Highland, Rt. 2 Box 287 Old Selma Rd., No. 334190;

Alexander, Etta M., 503 S. Union St., No. 34670;

Wood, Alice Ann, 216 Collinwood, No. 314928;

Arn, Jo, Alabama State Teachers College, No. 3174923;

Brown, Nelson T., 9 B Maxwell AFB, No. 32995;

Smith, Moreland G., Mrs., 3236 Bankhead Ave., No. 314046;

Taylor, D. L., 3879 Happiness Ave., No. 319835.

* * *

John Carmichael Ordained Pastor In Texas Charge

John O. Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carmichael, 931 Federal Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, was ordained to the gospel ministry by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, Sunday, afternoon, 3 p. m. Nov. 9, 1958. His ordination was called for by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, of which he is pastor. He was presented to the ordaining council by Mr. Jake Harris, representative of the church. Rev. J. O. Folkes, pastor of Luling, Texas, was Moderator of the ordination service.

On the ordaining council was Rev. Charles Conner, Montgomery, Alabama.

After a thorough examination with reference to his Christian experience, call to the ministry, views on Bible doctrine and denominational loyalty, the council and the church voted its unanimous approval of the candidate as a man qualified for ordination to the gospel ministry, with a view of his fulfilling the grave responsibility and glorious opportunities ahead.

Rev. Dallas P. Lee, Secretary of district missions district six of Texas, was in charge of the examination and preached the Ordination sermon in which he presented the charges. Rev. Charles Conner, Baylor Ministerial student, led in the ordination prayer. Mr. Jim Mavity, member of the Baylor Football team, sang "Overshadowed" as the special music. The service was concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Take My Life and Let It Be." The benediction was given by the candidate.

Rev. John O. Carmichael is a senior at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and plans to enter Southwestern Seminary upon his graduation.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

Women's Role In Integration Theme Of Group

(Notes taken during sessions of the "Fellowship Meeting" of white and negro women and negro men held at St. Jude's Hospital, Sept. 27).

Women should have more interest in world affairs than men, the participants in an interracial "Fellowship of the Cocnerned" were told at district rally held recently, here, in Montgomery, by a visitor from Atlanta who calls the Union of South Africa home.

The speaker, a white woman who identified herself as Miss Violaine Junod, a lecturer at the University of South Africa, gave what was termed the most lengthy, humorous, and perhaps ridiculous talk of the sessions, our reporter said.

Miss Junod, whose background is rather vague, began by stating women are biologically different from men and should recognize that fact instead of trying to be the same as men.

She stated that women are always sure of their child although the man must rely only on faith in this matter.

Referring to Gandhi, the Anti Christ leader, Miss Junod, a woman of approximately 40 years, said that his supporters were mostly women.

She led a brief discusison on the Black Sash Movement in South Africa. This is a group of white women in Africa who sponsors passive resistance to segregation.

Miss Junod closed by urging the women present to keep their feminity and to use it for the cause.

The wife of a Negro dentist, J. P. Caples, mentioned just about every country known to man and some woman in each that was prominent. She referred to Life, Dec. 24, 1956 as her principal source. Heading her list of Americans was Rosa Parks, who, she stated, had the courage to keep her seat when a white man wanted her to give it up to him. Then she praised the Negro women of Montgomery for refusing to ride the buses during the boycott. She concluded with the current problem "in Montgomery with the parks", pointing out that on the petition for integration presented to the city commissioners were the names of many women.

Connor told the group, as reported by George Davis, another Montgomerian, that "a wait and see attitude" would never hold the line against integration.

"I will arrest anyone attempt-

of one you can't handle."

George Davis added that Connor told them that Birmingham will do away with public bus transportation before we will ride them mixed.

Poets Glee Club To Perform For Civitans

The Montgomery Civitan Club will visit Sidney Lanier High School Friday to hear a special musical program by the Lanier Glee Club. Program Chairman Si Garrett said the group will meet at the Jefferson Davis Hotel for lunch at 12:30 then board a bus for the trip to Lanier and return downtown.

Last week's guest speaker, State Supreme Court Justice James Coleman, Jr., spoke on the famed Naval heroes of the War of 1812 for whom six streets of Montgomery are named. They include William Mainbridge, Stephen Decatur, Issac Hull, Thomas McDonough, James Lawrence, and Oliver Perry. All the streets are in downtown Montgomery and cross Dexter.

Appointments to committees of Civitans who have joined the club since July 1 was announced. They include J. T. Donnelly to Essay and Oratorical, Owen Vandervort to Community Affairs; Roy T. Hunton to Athletics, Sam Meadows to Extension, J. E. Worrell to Scrap Book, Lester Loeb to Youth; John Pemberton to Membership; Frank Long to Capitol Tours; Clyde Harris to Civitan Education.

Phone Company Shows New Film

Friday, the Montgomery Federation of Women's Clubs at its open luncheon meeting at the Montgomery Country Club was presented a film program by H. A. McClendon, Engineer and Ann Alford, Commercial Supervisor, for Southern Bell Telephone Company, entitled "For Progress —Call Dixie." Mrs. John K. Rose, President of the group, presided over the gathering. The program dealt with the industrial progress of the South and gave a dramatic report of the area's growth and development.

Our Redeemer

The annual meetin of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church will be held Sunday immediately following the morning service.

Pastor Raymond E. Davis, Jr., expects two items of special importance to the Church to be acted upon: the election of two deacons and the adoption of the budget for 1959. As deacons, the church has nominated Jerome T. Hagen and Henry F. Otter. They will serve for two years.

The public is invited to a Thanksgiving service to be held Thursday morning at 10:00 A. M. with organ music by Karl E. Albrecht. The choir, led by Mrs. Raymond Walter, will do a special number, a Netherland Folk Song, "Prayer of Thanksgiving." Pastor Davis has chosen, "Now Thank We All, Our God" for his sermon topic.

City Announces Route Change For Bus Line

At the regular City Commission meeting this week, the commissioners approved minor bus route changes and adopted an amendment to the zoning ordinance.

In addition two petitions for chauffer's licenses by applicants seeking employment as taxi drivers were denied based on a study of the candidate's records. Commissioner Clyde Sellers reminded the group that the city commission would not approve licenses for anyone with a criminal record or a history of traffic violations.

The Cloverdale, Woodley Road and Narrow Lane Road buses will be rerouted outbound from Dexter Ave. to Cloverdale road by way of South Hull street and inbound by way of South Decatur St.

Rezoned from Residence "B" District to Local Business District were six lots located in the Loeb Realty property subdivision on the south side of the old Hayneville Road.

Dave Birmingham Named Receiver For Apartments

Dave Birmingham, former city commissioner and practically a certain candidate for mayor of Montgomery in the March elections, has been named receiver in the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Hillcrest Court Apartments by United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson.

"I am proud of the appointment and will do my best to carry out the pledge entrusted to me," Birmingham said in a press conference Monday.

Questioned as to his possible entry in the Mayor's race, Mr. Birmingham said that at the proper time he would make an announcement.

Poiltical observers say the fiery campaigner has promised to toss some "jagged lightning at the boys in the City Hall that will shake them out of their nest."

The present commission has made no comment on the race.

Catholic Bishops Urge Desegregation

Call For End To 'Separate But Equal' Status

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 —Enforced racial segregation cannot be "reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man" the Catholic Bishops of the United States declared here today.

In a special statement released during their annual meeting, the prelates cited "two fundamental reasons" why compulsory segregation is wrong:

"1. Legal segregation, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people . . ."

"2. It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro."

The bishops noted that in a 1943 statement they had discussed "the problems faced by Negroes in obtaining the rights that are theirs as Americans." Since then, the bishops said, "considerable progress was made in achieving these goals" of racial justice.

The bishops acknowledged that "there are many facets to the problems raised by the quest for racial justice. There are issues of law, of history, of economics, and of sociology. There are questions of procedure and technique. There are conflicts in culture . . . Their importance we do not deny."

They declared that "the heart of the race question is moral and religious. It concerns the rights of man and our attitude toward our fellow man."

The churchmen urged that "concrete plans" to eradicate racial injustice "be based on prudence."

"Prudence may be called a virtue that inclines us to view problems in their proper perspective. It aids us to use the proper means to secure our aim."

Almost all of the 220 U. S. Catholic Bishops attended the annual meeting at the Catholic University of America here. The statement was signed by the twelve episcopal members of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and approved by the meeting of bishops. The NCWC is the bishops' coordinating agency.

Of legal segregation, the bishops said that "even if the now obsolete Court doctrine of 'separate but equal' had been carried out to the fullest extent, so that all public and semi-public facilities were in fact equal, there is nonetheless the judgment that an entire race, by the sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities, is not fit to associate on equal terms with members of another race."

Historically, the bishops maintained, racial injustice "is evident in the fundamental fields of education, job opportunity, and housing. Flowing from these areas of neglect and discrimination are problems of health and the sordid train of evils so often associated with the consequent slum conditions."

They said that "one of the tragedies of racial oppression is that the evils we have cited are being used as excuses to continue the very conditions that so strongly fostered such evils."

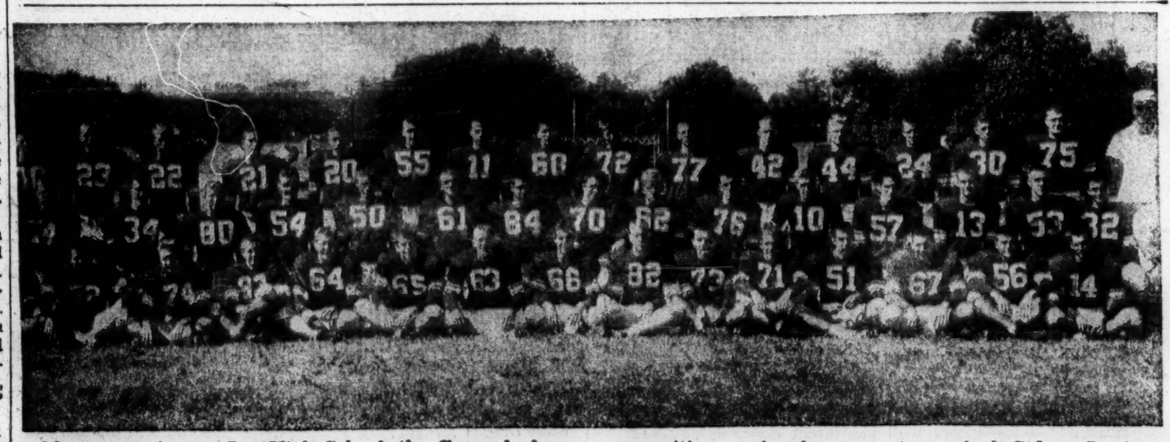
Dalraida Lands Two Young Teams In Bowl Games

Dalraida community will have two teams in the annual league playoffs at Cramton Bowl Friday night, Nov. 21. The Pee Wees and the Termites will represent the area as they won the playoff. The Pee Wees won seven with no losses while the Termites won six and lost one. They will represent the Blue League.

Maxwell Jets will play in the Bowl game representing the Gray League.

Four games to be played. Consolation games in the afternoon. Championship games at 6:30 and 7:45.

State Supreme Court Justice James S. Coleman, Jr., was special guest speaker at last week's meeting of the Montgomery Civitan Club. Judge Coleman, shown with Civitan Program Chairman Wm. Si Garrett spoke on the importance of Montgomery's early historic leaders.



Montgomery's own Lee High School, the Generals from out Morningview way, line up after winning the state's unofficial title as "number one". Already auto tags have blossomed forth with "nation's number one", Lee High. Boosted by a spirited East Montgomery, the Lee High School team has almost as many sidewalk alumni as Notre Dame's fighting Irish. Lee practically swamped ten foes in their unbeaten trail this year with strongest opposition coming from crosstown rival, Sidney Lanier, edged 26 to 19 in the final, and from Tallassee. Lee is coached by Tom Jones. Another Montgomery team, Catholic High has just about cinched the Central Alabama Conference title with another unbeaten record, winning nine. Catholic plays in the Peanut Bowl Thursday, Thanksgiving Day evening.

J D TROBAUGH
2063 THERESA ST

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MONTGOMERY Home News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Independent Weekly

Advertising Representative
ALABAMA NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICE
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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 48 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1958 | FIVE CENTS A COPY | PAGE 1

Home News Presents Statements Stemming From 'St. Jude' News Story

The woman whose name appeared on the invitations mailed out in connection with the recent meeting of the inter-racial "Fellowship of the Concerned" and who served as narrator of the meeting is reported to have severed all connections with the group. Her husband has asked the Home News to identify him as a staunch segregationist.

As reported in our last issue, the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is or was reported to be a "fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South."

This development is just one of several which followed publication in this space last week of a story telling about the session of negro and white women which met at St. Jude's hospital, Sept. 27.

The Home News received calls and-or messages from people who were listed as present, or whose auto tag numbers were seen in the meeting parking area. Some protested that they had not attended the meeting, even stated that no member of their firm or family had attended the meeting of church members of several faiths and races. (The news story pointed out that no white men were present.)

In the interest of clarity and fair play, the Home News is very pleased to present additional information or facts supplied by person or persons whose name, automobile, firm or a family name was mentioned in the story:

Earl P. Andrews: Mr. Andrews asked the Home News to publish the following statement: "To Whom It May Concern: The article which appeared in the Montgomery Home News November 20 correctly listed my wife as being present at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. This is to advise that she is severing her connection with that group.

"Further, since my wife's car tag number was listed with my own name and business shown, I wish to state that I

duced as "Mrs. H. L. Foster". The Home News did not identify the meeting participant as Mrs. Heirston L. Foster, and is glad to print this clarification that the "Mrs. H. L. Foster" who was at the meeting was not Mrs. Heirston L. Foster who is employed by the City of Montgomery and who is the wife of Heirston L. Foster, attorney.

NO WHITE MEN

In reference to the news story run last week the Home News story listing tag numbers plainly stated that no white men were reported attending the meeting.

Coach & Four: Mr. Paul Chambers of the Coach & Four telephoned to say that the person named in the tag listings in connection with the Coach & Four in the article, is not connected with the Coach & Four, and never has been. He added that none of the owners nor any of the employees attended the meeting, and there was no automobile of the owners or employees at St. Jude Hospital at the time the meeting was held.

In addition to the above, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot has requested the Home News to print the following statement:

"This is to state that neither of the undersigned, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot, or wife, Alice B. Lightfoot attended the rally at St. Jude on Sept. 27th, 1958. Further, neither of the undersigned have ever attended any meeting advocating integration."

"Any statement or inference that either of us were at the meeting or support the purposes of the meeting is erroneous."

This newspaper is glad to print the above additional statements, explanations and other remarks in connection with the above mentioned story.

Just to print the news accurately and fearlessly as reported to the newspaper is never enough for any newspaper; an impartial publication is always more than willing to open the columns of the paper to comment and-or denials by any party or parties wishing to express a viewpoint or an idea different from those stated by this newspaper.

The Montgomery Home News, a weekly newspaper, carries many reports on many meetings each week and is always glad to publish the activities of its neighborhood. We report the proceedings of a church group or school meeting or any other community activity just as quickly as we would a football game, club project or bus boycott meeting.

This newspaper is devoted to those principles we believe to be right and we insist that our first responsibility is to the general public — uncontrolled by any group, faction or special interest.

We have the utmost faith in our friends and neighbors of Montgomery and indeed of the Southland.

News Story On 'Meeting' Brings Views, Comment

Capitol Heights PTG Meeting Reflects Growing Membership

Capitol Heights Jr. High P-TG held its annual Back to School meeting Thursday night in the school auditorium.

At 7:30, Earl James, president, called the meeting to order and gave a special welcome to all parents. Reports were given by Mrs. Irene Hyde, secretary; Ray Godwin, treasurer; Mrs. D. L. Epperson announced 1,293 members have joined the Guild.

The devotional for the evening was presented by Mrs. Geo. McCain.

Robert L. Anderson expressed thanks to parents who visited in the school during educational week. Student teachers were introduced.

Room visitation giving the parents an opportunity to visit and meet their teachers began at 8 o'clock.

An exhibit of drawing and crafts work was displayed in the main lobby of the school.

Miss Nia Katech is instructtor.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, Mrs. Leo Grant, Mrs. Sonny Gardner, Mrs. L. B. Waites and Mrs. Cecil

Business, Politics, Spark City Life

The week following Thanksgiving is expected to herald a new period of business, governmental and political activity for Montgomery after the few days rest earned by most of the residents.

The state employees will enjoy a two-day holiday capped by the two-day weekend, giving them four off in a row.

Many stores and businesses will take Thursday and Friday off with the banks closed Thanksgiving Day.

Christmas shopping with all its glitter, tinsel and cheer is expected to pick up the tempo of the city's business with practically every merchant ready for a banner season. Stores and shops are loaded with gifts and merchandise for the Yule Holiday giving.

Plans by the Downtown Merchants, the promoters of the suburban shopping centers and the independent stores and strips have been completed and designed to draw maximum trade from the Greater Montgomery area.

Shopping here will be a thrilling and entertaining experience if reports on the season plans are correct.

Giant Santa Clauses, reindeer, skyscraper trees, lights (millions of gaily colored lights) and other decorations will sparkle throughout Montgomery beckoning the shopper to the area.

On the political front, Montgomery will have the Civil Rights Commission from Washington here to "fish" for voting violations, as our state leaders have noted. Dec. 8 in the new Post Offiec Building they will open their study of the voting records of some Alabama counties, according to reports.

More on the political front, finds John Patterson, our next governor, still carefully considering, selecting and announcing his appointments to serve in the cabinet for the next four years.

On the city scene, the campaign for the three positions to be contested in the spring election is gaining interest with the report of another "potential candidate for mayor." Wilbur Nolen, member of the State House of Representatives, Montgomery County, reported lining up support for his effort to unseat William A. Gayley, incumbent, and veteran member of the commission.

Christmas In Your Life

The Montgomery Federation of Garden Clubs is planning a very interesting and outstanding display of decorations and Christmas ideas for all ages in their "Holiday House" tour this year. This is an annual affair and there has been keen interest in the past years. This year, 1958, promises to be one of the most outstanding yet presented.

Theme: "Christmas Through Your Life."

tional information or facts supplied by person or persons whose name, automobile, firm or a family name was mentioned in the story:

Earl P. Andrews: Mr. Andrews asked the Home News to publish the following statement: "To Whom It May Concern: The article which appeared in the Montgomery Home News November 20 correctly listed my wife as being present at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. This is to advise that she is severing her connection with that group.

"Further, since my wife's car tag number was listed with my own name and business shown, I wish to state that I have never attended this or any integrated meeting.

"While I have the kindest Christian feeling for all my fellow men of all races and creeds, I am a segregationist."

Heirston L. Foster: Mr. Foster telephoned this newspaper to point out that, while a "Mrs. H. L. Foster" was listed as participating in the meeting, that his wife was not present and did not attend the meeting. Mr. Foster pointed out that he and his wife both are ardent segregationists, and that the listing in this paper of a "Mrs. H. L. Foster" as attending the meeting was highly embarrassing to both he and his wife. The Home News is in possession of an original copy of the meeting program which lists one of the speakers as "Mrs. H. L. Foster" and has testimony of a witness that a woman was introduced at the time the meeting was held.

In addition to the above, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot has requested the Home News to print the following statement:

"This is to state that neither of the undersigned, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot, or wife, Alice B. Lightfoot attended the rally at St. Jude on Sept. 27th, 1958. Further, neither of the undersigned have ever attended any meeting advocating integration."

Captain Clark Talks To BPW On 'Fallout'

Capt. James D. Clark, Gunter Air Force Base, spoke to the East Montgomery Business and Professional Women's Club at a dinner meeting held Thursday, Nov. 20 at the Francis Cafeteria, Forest Hills.

His subject, "The Effects of Radio-Active Fallout" with a demonstration on the effects on food was closely followed and received much favorable comment.

During the war Capt. Clark served for years in the Atlantic as Skipper of a combat rescue boat. After five years at Air Force Stations in Arizona, he was commissioned and later served as an officer at the USAF Hospital at Randolph Field, Texas, where he became Executive Officer of the hospital. Later he went to Germany as Nuclear and Disaster Training Officer for the Medical Service throughout all of Europe. For the past two and a half years he has been assigned to the School of Aviation Medicine as instructor in disaster control and planning. Mrs. Dessie Romeo is president of the East Montgomery Business & Professional Women's Club. Mrs. Nellie Perkins, Secretary and chairman of National Security Committee of the East Montgomery BPW Club was in charge of the program.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

News Story On 'Meeting' Brings Views, Comment

Last week's Home News story about the September 27 meeting of negro and white women at St. Jude's hospital developed during the week into the most talked about news story in Montgomery during the past several years.

Widespread interest was shown in the previously unreported fact that an inter-racial group known as the "Fellowship of the Concerned" existed and was active.

The Home News was flooded with scores of letters and telephone calls complimenting this newspaper on publishing the report on the meeting—a meeting where those acting as leaders attempted to suppress all publicity and had succeeded in doing so until the Home News story appeared in print.

As this edition went to press dozens of new subscriptions still were being received daily and requests for bulk orders of the paper containing the story continued long after all available copies were distributed. Bulk requests ranged from ten on up, with on person wanting to buy 6,000 copies.

Letters Of Encouragement Acknowledged By Editor, Staff

We must acknowledge the many comments, letters and messages received at the office of the Montgomery Home News and the home of the editor of the paper since the publication of last week's edition of the newspaper and the story on the interracial meeting of church women at St. Jude's. A few are printed below.

Naturally, we are overwhelmed and humbly grateful for your kind words and expression of support. "Yes, you may be assured we will continue to print the news as it is reported without fear or favor."

Then, of course, we received some telephone calls of criticism, but no letters or messages in writing objecting to our story other than the ones printed this week in the follow-up story on page one. We asked those who called if they cared to send us a signed letter objecting to our reporting of the story and as of publication time, we have yet to receive a **single letter or note of criticism.**

A minister of a local church handed us a brief outline of Devotional Reading which he believed appropriate for the occasion. We have it printed elsewhere in the paper under the title "Jesus Arouses Opposition." With such inspiration and confidence in us and our paper we feel greatly uplifted and encouraged to carry on with the task of digging out the truth and presenting it to the public without fear or favor.

Citizens Boost Home News

Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. Bill Cleghorn
Editor, Montgomery Home News
Dear Bill:

We the undersigned, as loyal sons of the South and heirs of Southern Traditions are writing this letter to you, that you may know our appreciation for the article appearing in the Home News dated November 20, 1958, concerning the mixed-racial meeting held at St. Judes on Saturday, September 27, 1958.

There are many Montgomerians who had no idea that such a meeting could have been thought of within the limits of our supposedly segregated City, not less be factual. Your expose, we hope, will serve to alert our citizens to what is going on in the minds of some of our men and women, and it points out to those of us who believe in the preservation of our Southern Way of Life, the need for alertness and concerted effort in the early identification and Condemnation of those who would change this pattern of life.

In closing, let us repeat our appreciation for your "Scoop." It was brave of you to warn the people of our Community about what is going on in their midst. You have our pledged support and best wishes.

Sincerely,
Hugh M. Ashurst
2200 Narrow Lane Rd.
Curtis B. Buffalow
3733 South Court St.
Wallace Jones
21 S. Lewis
J. T. Williamson
740 Robinson St.
L. H. Duggar
B. C. Akin
Durwood H. Summerlin
J. C. Park, Jr.
C. C. Royal
S. C. Williams
John Hornaday

Reflects Growing Membership

Capitol Heights Jr. High P-TG held its annual Back to School meeting Thursday night in the school auditorium.

At 7:30, Earl James, president, called the meeting to order and gave a special welcome to all parents. Reports were given by Mrs. Irene Hyde, secretary; Ray Godwin, treasurer; Mrs. D. L. Epperson announced 1,293 members have joined the Guild.

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Room visitation giving the parents an opportunity to visit and meet their teachers began at 8 o'clock.

An exhibit of drawing and crafts work was displayed in the main lobby of the school.

Miss Nia Katech is instructtor.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, Mrs. Leo Grant, Mrs. Sonny Gardner, Mrs. L. B. Waites and Mrs. Cecil [illegible]

Rev. Lock Scheduled Speaker At Dexter Methodist Church

Homecoming Day will be celebrated Sunday at the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, Ellis Stewart, chairman of the Program and Arrangements Committee, has announced. Following the 11 o'clock worship service everyone is invited to have dinner in Fellowship Hall.

* * *

REV. S. LOCK

* * *

Preacher for the Homecoming Day sermon will be the Rev. J. Syd Lock, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Hartford, Ala., and a former member of Dexter Avenue Church. Rev. Lock joined Dexter Avenue Methodist Church in May, 1937, and was licensed as a local preacher in 1949. He was admitted to the Alabama-West Florida Conference in June, 1952, and was assigned to Ashford, Ala. In June, 1957, he was assigned to his present church in Hartford.

In the afternoon a program of special organ selections will be presented by Mrs. J. H. Bagley, Jr., Church music director. This will be followed by a drama entitled "The Unlighted Cross," directed by Mrs. J. Sams Harrison.

All members, former members and friends are invited to take part in all of the activities planned for this special day.

Edward Azar Named To Head ABC Board

Edward J. Azar, Montgomery attorney, has been named as administrator of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, to serve during the next state administration.

Gov.-Elect John Patterson made the announcement Tuesday that the 35-year-old attorney would fill the key $10,000 a year post now occupied by Melvin Dawkins, former head of a Montgomery plumbing business.

A graduate of the University of Alabama law school, Azar was Montgomery campaign manager for Patterson in the May and June campaigns.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards honored at the Federation of Garden Club meeting. The Montgomery clubs voted to have Mrs. Florence Edwards Collect (printed on the first page of your 1959 Garden Club Book) made the permanent collect of our Collect of our garden club annual book and directory. Mrs. Edwards is a past state president, past president of the Jasimine Garden Club, permanent chairman of Garden of Memory in Auburn, past president of PTA at Lanier High School and past president of Bellinger Hill School, and member of First Methodist Church. She is a friendly, cheerful friend to everyone. We are all proud of her and glad to know her as a friend. (See page three for words to Collect.)

Christmas In Your Life

The Montgomery Federation of Garden Clubs is planning a very interesting and outstanding display of decorations and Christmas ideas for all ages in their "Holiday House" tour this year. This is an annual affair and there has been keen interest in the past years. This year, 1958, promises to be one of the most outstanding yet presented.

Theme: "Christmas Through Your Life."

Dates: December 6th from 1:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M.; December 7th from 1:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

Places: "First Methodist Church" —Cloverdale Park. The Church will be open without requiring a ticket for admittance.

"Birdes House" —Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Prim, 2668 Woodley Road.

"Children's House" —Home of Mr. Lee Roy Ussery, 2324 Woodley Road.

Grandparents House" —"Hillcrest" at 1632 South Court St.

Tickets for the three homes will be 75c for adults and 25c for children.

"Holiday House" is under the direction of Mrs. Julian Haddon, Mrs. Joe Dozier and Mrs. R. G. Allison.

Committee Chairmen are: Mrs. Louise Collins, judges and clerks; Mrs. M. R. Thomason, tickets and programs; Mrs. Julian Elgin and Mrs. Henry Boone, publicity; Mrs. B. D. Pebworth, hostesses; Mrs. V. K. Wise, finance; Mrs. C. A. Tate, signs and posters.

Getting ready for the annual Christmas toy collection, a brother and sister work out an assembly line system of rejuvenating their old toys. Sis gives a rubber dog a baking soda bath to get it clean as new, while junior does a paint touch-up job on a chipped spot on a globe.

Season To Remember

We lucky folks back home now sweating out the climax of a national election are perhaps a little forgetful of some of the men overseas at Christmas time. As you know life goes on elsewhere in the world. Now, Christmas comes not only to Montgomery and Alabama but also to our troops still standing guard against the Communists in Korea and in Germany and in the Artic and in the South Seas—wherever the cold war is getting warm, you will find American servicemen on guard.

Time is almost past for sending gifts overseas and having them reach your loved ones before they observe theirs Christmas Day. You can use airmail, but be sure you check with the post office regarding size, pounds and correct postage.

Now what to send servicemen? Well, that depends on where he is who he is and what he is doing.

Back in the cold bitter days of the winter of 1952-52, your editor was stationed with the ground forces in Korea. This is what was recommended for the men there at that time when the living was a little rougher and the war quite a bit hotter.

Almost universally asked by the men when requested to make suggestions for a news story on what they wanted were requests for home made food (they get good meals there but always welcome Mom's chocolate cake or the girl's friends cookies), paper-backed books, or a photograph of loved ones.

In 1952 they also wanted such things as flashligths, portable radios, cameras and films. I suppose this is in ample supply now in the Post Exchanges and stores.

Don't send anything that will break in transit or carries a fire hazard.

Of course some men want an honorable discharge, or a girl or a bottle of a certain brand—or a pet dog—most of these are against Army Regulations except in specific instances.

Knowing the recipient, most people who send gifts should have little trouble making a choice from the few suggestions listed above. We would like to remind our readers though, that there are thousands of men in Korea for whom no one at home will make such a choice this year, who will have a rather good Christmas meal, special music, or programs and always church services. If you know anyone who by barest chance might be one of the forgotten send them a cheery greeting, or a little remembrance.

And by all means keep the mail going to your own special ones overseas. Mail tops even pay with men away from home. Make Christmas come true to the troops facing the dreadful Communist enemy everywhere in the world.

And All Our Mothers - - -

The National Manpower Commission is now an authority on "Womanpower", which is the title of a study showing that there are 22 million working women in America of whom 50 percent are over 40 years old, 60 percent are married and collectively, they bring home one fifth of the nation's payroll. It also shows that 30 percent of all married women and 40 percent of the mothers of all school age children have steady jobs outside of the home.

As a result of these findings the Council has published a book on the subject called "Work in the Lives of Married Women" and which takes the position that it would be a national calamity of "incredible magnitude" if they all took a notion to quit—and explains why. Apparently it would be even more of a disaster if they waited a few years, since the Council estimates that there will be 35 million working women by 1965—and that more of them than ever will be grandmothers. The book is published by the Columbia University Press.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Don't Give An Inch!

(Reprinted by request)

Segregation of the races is inevitable. The United States Supreme Court unleashed a devil's pot of race hating brew when it undertook to undo the work of the Almighty God and facilitate the mixture of the races.

Little Rock's experiences are not the result of an amendment to the American Constitution, but of the efforts of some politicans to corral votes. The fiendish, foul and unspeakable crimes now being committed in the New York and Chicago metling pots are payoffs of ward-heeling, bloc-voting machine bosses who believe the only right is to win election.

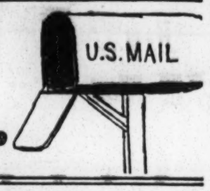
But there is an answer to it all in the South. We can and will maintain segregation of the races by the simple formula used in our rural counties of Alabama. Simply

Postal Penalty

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield announced today that the 5-cent postage due penalty on all unpaid or insufficiently prepaid mail will be deferred again until February 1, 1959, to permit further study by the Department and to avoid possible confusion during the holiday mail season.

On July 17, 1958, the imposition of this 5-cent shortpaid charge as applicable to unpaid and shortpaid mail was suspended to October 31, 1958, because new postage rates went into effect last August 1st, and the Department felt the public's lack of knowledge about them would create needless confusion.

Letters to the Editor...



November 25, 1958

Mr. W. E. Cleghorn
Editor-Publisher
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take the time to let you know that I enjoy reading your Home News very much. The people of Montgomery should appreciate your neighborly paper.

Looking forward to "Paper-Time" again,

I remain

Very truly yours,
J. O. Bell
Montgomery, Ala.

November 24, 1958

Mr. William E. Cleghorn, Editor
The Montgomery Home News
455 Julia St.
Montgomery 4, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I have been receiving your paper by mail regularly for some time, but I failed to receive your edition of November 20th. Mr. Seymour Taylor of 2024 Spruce Street tells me that he also did not receive his copy. This is very peculiar owing to the wide interest in this particular issue, unless you were late in mailing the home edition.

I was able to obtain this papaper from a friend and I want to commend you for informing the people of Montgomery with regard to the nature of the meeting that was held at St. Jude's Hospital. There is a question in the minds of the people with whom I have discussed this, as to whether this meeting would have ever been made known, if you had not reported it.

With kindest regards,
R. H. McKay
870 S. Court St.
Montgomery 4, Ala.

November 24, 1958

Editor-Publisher
Montgomery Home News
455 Julia Street
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I've been enjoying your paper for some time. We look forward each week for it to arrive. We appreciate the way you conduct a folksy paper.

We hope that you will keep up the good work, and we are looking forward to reading THE NEWS for a long time to come.

I remain
Sincerely yours,

let you know that I enjoy reading it very much.

I always pass it along to my friends and neighbors that they too, may enjoy the homey news items that you print, hoping to be able to read this paper a long time in the future.

I remain
Sincerely yours,
E. E. McGraw
Montgomery, Ala.

November 23, 1958

Mr. Wm. E. Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

We want to congratulate you for your courage in printing the news, which we have been missing in Montgomery for so long a time.

Your reporting of the now famous meeting at St. Jude's Hospital is a real service to the citizens of Montgomery.

We are sure that your newspaper will profit greatly by such courage.

Yours most sincerely,
Russell and June Carter
P. O. Box 3006
Montgomery, Ala.

November 23, 1958

Editor, Montgomery Home News
455 Julia Street
Montgomery 4, Alabama.

Dear Editor:

I wish to take this means to let you know that I have been a subscriber of the Montgomery Home News for some time.

I have enjoyed reading this paper and hope to read it more in the future.

I remain

Sincerely yours,
C. P. Bamberg
P. O. Box 334
Montgomery, Ala.

FLOYD SMITH

Southern Bell Telephone Company announces that effective December 1, Floyd W. Smith, Supervising Customer Service Engineer in the Montgomery District Sales Office, will be transferred to Nashville, Tennessee to a position on the staff of Southern Bell's Tennessee Sales Manager.

Our Income Tax

(Here is a check list of some of the things that you should consider doing or taking action about now, before the first of the year if you want to get the most benefit from the rules of the tax service. Watch for later columns in this newspaper. They will cover these and other items more fully.)

Bad Debts: Be sure you can prove they are bad this year and claim the deduction.

Capital Losses: If you have stock market losses, sell this year to take the loss. Warning —do not repurchase the same or similar stock until at least 31 days after the sale.

Contributions: Pay them to secure the deduction this year. Pledges are not deductible. They must be paid. You can take up to 30% in some circumstances.

Dependents: Be sure you can claim them. If you are not providing over one-half the cost of support, see if you can make an agreement with the others who are helping with the support.

Alimony: Separation payments may be deducted by the husband and included by the wife. You may want to catch up on these payments this year.

If your spouse died in 1956 or 1957 chances are you filed a joint return with her for that year. You can compute your tax as though you were filing a joint return for 1958 if you have not remarried and if you have a dependent child or step child. You may want to recheck your dependency credits on this.

Sales of your business equipment and business buildings: If you have a loss from such a sale you can carry the loss back for two years and forward for five years, or until it is offset by earnings. If you have a loss that you must take, go ahead and sell this year. You can take the loss against 1956 and 1957 income, and if that doesn't cover it all, you can carry it forward to 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Depreciation: You can depreciate new equipment, original in use with you, under several new systems which can produce a depreciation rate twice as fast as the old straight line method.

Capital Gains and Losses: Consider offsetting short-term gains with long-term losses, etc.

Medical Expenses: Pay them all this year to get the deduction.

If any of these apply to you, you should consult your accountant now, before the end of the year, to secure the utmost advantage from the beneficial provisions of the code.

Timely Sermon Topic

Scripture: Mark 2:1—3:6

A Jesus Arouses Opposition

Let's Get Down To:

BRASS TACKS

By BILL CLEGHORN

According to the book "American Sayings", the old method of measuring cloth in a dry goods store by means of brass tacks set in the edge of the counter is the source for the old saying "Let's get down to brass tacks." In plain talk, let us put a discussion into simple terms based on facts.

The principal issue facing our nation today is not the controversy over separation of the races. The real battle is in the struggle to maintain states right or the right to determine local issues at the local level.

On the one hand, you have the people who believe like Thomas Paine, the Revolutionary War patriot, that independence and self government is worth fighting for. Every school boy knows the words he has given us to live by:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the services of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman . . ." Dec., 1776.

On the other side you have those lip service countrymen whose thinking sometimes races jumbledly along with the lunatic fringe who as another great American of another war, Theodore Roosevelt (the real Roosevelt), once said appeal to "the large mollycoddle vote." These exponents of "round-up-the-votes, boys, and let us deal the Solid South another fit", seek only continued tour of office as politicians and patronage peddlers. They yell for Big Government, federal bureaus and 'drive the Southerners down the River'."

This self-seeking group is aided and abetted by a Supreme Court that has tossed the law books and legal precedents out the window and who have joined hands to dance to the tune of the Washington Post, New York Times and other anti-South publications and is a court that bases all decisions on the results of the last "election return" and the greatly increasing block voting minority groups.

There, you have it. The independent and free thinking man who desires the right to his opinion and the privilege of deciding his own problems.

Or to borrow from a television commercial, currently very popular with the five-year old set,

"A thinking man's filter and a smoking man's taste", one could change this to read,

"A thinking man's opinion, and an independent man's privilege."

If those catchy slogans and tunes are good enough to serve as a nationwide means to peddle tobacco, it certainly must be satisfactory to those who believe that the right of self determination is the right of a free, thinking, working man.

Now, when the Civil Rights Commission burrows into Montgomery on December 8, I believe there is only one answer to give them when they ask for the Macon County voting records.

"We cannot give you the county records of a sovereign state. It is the right of this state and the communities of the state to set their own voting regulations and determine who is qualified to vote and who is not qualified to vote."

"After all, this is a thinking man's opinion and a state's right and privilege."

To this end, it is suggested we turn not to the words of our Southern leaders, but to another man who would not be weaseled —worded out of his right of expression and beliefs:

"We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord." —Theodore Roosevelt.

Goodwyn PTG Gives Report

pil in average daily attendance in our schools.

Mrs. A. V. Allison, one of the co-chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, announced a

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But there is an answer to it all in the South. We can and will maintain segregation of the races by the simple formula used in our rural counties of Alabama. Simply, "Don't give an inch." Sounds rather hard and uncompromising. This is only defense the scoundrels in the Northern vote-grabbing machines and the left-wing radicals of the South left States Rights Southerners .

Don't give in at work, school, or play. Maintain the traditional Southern stand of separate but equal in all ways and all things. Stand up, speak up and win for the South.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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"We believe this additional time will enable the American people to become more familiar with the variety of changes in the new postage rates and prevent penalties being imposed on innocent postal users who make honest mistakes," Mr. Summerfield said.

Montgomery 4, Ala.

November 24, 1958

Editor-Publisher
Montgomery Home News
455 Julia Street
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We hope that you will keep up the good work, and we are looking forward to reading THE NEWS for a long time to come.

I remain
Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Lola B. Davis
453 Holcombe Street
Montgomery, Ala.

November 24, 1958

Editor, Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Ala.
Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

Having been a subscriber to your paper for some time, I would like to take this means to

The Montgomery Home News

An independent newspaper published weekly by Community Advertisers, Inc., 455 Julia St., Montgomery 4, Alabama. Established June 27, 1957. Combined with Montgomery Record (formerly The Montgomery Examiner and Montgomery Weekly) July 1, 1957. Montgomery Weekly Established 1931.

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HARDIE J. DENNIS ..... Business Manager
DOROTHY M. CLEGHORN ..... Associate Editor
VERA McDONALD ..... Community News Editor
JIMMY SPEAR ..... Advertising Representative

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Life Is a Battle.

I will live it courageously.

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; for the Lord thy God is with thee." (Josh. 1:9) —Adapted

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Montgomery, Ala.

FLOYD SMITH

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Capital Gains and Losses: Consider offsetting short-term gains with long-term losses, etc.

Medical Expenses: Pay them all this year to get the deduction.

If any of these apply to you, you should consult your accountant now, before the end of the year, to secure the utmost advantage from the beneficial provisions of the code.

Timely Sermon Topic

Scriptures: Mark 2:1—3:6

I. Jesus Arouses Opposition.
1. Healing the Paralytic (Mark 2.)
2. The Calling of Matthew (Vss 13-17)
3. The Question of Fasting (Vss. 18-22)
4. Plucking Grain on the Sabbath. (Vss. 23-28)
5. Healing of the Withered Hand (Chapter 3).

II. Why Men Oppose Jesus.
1. The Deeper Reasons (Sin) Men oppose whoever and whatever convicts them of sin.
2. Jesus still arouses opposition.

III. Some things Jesus did not do to Overcome Opposition.
1. Jesus made no attempt to appease His accusers.
2. Jesus never abandoned His position.
3. We find no trace of compromise.
4. Jesus was never alarmed or confused.

IV. How Jesus Met Opposition.
1. By always Being right.
2. By having His objective clearly in mind.
3. By making clear His motives .
4. By working according to principle.
5. By meeting Unfair accusations with truth.
6. By positive rather than negative approach.
7. By seeking God's approval rather than that of men.

Conclusion: Thus Jesus met opposition. He did not always manage to overcome it —it finally nailed him to the cross.

Taken from Rozzels "Complete Lessons 1958"

State Legion To Study Votes In Election

One major project of The American Legion for the ensuing year is the elimination of voting irregularities in future elections, according to a statement issued by Robert H. Wilder of Dadeville, Alabama, State Legion Commander.

Commander Wilder states that he has charged the Americanism Commission with the responsibility of formulating plans for necessary legislation to eliminate the selling of votes and for purging voters' lists to insure that elections will be honest. Wilder calls upon Civic, Religious, Fraternal, and other Veterans' Organizations to join with The American Legion, and takes special note of the League of Women Voters in appealing for their assistance.

Wilder states that it is his personal opinion that legislation should be passed to permanently disfranchise any person convicted of selling his vote, and that the use of voting machines must be expanded greatly.

Declaring that he was "shocked at some of the recently exposed voting irregularities", Commander Wilder added that he believed that present laws are not sufficient to curb such happenings. He lashed out at those who are willing to sell their votes, stating that this and similar practices are causing a great many good people to refuse to offer themselves as candidates because they are not willing to participate in the types of campaign possible under present laws.

Commander Wilder also urges all citizens interested in "good, clean elections" who have ideas of how this program can best be enacted, to contact him by mail or in person at the State American Legion Headquarters in Montgomery. He adds that he believes every Legion Post in Alabama will work in their local communities because they are genuinely interested in clean, honest elections because they know that the result will be honest, efficient government.

The Christian Science Monitor 50th ANNIVERSARY

Good Reading for the Whole Family

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Send your newspaper for the time checked. Enclosed find my check or money order. 1 year $18 ☐ 6 months $9 ☐ 3 months $4.50 ☐

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"We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord." —Theodore Roosevelt.

Goodwyn PTG Gives Report To New Members

Last Thursday night, November 20, the Goodwyn Jr. High P. T. G. held a meeting at their school, the theme of which was "Did You Know."

Two of the principal speakers were Major Myron MacDonald, and Sgt. C. W. Dalgo, who took up the questions of where the tax money comes from to support education in Alabama, who has the power to allocate these funds, and a summary of the 1959-61 AEA legislative program. There was a strong plea that the lay citizens of Alabama consider the AEA proposals very carefully, regarding better education as an investment in the future. One of the points brought out was that only two states, Arkansas and Mississippi, spend less than Alabama for current expense per pupil in average daily attendance in our schools.

Mrs. A. V. Allison, one of the co-chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, announced a "Book Fair" to be held for the benefit of Goodwyn Jr. High's new library. Each parent will be requested to bring a book, new or used, to the P. T. G. meeting January 15, 1959. The books will be marked as to donor.

The meeting was followed by a hospitality hour.

$25 REWARD

for any Vacuum Cleaner or Sewing Machine under 35 years old that we cannot supply parts for and fix.

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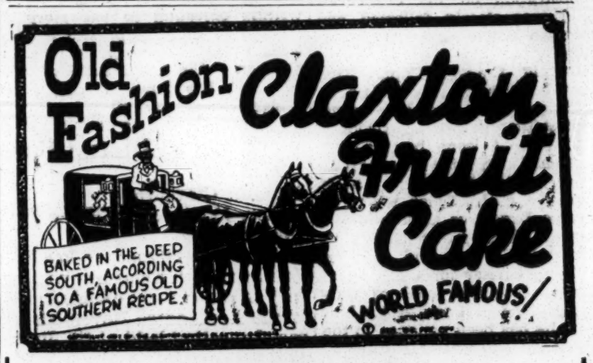

All Proceeds Go To
CIVITAN CHARITY FUND
$1.00 Per Lb.

Seven Seas Restaurant

VERA'S VIEWS

By MRS. VERA McDONALD
PHONE AM 3-3194

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ward of Iris Lane are the proud parents of a new baby girl born last Wednesday at Jackson's Hospital; both are doing fine.

Mr. T. J. McDonald of Greenville has been visiting his son and daughter-in-law, the Fred McDonalds of Clover Hill Drive.

The Arrangement Contest at the Montgomery Fair created a swirl of interest. There were many people present to view the three arrangements. The Blue Bonnet Club, Mrs. Crawford Roqumore, president, won the blue ribbons; the Mayfair Club, Mrs. George Lewis, president, won the red ribbons, the Armaryllis club won the yellow ribbon, Mrs. Homer Crowder, president.

They were all beautiful. Judging was most difficult. Many ladies were overheard to say they planned to make a turkey basket like the Armaryllis.

Thanks to the Fair for the place for the show.

Miss Annie Dopson of Eclectic, Ala., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace of First St., Oak Park, over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brownfield, Winter Haven, Fla., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kell Fowler, Courtland Dr., over the weekend. Also attending the Vernon convention at the Whitley Hotel.

I dropped in at St. Margaret's Hospital last Friday to visit some friends and ran into several nurses that I knew and enjoyed having coffee with them. Mrs. Sam (Betty) Meadows of Montrose was one of them and she is really making a good nurse and just loves it, too. Also Miss Mollie Stevens of Oak Park and Mrs. Anderson. They are all wonderful friends.

Keep it up, girls, we couldn't do without you.

We are glad to say that Preston Merrick of Prantwood Drive is recuperating at his home now after returning from St. Margaret's where he was treated after being injured in a car wreck, Saturday night.

Mrs. June Phelps has been ill with flu for the past week. Hurry and get well, June.

Mrs. Tina Thorne of Nottingham Road was a visitor of the East Montgomery BPW last Thursday night at the supper meeting at the Francis Cafeteria. I think she is going to be a new member. Also, Mrs. Dorothy Richardson of Ashley Ave., is going to be a new member next month. Glad ta have you, Dorothy.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Jerome Hagen (Vi) is up and out again from the cold she had several days.

Mr. W. H. Withers, Montezuma Road, is attending a convention for Anchor Serum Company at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mrs. Ted Ostendorf and Lt. Col. Ostendorf, Honeysuckle Road, have had as their guest her mother, Mrs. M. Meyers of Chicago, Ill. Hurry back to see us again, Mrs. Meyers. Always glad to have you.

tons, Brantwood Drive, also Mrs. Roger Shaddix, New Orleans, University.

We are sorry to say that little Jimmy Christensen is seriously ill in San Antonio, Texas. He is the young son of Rev. and Mrs. Leroy Christensen (Betty Wallace). Betty, we truly hope Jimmy will be better when you read this. We are all pulling for him.

Mrs. W. H. Withers of Montezuma Road was visiting Mrs. R. B. (Jessie) Rayworth, Gorgas St. last Friday morning. Mr. and Mrs. John Brannan of Fairview Ave., had a buffet dinner honoring Miss Yevonne Laun and Larry McGinn, with 20 present, whose marriage will be at Our Lady Queen of Mercy Catholic Church at 10:30, Nov. 27.

We are sorry that Merrian Black is back in St. Margaret's Hospital. We sure hope she will be okay now after having undergone surgery.

The Oak Forest Garden Club is having their monthly meeting next Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10 a. m. at the Capitol Flordal Company on Adams St. The hostesses are Mrs. O. H. Bowden, Ashley Ave., and Mrs. N. C. Connell, Oak Forest Drive. Mrs. L. F. Adams and Mrs. T. B. Spradley planned the

JOHN O. CARMICHAEL, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carmichael, 931 Federal Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, was ordained to the gospel ministry by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, Sunday, afternoon, 3 p. m., Nov. 9, 1958. His ordination was called for by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, of which he is pastor.

Morningview PTA Salutes "Fathers" In November Meet

The Morningview P. T. A. held its November meeting entitled, "Father Knows Best," Tuesday night in the school auditorium with the husbands of the executive board in charge. Mr. J. L. Cortland presided.

Devotional was by Mr. Franklin Parker. The business session included a report by Mr. Leon Clardy of the very successful membership drive of 1004 members.

Miss Margaret Steiner, principal, gave the Community Service report, announcing that the clothing drive had been very worthwhile.

Attendance prizes were won by Miss Cherry's third grade and Mrs. Camp's fourth and fifth grades.

Following the program, refreshments were served and classrooms were opened for visitation.

There will be no December meeting. Mr. George Fairfield announced that the January P. T. A. meeting on International Relations will have as its speak-

Mental Health Speaker Addresses Pilot Club

Dr. Sherman Raffel, Director of Montgomery Mental Health Center, was the featured speaker to Pilots at their regular program meeting Tuesday night, November 18, at the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church. Dr. Raffel was presented by Mrs. Juanita Loftin, Administrator of the Montgomery Spastic Children's School.

Dr. Raffel told the group that mental health is old, but mental health science is young, and though much has been gained by experience in the past few years, more remains to amass a body of scientific knowledge which will furnish logical justification for what is now largely trial and error effort. He said that a gigantic effort needs to be instituted to establish early mental health education for everyone, but that the first step would need to be an immense training program to prepare teachers and parents to impart real beliefs and attitudes to the adults of tomorrow.

Dr. Raffel further stated that public spirited citizens should raise a clamor for more and better facilities, more money, more trained personnel. The time is long past to tackle the important problem of how to get along with one's fellow man more successfully. When this solution is found, good mental health, the hope for tomorrow will be found.

Mrs. Loftin pointed out that Special Education in Alabama is experiencing remarkable growth. There are now approximately 200 classrooms for mentally retarded children. Montgomery Spastic Children's School now has 7 teachers, and the student body has grown from 13 to 85 since 1951.

Miss Anacile Riggs and Mrs. Donna Seay, Coordinators of Distributive Education at Lee and Lanier High Schools, presented two students from each school. Thees students were Melinda Devies and Roy Reynolds from Lee, and Charles Foshee and Rick Miller from Lanier. They were recognized by the Pilot Club for receiving the highest scholastic achievement of their classes.

In celebration of American Education Week, Pilots honored members and guests who are of the teaching profession — Mrs. Merle McCorkle, Miss Hulda Coleman, Miss Anacile Riggs, Mrs. Donna Seay, and Mrs. Juanita Loftin.

Miss Lucie Dowe read correspondence from Father Amos of Catholic High relative to the winning team of Catholic High being invited to play in the Peanut Bowl.

A gift was made to the true Course Ever Fund of Pilot International in memory of Miss Carrie Mae Wilson.

President Inez Entrekin announced an invitation to Montgomery Pilots to attend the Silver Anniversary Tea of the Pilot Club of Birmingham on December 7.

Search Is On For F.O.Y.M. By State Jaycees

The search is on for Alabama's Four Outstanding Young Men of 1958. Announcements have been mailed civic clubs throughout the State seeking nominations for the awards.

The program is in its third year and is designed to select four young men between the ages of 21 and 35 as representatives of all the outstanding young men of Alabama.

The Four Outstanding Young Men banquet will be held at the Winter Conference in Montgomery January 25th and 26th, 1959. President David H. Barksdale will preside over the meeting.

The Alabama Jaycees are pleased to announce that the Rev. Bob Richards will be guest speaker for the FOYM banquet. The Rev. Richards is widely known for his world record pole vaulting title.

Named as the FOYM of 1957 were Paul Crow of Fort Payne, Wilfred Gorrell of Anniston, Keith Jensen of Montgomery, and Herbert Megar of Anniston.

By Mrs. Tom Edwards

Garden Club "Collect"

Dear Gardner of the Universe, as we weave the pattern of daily living, give us an appreciation of the beauties of nature and a fellowship with thee.

Help us to know the value of soil preparation for seed as well as heart cultivation for friendships.

Grant that we may make strong the roots of character as well as of growing things.

Teach us to blend the right colors in our gardens to delight the eye and to weave the bright colors in our lives as an inspiration to others and a pleasure to thee.

Ventriloquism, an ancient art, was known to the Greeks, who thought it was the work of demons.

There is more vegetation in the sea than on land.

Nigeria is 10 times the size of Indiana.

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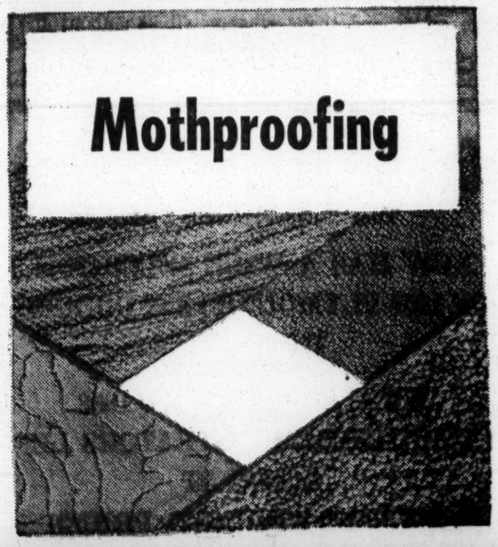


chardson of Ashley Ave., is going to be a new member next month. Glad ta have you, Dorothy.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Jerome Hagen (Vi) is up and out again from the cold she had several days.

Mr. W. H. Withers, Montezuma Road, is attending a convention for Anchor Serum Company at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mrs. Ted Ostendorf and Lt. Col. Ostendorf, Honeysuckle Road, have had as their guest her mother, Mrs. M. Meyers of Chicago, Ill. Hurry back to see us again, Mrs. Meyers. Always glad to have you.

Congratulations to Haywood R. Bartlett as he was appointed commander of the 3rd Battle Group, ROTC, University of Alabama. Haywood is the son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Bartlett, 836 Park Ave., Cloverdale.

Mr. James Blanton, a student of medical school, Birmingham, spent last weekend with his mother and father at the Roy Blan-

whose marriage will be at Our Lady Queen of Mercy Catholic Church at 10:30, Nov. 27.

We are sorry that Merrian Black is back in St. Margaret's Hospital. We sure hope she will be okay now after having undergone surgery.

The Oak Forest Garden Club is having their monthly meeting next Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10 a. m. at the Capitol Flordal Company on Adams St. The hostesses are Mrs. O. H. Bowden, Ashley Ave., and Mrs. N. C. Connell, Oak Forest Drive. Mrs. L. F. Adams and Mrs. T. B. Spradley planned the programs. It will be on Christmas decorations.

The Montgomery Camellia Society will have a display of blooms at Oak Park Pavilion on Dec. 7 from 12 to 6:00 p. m. No admission. The public is invited to come and bring their blooms. Let's make this a big affair, okay. Remember the date, Dec. 7. No charges. See you there.

State Legion Leaders Plan Tour To Montgomery

Montgomery Robert Wilder, State Commander of the American Legion announced at a meeting of the Department Executive Committee, Sunday, that he and his top assistants will visit every Post of the American Legion in Alabama in the next 30 days. He said the purpose of the visit will be to personally visit every Post Commander to collect the 159 membership cards so that each local post may get this matter out of the way in order to concentrate on local community projects.

The theme of the visit is "by land, sea and air" implying that no part of Alabama will be missed. His plan calls for using private airplanes where landing facilities are available and weather conditions permit. Where practical he plans to use boats and locomotives of the fun arm of the Legion, the 40 and 8.

Local membership is expected to hit a new high before December 15 as teams of membership workers in this vicinity do their best to contact every eligible veteran. "A veteran is truly shortsighted to overlook the advantages offered him through this membership and the opportunities it will give him to be of service to his local community, the great State of Alabama and the Nation. The American Legion button testifies to his honorable service in time of war and assures recognition of his desire to be of service in time of peace," Wilder said.

The date of their visit here will be announced by officials of the local Legion Post.

From my front porch

By CARL HELM

Today's teen-agers are pretty nice kids, in my book. I'm not worried about their future or that of our country, which will be in their hands.

For one thing, they like to sing the sweet, sentimental old songs. They sing them with joy and feeling, whenever they have a chance . . . This may be called nonsense by the profound psychologists who wag dismayed heads over rock-'n-roll and similar passing crazes. But that doesn't worry me, either.

Perhaps the fast jazz beat gives release to something on the adolescent surface. But the love of the old songs wells up from the depths of the heart. It is no faked or phony attachment, I'm sure, but one with roots firm and deep in every hometown in our homeland.

Their loves of the "oldies" is real and sincere, and lasting. Just listen with open ears and mind, the next time you hear a group of youngsters singing!

* * *

"It isn't easy, that I know,
"But still you ought to try it;
"If you can't say good of some poor joe,
"Perhaps you could — keep quiet!"

Seminar Planned For Cancer Society

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Plans have been announced by the American Cancer Society, Alabama Division, Inc., for a statewide seminar on cancer to be held in Birmingham next Jan. 28-29.

Open to doctors throughout Alabama, the seminar will feature a number of nationally recognized authorities in the cancer field. The meeting will be sponsored by ACS in cooperation with the Medical Association of Alabama, American College of Surgeons, Alabama Academy of General Practice, Medical College of Alabama, Jefferson County Medical Society and Jefferson County Dental Society.

pal, gave the Community Service report, announcing that the clothing drive had been very worthwhile.

Attendance prizes were won by Miss Cherry's third grade and Mrs. Camp's fourth and fifth grades.

Following the program, refreshments were served and classrooms were opened for visitation.

There will be no December meeting. Mr. George Fairfield announced that the January P. T. A. meeting on International Relations will have as its speaker Colonel Huntley from Maxwell Air Force Base.

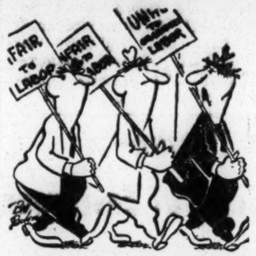
Oak Forest Club Wins First Prize At Flower Show

The Oak Forest Garden Club has won the first prize of $5.00 offered by the Montgomery Fair to the club having the most people to register from one club. The Petal Path Club was second high and the Mayfair Club was third.

Plans have been made for an arrangement from three clubs each month to be shown at the Fair. Don't fail to see them and vote for your favorite club.

Mrs. Roy Higgins, arrangement chairman, made the announcement. Mrs. W. L. McDonald is president of the Oak Forest Club.

My Neighbors



"Figure it out—if the union shared *their* profits we'd be making $40.00 an hour on this job!!"

as we weave the pattern of daily living, give us an appreciation of the beauties of nature and a fellowship with thee.

Help us to know the value of soil preparation for seed as well as heart cultivation for friendships.

Grant that we may make strong the roots of character as well as of growing things.

Teach us to blend the right colors in our gardens to delight the eye and to weave the bright colors in our lives as an inspiration to others and a pleasure to thee.

Direct us each day, our Heavenly Gardner, Thy will to grow, Thy will to do, Thy will to love.

Crops valued at more than 800 million dollars are today being grown on land irrigated and developed by federal reclamation programs.

JACK W. WARNER was elected president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce at the 21st Annual Meeting in Birmingham last week. Warner, president of the Gulf States Paper Corp., with plants in Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, has been serving as a State Chamber vice president. More than 500 of Alabama's business and industrial leaders attended the one-day meeting which saw Warner elevated to the top post in the State's largest business organization.

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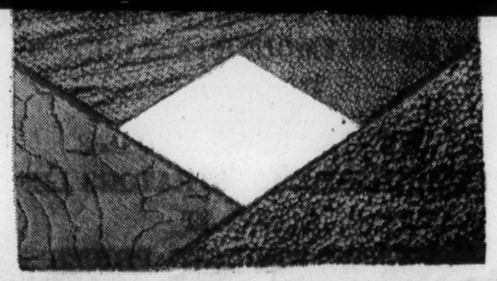

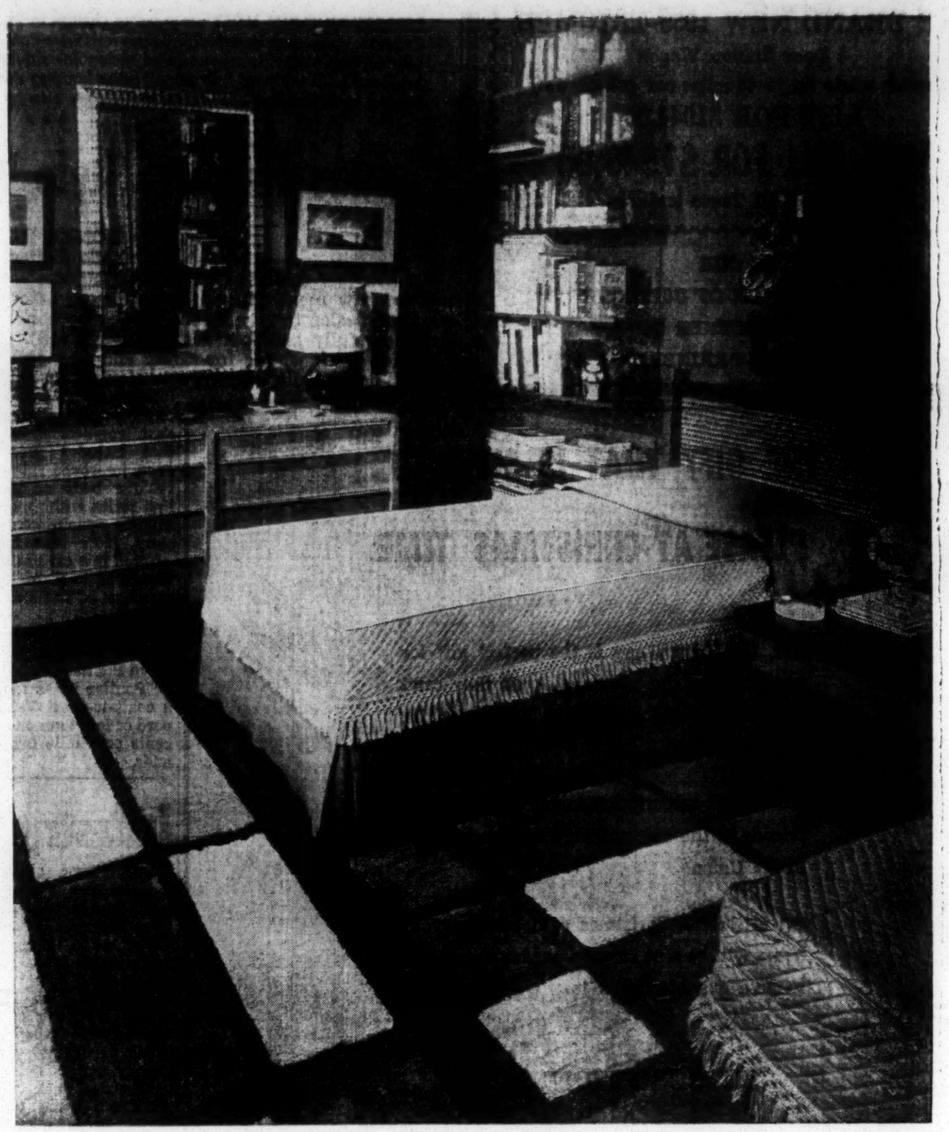

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This menu and the recipes are among hundreds designed especially for those who are cooking for two in a new Betty Crocker "Dinner for Two" Cook Book.

Phone Company Employees Earn Safety Award

Telephone employees in Montgomery have again in 1958 helped Southern Bell and the Bell System win the National Safety Council's top award, the "Award of Honor", it was announced today.

The award, highest safety award in the nation, has gone to Southern Bell and Bell System employees for six out of the past seven years, according to W. L. Hinds, Southern Bell District Manager here.

In the Montgomery exchange, there was only one lost-time injury among telephone employees during 1957, which occurred while an employee was driving a company vehicle.

"We are very proud of the safety record of Montgomery employees," Mr. Hinds said, "and the part they had in winning this award."

Throughout the Southern Bell territory, there were only .54 lost-time injuries per million man-hours of operations. And there were no fatal on-the-job accidents. The Bell System's safety record makes the communications industry the safest of all industries, according to the National Safety Council.

"What most of us need to get off our chest is our chin."

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Service News

CAMP GARY, Tex. (AHTNC) —Second Lt. Charles W. Eagerton, whose wife, Edna, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Eagerton, Sr., live on Route 4, Montgomery, Ala., recently completed the 17-week Army primary flight training course at Camp Gary, Tex.

Lieutenant Eagerton entered the Army early this year and completed the engineer office basic course at Fort Belvoir, Va.

A 1949 graduate of Sidney Lanier High School, the 29-year-old officer was formerly employed by the Barber Pure Milk Co.

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. (AHTNC) — Army Pvt. Robert E. Lusk, whose wife, Carolyn, lives at 13 Conecuh St., Montgomery, Ala., is receiving eight weeks of automotive maintenance training at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The training is scheduled to be concluded Oct. 17.

JOHN BOSWELL CO.
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WE ALSO HAVE TWO 1958 PLYMOUTH DEMONSTRATORS LEFT GOING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

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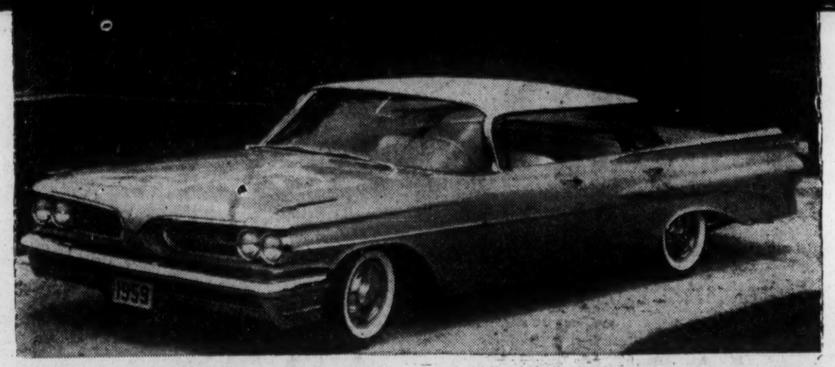

REPRESENTING THE MOST progressive change in Pontiac Motor Division's 51-year history is the Catalina Vista. The beautifully contoured Vista-Panoramic windshield and large, wrap-around rear window provide unparalleled vision for driving safety. Absolute simplicity in styling is achieved with the twin "air scoop" grille housing dual headlamps and a low, cleanly styled body, topped by a slim-line roof. Vista models are also featured in the Bonneville and Star Chief series.

Pontiac Feature Style Wide Track Wheels

By HOMER HILLANDALE
Automobile Editor, Home News

(Another in the series on new automobiles now on display at Montgomery Automobile show rooms. If you haven't seen a story in the Home News on your favorite car, ask your dealer to give us the "hot scoop" on his product and we will print it—gladly. Drive carefully and join the Safety Council).

Wide track wheels for safety and new styling for beauty are features of the 1959 Pontiac now on display at Davis Motor Com-pany.

The new models, incorporating entirely new styling and exclusive engineering developments, that includes greater performance, improved ride and a larger, roomier body on the new Catalina series with more luxurious interior appointments and upholstery, more than has ever been offered in a car in this price class, according to H. M. Davis, general manager of the Davis Motor Co. here.

Mr. Davis and all his staff invites you to come in and test drive Pontiac '59.

"Pontiac '59 is the car that set a coats-to-coast V-8 economy record of less than one and one-half cents per mile for gas." Davis adds.

"Pontiac is the only car with wide-track wheels. Wheels of the Pontiac have been moved out five inches for the widest, steadiest stance in America, better cooling for engine and brakers and lower center of gravity for better grip on the road, safer cornering, smoother ride, easier handling," Mr. Davis told the Home News.

"We say you get the most beautiful roadability you've ever known, in America's Number One Road Car."

Pontiac offers two engines — the Tempest 420 and the companio power plant, the Tempest 420E that delivers extra mileage.

See all the new Pontiacs for '59 at Davis Motors.

Industry To Locate Plant

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A Wisconsin company is planning to build a $15-million pulp and paper mill near Tuskegee.

Sydney N. Ginsberg of Montgomery, Southern sales manager for Sterling Pulp & Paper Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has announced selection of a proposed building site on the Tallapoosa River 10 miles northwest of the Macon County seat.

Ginsberg said company officials will come to Tuskegee in December "to continue negotiations and make final plans" for the factory, which would initially employ more than 500 persons.

Gov.-Elect John Patterson accompanied several Tuskegee officials to Eau Claire last week in an effort to direct the firm's planned expansion toward Alabama. Sterling Pulp & Paper has a converting mill at Tampa, Fla.

Ginsberg said the firm, which manufactures such items as napkins and paper towels, eventually would expand its Alabama operations to employ about 3000 workers.

Abundance of water in this vicinity is one favorable factor for Tuskegee, he said, because the proposed plant would require 4 1-2 million gallons of water for each day's operations.

Lieutenant Eagerton entered the Army early this year and completed the engineer office basic course at Fort Belvoir, Va.

A 1949 graduate of Sidney Lanier High School, the 29-year-old officer was formerly employed by the Barber Pure Milk Co.

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark. (AHTNC) — Army Pvt. Robert E. Lusk, whose wife, Carolyn, lives at 13 Conecuh St., Montgomery, Ala., is receiving eight weeks of automotive maintenance training at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The training is scheduled to be concluded Oct. 17.

Lusk, 23, is a 1955 graduate of Catholic High School and was formerly employed by Montgomery Boy's Club. He is the son of Mrs. Evelna Lusk, 3929 Atlanta Highway, Montgomery.

FORT GORDON, Ga. (AHTNC) — Three soldiers from Montgomery, Ala., recently completed the ten-week power equipment maintenance and repair course at the Army Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

PFC Jon A. Moseley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Moseley, 1535 Sanford St., entered the Army in July 1957 and completed basic training at Fort Hood, Tex. The 18-year-old soldier attended Robert E. Lee High School and was employed by Capitol Service and Supply in civilian life.

Pvt. David C. Crowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Crowe, 26 Garden St., entered the Army in July 1958. He was graduated from Robert E. Lee High School in 1957 and was employed by the Southeastern Radio Parts Company in civilian life.

Specialist Second Class Edwin F. Blalock, Jr., whose wife, Carol, lives at 1617 Madison, was graduated from Hurt Military Academy in 1952. He was employed by Capitol City Beverage Company in civilian life.

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"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

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MONTGOMERY Home News

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Independent Weekly

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 48 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1958 | FIVE CENTS A COPY | PAGE 1

Advertising Representative
ALABAMA NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICE
P.O. Box 2008 University, Ala.

Home News Presents Statements Stemming From 'St. Jude' News Story

The woman whose name appeared on the invitations mailed out in connection with the recent meeting of the inter-racial "Fellowship of the Concerned" and who served as narrator of the meeting is reported to have severed all connections with the group. Her husband has asked the Home News to identify him as a staunch segregationist.

As reported in our last issue, the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is or was reported to be a "fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South."

This development is just one of several which followed publication in this space last week of a story telling about the session of negro and white women which met at St. Jude's hospital, Sept. 27.

The Home News received calls and-or messages from people who were listed as present, or whose auto tag numbers were seen in the meeting parking area. Some protested that they had not attended the meeting, even stated that no member of their firm or family had attended the meeting of church members of several faiths and races. (The news story pointed out that no white men were present.)

In the interest of clarity and fair play, the Home News is very pleased to present additional information or facts supplied by person or persons whose name, automobile, firm or a family name was mentioned in the story:

Earl P. Andrews: Mr. Andrews asked the Home News to publish the following statement: "To Whom It May Concern: The article which appeared in the Montgomery Home News November 20 correctly listed my wife as being present at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. This is to advise that she is severing her connection with that group.

"Further, since my wife's car tag number was listed with my own name and business shown, I wish to state that I have never attended this or any integrated meeting.

duced as "Mrs. H. L. Foster". The Home News did not identify the meeting participant as Mrs. Heirston L. Foster, and is glad to print this clarification that the "Mrs. H. L. Foster" who was at the meeting was not Mrs. Heirston L. Foster who is employed by the City of Montgomery and who is the wife of Heirston L. Foster, attorney.

NO WHITE MEN

In reference to the news story run last week the Home News story listing tag numbers plainly stated that no white men were reported attending the meeting.

Coach & Four: Mr. Paul Chambers of the Coach & Four telephoned to say that the person named in the tag listings in connection with the Coach & Four in the article, is not connected with the Coach & Four, and never has been. He added that none of the owners nor any of the employees attended the meeting, and there was no automobile of the owners or employees at St. Jude Hospital at the time the meeting was held.

In addition to the above, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot has requested the Home News to print the following statement:

"This is to state that neither of the undersigned, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot, or wife, Alice B. Lightfoot attended the rally at St. Jude on Sept. 27th, 1958. Further, neither of the undersigned have ever attended any meeting advocating integration."

"Any statement or inference that either of us were at the meeting or support the purposes of the meeting is erroneous."

This newspaper is glad to print the above additional statements, explanations and other remarks in connection with the above mentioned story.

Just to print the news accurately and fearlessly as reported to the newspaper is never enough for any newspaper; an impartial publication is always more than willing to open the columns of the paper to comment and-or denials by any party or parties wishing to express a viewpoint or an idea different from those stated by this newspaper.

The Montgomery Home News, a weekly newspaper, carries many reports on many meetings each week and is always glad to publish the activities of its neighborhood. We report the proceedings of a church group or school meeting or any other community activity just as quickly as we would a football game, club project or bus boycott meeting.

This newspaper is devoted to those principles we believe to be right and we insist that our first responsibility is to the general public — uncontrolled by any group, faction or special interest.

We have the utmost faith in our friends and neighbors of Montgomery and indeed of the Southland.

News Story On 'Meeting' Brings Views, Comment

Last week's Home News story about the September 27 meeting of negro and white

Capitol Heights PTG Meeting Reflects Growing Membership

Capitol Heights Jr. High P-TG held its annual Back to School meeting Thursday night in the school auditorium.

At 7:30, Earl James, president, called the meeting to order and gave a special welcome to all parents. Reports were given by Mrs. Irene Hyde, secretary; Ray Godwin, treasurer; Mrs. D. L. Epperson announced 1,293 members have joined the Guild.

The devotional for the evening was presented by Mrs. Geo. McCain.

Robert L. Anderson expressed thanks to parents who visited in the school during educational week. Student teachers were introduced.

Room visitation giving the parents an opportunity to visit and meet their teachers began at 8 o'clock.

An exhibit of drawing and crafts work was displayed in the main lobby of the school.

Miss Nia Katech is instructor.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, Mrs. Leo Grant, Mrs. Sonny Gardner, Mrs. L. B. Waites and Mrs. Cecil Day. —Jessie Lee Dawkins.

Business, Politics, Spark City Life

The week following Thanksgiving is expected to herald a new period of business, governmental and political activity for Montgomery after the few days rest earned by most of the residents.

The state employees will enjoy a two-day holiday capped by the two-day weekend, giving them four off in a row.

Many stores and businesses will take Thursday and Friday off with the banks closed Thanksgiving Day.

Christmas shopping with all its glitter, tinsel and cheer is expected to pick up the tempo of the city's business with practically every merchant ready for a banner season. Stores and shops are loaded with gifts and merchandise for the Yule Holiday giving.

Plans by the Downtown Merchants, the promoters of the suburban shopping centers and the independent stores and strips have been completed and designed to draw maximum trade from the Greater Montgomery area.

Shopping here will be a thrilling and entertaining experience if reports on the season plans are correct.

Giant Santa Clauses, reindeer, skyscraper trees, lights (millions of gaily colored lights) and other decorations will sparkle throughout Montgomery beckoning the shopper to the area.

On the political front, Montgomery will have the Civil Rights Commission from Washington here to "fish" for voting violations, as our state leaders have noted. Dec. 8 in the new Post Offiec Building they will open their study of the voting records of some Alabama counties, according to reports.

More on the political front, finds John Patterson, our next governor, still carefully considering, selecting and announcing his appointments to serve in the cabinet for the next four years.

On the city scene, the campaign for the three positions to be contested in the spring election is gaining interest with the report of another "potential candidate for mayor." Wilbur Nolen, member of the State House of Representatives, Montgomery County, reported lining up support for his effort to unseat William A. Gayley, incumbent, and veteran member of the commission.

Christmas In Your Life

The Montgomery Federation of Garden Clubs is planning a very interesting and outstanding display of decorations and Christmas ideas for all ages in their "Holiday House" tour this year. This is an annual affair and there has been keen interest in the past years. This year, 1958, promises to be one of the most outstanding yet presented.

Theme: "Christmas Through Your Life."

Dates: December 6th from

ily name was mentioned in the story:

Earl P. Andrews: Mr. Andrews asked the Home News to publish the following statement: "To Whom It May Concern: The article which appeared in the Montgomery Home News November 20 correctly listed my wife as being present at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. This is to advise that she is severing her connection with that group.

"Further, since my wife's car tag number was listed with my own name and business shown, I wish to state that I have never attended this or any integrated meeting.

"While I have the kindest Christian feeling for all my fellow men of all races and creeds, I am a segregationist."

Heirston L. Foster: Mr. Foster telephoned this newspaper to point out that, while a "Mrs. H. L. Foster" was listed as participating in the meeting, that his wife was not present and did not attend the meeting. Mr. Foster pointed out that he and his wife both are ardent segregationists, and that the listing in this paper of a "Mrs. H. L. Foster" as attending the meeting was highly embarrassing to both he and his wife. The Home News is in possession of an original copy of the meeting program which lists one of the speakers as "Mrs. H. L. Foster" and has testimony of a witness that a woman was introduced the Home News to print the following statement:

"This is to state that neither of the undersigned, Dr. Robert M. Lightfoot, or wife, Alice B. Lightfoot attended the rally at St. Jude on Sept. 27th, 1958. Further, neither of the undersigned have ever attended any meeting advocating integration."

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News Story On 'Meeting' Brings Views, Comment

Last week's Home News story about the September 27 meeting of negro and white women at St. Jude's hospital developed during the week into the most talked about news story in Montgomery during the past several years.

Widespread interest was shown in the previously unreported fact that an inter-racial group known as the "Fellowship of the Concerned" existed and was active.

The Home News was flooded with scores of letters and telephone calls complimenting this newspaper on publishing the report on the meeting—a meeting where those acting as leaders attempted to suppress all publicity and had succeeded in doing so until the Home News story appeared in print.

As this edition went to press dozens of new subscriptions still were being received daily and requests for bulk orders of the paper containing the story continued long after all available copies were distributed. Bulk requests ranged from ten on up, with on person wanting to buy 6,000 copies.

Letters Of Encouragement Acknowledged By Editor, Staff

We must acknowledge the many comments, letters and messages received at the office of the Montgomery Home News and the home of the editor of the paper since the publication of last week's edition of the newspaper and the story on the interracial meeting of church women at St. Jude's. A few are printed below.

Naturally, we are overwhelmed and humbly grateful for your kind words and expression of support. "Yes, you may be assured we will continue to print the news as it is reported without fear or favor."

Then, of course, we received some telephone calls of criticism, but no letters or messages in writing objecting to our story other than the ones printed this week in the follow-up story on page one. We asked those who called if they cared to send us a signed letter objecting to our reporting of the story and as of publication time, we have yet to receive **a single letter or note of criticism.**

A minister of a local church handed us a brief outline of Devotional Reading which he believed appropriate for the occasion. We have it printed elsewhere in the paper under the title "Jesus Arouses Opposition." With such inspiration and confidence in us and our paper we feel greatly uplifted and encouraged to carry on with the task of digging out the truth and presenting it to the public without fear or favor.

Citizens Boost Home News

Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. Bill Cleghorn
Editor, Montgomery Home News
Dear Bill:

We the undersigned, as loyal sons of the South and heirs of Southern Traditions are writing this letter to you, that you may know our appreciation for the article appearing in the Home News dated November 20, 1958, concerning the mixed-racial meeting held at St. Judes on Saturday, September 27, 1958.

There are many Montgomerians who had no idea that such a meeting could have been thought of within the limits of our supposedly segregated City, not less be factual. Your expose, we hope, will serve to alert our citizens to what is going on in the minds of some of our men and women, and it points out to those of us who believe in the preservation of our Southern Way of Life, the need for alertness and concerted effort in the early identification and Condemnation of those who would change this pattern of life.

In closing, let us repeat our appreciation for your "Scoop." It was brave of you to warn the people of our Community about what is going on in their midst. You have our pledged support and best wishes.

Sincerely,
Hugh M. Ashurst
2200 Narrow Lane Rd.
Curtis B. Buffalow
3733 South Court St.
Wallace Jones
21 S. Lewis
J. T. Williamson
740 Robinson St.
L. H. Duggar
B. C. Akin
Durwood H. Summerlin
J. C. Park, Jr.
C. C. Royal
S. C. Williams
John Hornaday

Captain Clark Talks To BPW On 'Fallout'

Capt. James D. Clark, Gunter Air Force Base, spoke to the East Montgomery Business and Professional Women's Club at a dinner meeting held Thursday, Nov. 20 at the Francis Cafeteria, Forest Hills.

His subject, "The Effects of Radio-Active Fallout" with a demonstration on the effects on food was closely followed and received much favorable comment.

During the war Capt. Clark served for years in the Atlantic as Skipper of a combat rescue boat. After five years at Air Force Stations in Arizona, he was commissioned and later served as an officer at the USAF Hospital at Randolph Field, Texas, where he became Executive Officer of the hospital. Later he went to Germany as Nuclear and Disaster Training Officer for the Medical Service throughout all of Europe. For the past two and a half years he has been assigned to the School of Aviation Medicine as instructor in disaster control and planning. Mrs. Dessie Romeo is president of the East Montgomery Business & Professional Women's Club. Mrs. Nellie Perkins, Secretary and chairman of National Security Committee of the East Montgomery BPW Club was in charge of the program.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

Reflects Growing Membership

Capitol Heights Jr. High P-TG held its annual Back to School meeting Thursday night in the school auditorium.

At 7:30, Earl James, president, called the meeting to order and gave a special welcome to all parents. Reports were given by Mrs. Irene Hyde, secretary; Ray Godwin, treasurer; Mrs. D. L. Epperson announced 1,293 members have joined the Guild.

The devotional for the evening was presented by Mrs. Geo. McCain.

Robert L. Anderson expressed thanks to parents who visited in the school during educational week. Student teachers were introduced.

Room visitation giving the parents an opportunity to visit and meet their teachers began at 8 o'clock.

An exhibit of drawing and crafts work was displayed in the main lobby of the school.

Miss Nia Katech is instructtor.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, Mrs. Leo Grant, Mrs. Sonny Gardner, Mrs. L. B. Waites and Mrs. Cecil Day. —Jessie Lee Dawkins.

Rev. Lock Scheduled Speaker At Dexter Methodist Church

Homecoming Day will be celebrated Sunday at the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, Ellis Stewart, chairman of the Program and Arrangements Committee, has announced. Following the 11 o'clock worship service everyone is invited to have dinner in Fellowship Hall.

* * *

REV. S. LOCK

* * *

Preacher for the Homecoming Day sermon will be the Rev. J. Syd Lock, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Hartford, Ala., and a former member of Dexter Avenue Church. Rev. Lock joined Dexter Avenue Methodist Church in May, 1937, and was licensed as a local preacher in 1949. He was admitted to the Alabama-West Florida Conference in June, 1952, and was assigned to Ashford, Ala. In June, 1957, he was assigned to his present church in Hartford.

In the afternoon a program of special organ selections will be presented by Mrs. J. H. Bagley, Jr., Church music director. This will be followed by a drama entitled "The Unlighted Cross," directed by Mrs. J. Sams Harrison.

All members, former members and friends are invited to take part in all of the activities planned for this special day.

Edward Azar Named To Head ABC Board

Edward J. Azar, Montgomery attorney, has been named as administrator of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, to serve during the next state administration.

Gov.-Elect John Patterson made the announcement Tuesday that the 35-year-old attorney would fill the key $10,000 a year post now occupied by Melvin Dawkins, former head of a Montgomery plumbing business.

A graduate of the University of Alabama law school, Azar was Montgomery campaign manager for Patterson in the May and June campaigns.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards honored at the Federation of Garden Club meeting. The Montgomery clubs voted to have Mrs. Florence Edwards Collect (printed on the first page of your 1959 Garden Club Book) made the permanent collect of our Collect of our garden club annual book and directory. Mrs. Edwards is a past state president, past president of the Jasimine Garden Club, permanent chairman of Garden of Memory in Auburn, past president of PTA at Lanier High School and past president of Bellinger Hill School, and member of First Methodist Church. She is a friendly, cheerful friend to everyone. We are all proud of her and glad to know her as a friend. (See page three for words to Collect.)

In Your Life

The Montgomery Federation of Garden Clubs is planning a very interesting and outstanding display of decorations and Christmas ideas for all ages in their "Holiday House" tour this year. This is an annual affair and there has been keen interest in the past years. This year, 1958, promises to be one of the most outstanding yet presented.

Theme: "Christmas Through Your Life."

Dates: December 6th from 1:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M.; December 7th from 1:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

Places: "First Methodist Church" —Cloverdale Park. The Church will be open without requiring a ticket for admittance.

"Birdes House" —Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Prim, 2668 Woodley Road.

"Children's House" —Home of Mr. Lee Roy Ussery, 2324 Woodley Road.

Grandparents House" —"Hillcrest" at 1632 South Court St.

Tickets for the three homes will be 75c for adults and 25c for children.

"Holiday House" is under the direction of Mrs. Julian Haddon, Mrs. Joe Dozier and Mrs. R. G. Allison.

Committee Chairmen are: Mrs. Louise Collins, judges and clerks; Mrs. M. R. Thomason, tickets and programs; Mrs. Julian Elgin and Mrs. Henry Boone, publicity; Mrs. B. D. Pebworth, hostesses; Mrs. V. K. Wise, finance; Mrs. C. A. Tate, signs and posters.

Getting ready for the annual Christmas toy collection, a brother and sister work out an assembly line system of rejuvenating their old toys. Sis gives a rubber dog a baking soda bath to get it clean as new, while junior does a paint touch-up job on a chipped spot on a globe.

Mtg advertiser
Dec 2.

Pastors Ask 'Protection' Against Anonymous Calls

Montgomery's ministers have called on the city's law enforcement agencies "to protect local citizens in their pursuit of freedom of discussion in free assembly."

In a joint statement issued Monday by the Montgomery Ministeral Assn., pastors of the capital city churches asked that some steps be taken to protect persons who, they say, have been the object of "anonymous telephone calls and acts of lawlessness."

Their statement, drafted in the form of a resolution, apparently was aimed in part at a story appearing in a recent edition of a Montgomery weekly newspaper.

PHONE CALLS RECEIVED

The story sought to identify persons it said had attended an "integrated" meeting in the city.

Persons identified with the incident later had complained that they received "anonymous" telephone calls warning them to discontinue "such activities."

The association's resolution read:

"We are Christians and Jews. We are clergymen of many denominations.

"As ministers of the God of Love, we wish to express a deep sense of shock and sadness at things happening in our city," it continued.

"We affirm the right of individuals to hold and discuss personal opinions which may differ from opinions held by others without the peril of receiving anonymous and intimidating telephone calls or threats of economic reprisal."

It expressed the views that "threatening action" is "aimed at the entire communty — at the heart of democracy."

It also, they said, is intended "to silence conscience."

The resolution concluded:

Therefore be it resolved that we call on those who, in our city, are charged with maintaining law and peace in community relationships to do all in their power to eliminate the attempts to destroy, harrass, and intimidate the people of our community."

Clergy's Response, Bold and Speedy

The home, the church, and the school have an indissolvable interrelationship in American community life. Their influence on children surpasses all others.

In Norfolk six junior-high and high schools have been closed under Virginia's massive-resistance laws. As a result, 10,000 white pupils are being denied public schooling.

One branch of the triumvirate therefore has been damaged.

The response to this of a second—the home—has not been established. School children and their parents have not expressed themselves clearly on the school-closing issue. There is division among them.

But the third—the church—has acted with great speed, commendable boldness, and heartening unanimity. Of 74 Norfolk Protestant clergymen gathered on the day after the schools were officially closed, 66 signed a request that city and state leaders take steps immediately to reopen them. They acted on a resolution prepared at a meeting of the Norfolk Ministers Association executive committee at which 15 of the 18 members were present.

This stand by the 66 was the response of persons who, next to teachers, are most keenly aware of the threat to society, and individuals that locked schools pose. It was the response of educated men unaffected by politics. It was the response of the institution to which much of Norfolk entrusts its conscience.

It was a response to evil and peril that this city and this state can not ignore.

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December 2, 1958

Mr. Bill Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

Our attention has been called to your issue of November 20, featuring an article headed "White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting at St. Jude's." There are many misstatements in the article which reflect damagingly on the nature and purpose of the meeting and on the character of the thoroughly reputable participants.

I am writing specifically, however, to correct the inaccurate statements made about literature published by the Southern Regional Council. New South is the Council's monthly publication; it was begun in 1946 and has enjoyed a reputation for accuracy and responsibility from the beginning. Not only was Paul Crouch never the editor of SRC's New South, but he never had any connection with it or with the Southern Regional Council. I can only conclude that your reference is to some other publication of the same or a similar name issued by some other group in a different period.

Another statement in the same paragraph might lead your readers to conclude that some of the literature distributed promoted the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This, of course, was not the case.

Since these inaccuracies cast an unfair reflection on a reputable group of Montgomerians, I trust you will make suitable correction in your columns.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Return to LC

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

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MONTGOMERY Home News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Independent Weekly

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 49 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1958 | FIVE CENTS A COPY | PAGE 1

Who's Calling, Please?

Police Report No Increase In Number Of 'Crank' Calls

The resolution issued this week by part of the membership of the Montgomery Ministerial Association in the name of the association asking that some steps be taken to protect persons, who they say ,have been the object of "anonymous telephone calls and acts of lawlessness" came as a complete surprise to our city police department.

According to our official city police records no unusual number or amount of reports of such "crank" calls have been received by the authorities charged with "protecting" persons from calls that might be considered threatening.

The Home News made a careful check of this with our city authorities after reading a news story about a Montgomery Ministerial Association meeting resolution calling for such action.

In addition, this newspaper has been unable to find out from the police department whether or not any member of the staff of the downtown daily newspaper checked to see if there had been any unusual number of telephone calls threatening persons who had attended a recent meeting of considerable interest to Montgomery and its people.

According to the item in the daily newspaper the resolution by the ministers calls on the city's law enforcement agencies to protect local citizens in their pursuit of freedom of discussion in free assembly."

The news story appearing in the daily newspaper on an inside page read, "their statement, drafted in the form of a resolution, apparently was aimed in part at a story appearing in a recent edition of a Montgomery weekly newspaper.

(Editor's note, Home News, that is: Apparently, this daily newspaper story referred to a report printed on page one in the Montgomery Home News Nov. 20 concerning an "inter-racial meeting of church women of three faiths." We can assume this since no report of this meeting has been published anywhere else or even confirmed or denied by any other news media in the capitol city area.)

And the news story appearing in Tuesday's edition of the downtown daily concerning the minister's resolution added, the story sought to identify persons it said had attended an "integrated" meeting in the city.

And the story continued with the statement that persons identified with incident later had complained that they received "anonymous" telephone calls warning them to discontinue "such activities."

According the news report of the ministerial meeting, the resolution expressed a "deep sense of shock and sadness at things happening in our city."

"We affirm the right of individuals to hold and discuss personal opinions which may differ from opinions held by others without the peril of receiving anonymous and intimidating telephone calls or threats of economic reprisal."

Now, the Home News endorses freedom of speech and freedom of press. This newspaper reports the news and has no desire to stifle free and open discussion. The subject of integration or to speak as a free Southerner, the issue of separate-but-equal is important to all and any meeting touching on this subject should be reported as completely and rapidly as possible, but we have to admit it is rather difficult to identify and interview some people associated with inter-racial meetings.

Can you imagine this, some persons who attend "integrated" meetings will not volunteer and tell you about it? In fact, some people who attend these "discussions" will even deny at a later date having attended such meetings?

We appreciate the resolution of the ministers expressing "shock and sadness at things happening in our city." You know that is the exact words hundreds of people in Alabama have used in commenting on the meeting of the "fellowship of the concerned."

Newspaper Barred From Mail Use In Union, N. J.

The Home News is in receipt of a news story from the **Virginian,** Newport News, Virginia, an outspoken opponent of Communism in this country, that has alarming significance.

According to The Virginian, the Christian Education Association of Union, New Jersey, reports that the Post Office in that city has accepted issue No. 309 of the newspaper Common Sense but refuses to mail it out. This is clearly in violation of the rights of the publishers to use the mails.

The Virginian says that this "shocking, illegal act" by the Union Post Office is the beginning of a campaign to bar all patriotis publications of any kind from the mails.

"The Post Office's shocking act has to be fought. Common Sense has to hire lawyers and fight through the courts to get their rights —at their own expense."

The editors of this newspaper urge you to write your Congressman for information, urging him to look into this matter or write to Common Sense and find out what is happening. That is Union, New Jersey. Let me know if that post office returns your letter.

Home News Prints Two More Letters On 'Fellowship'

The Home News has received two more letters from persons whose tag numbers were listed in the story appearing in the Nov. 20 issue of this paper concerning the Sept. 27 meeting of the inter-racial "Fellowship of the Concerned" held in a doctor's conference room at St. Jude's Hospital.

As reported in the story, the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is or was reported to be a "fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths [illegible]

State's Right At Stake In Federal Vote Probe

Federal Judges Rebuff NAACP In Mississippi Registration

(Reprinted Courtesy Council Paper, Jackson, Miss.)

A three-judge Federal court has upheld the constitutionality of Mississippi's voter registration laws. The court praised the state for stiffening the literacy test required of applicants for registration.

In a strongly-worded 47-page decision, the court dealt a sharp rebuff to the NAACP, which had sponsored the lawsuit. Arguments on the case were heard in Jackson last July, and the opinion was handed down Nov. 6.

The suit was filed by H. D. Darby, a Negro minister, "on behalf of himself and others similarly situated." James Daniel, circuit clerk of Jefferson Davis county, and state Attorney General Joe Patterson were named as defendants.

The NAACP-financed suit claimed that Daniel, whose duties as circut clerk include acting as registrar of voters, refused to register Darby and other Negroes in the county because of their race. An elderly Negro woman, Rutha Dillon, who is past 80, was permitted to join Darby as a plaintiff after the case was heard.

At issue was a 1954 Constitutional amendment, which increased literacy requirements by providing that all applicants for voter registration must read any designated section of the Mississippi Constitution; write a reasonable interpretation of it; and write a short essay on the duties of citizenship. The new requirements replaced an oral examination which had been in effect since 1890. Under Mississippi law, the circuit clerk in each county acts as registrar.

The panel of three judges dismissed the suit for the following reasons:

(1) The State has a "sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

(2) The new literacy requirements contained in the 1954 amendment are "reasonable" and "moderate" in "this day of mass education", and are, in fact, more liberal than was the oral examination when it was written applications be retained as permanent records;

(4) Plaintiffs Darby and Dillon failed to show that they were qualified to vote, and did not demonstrate their ability to pass the literacy requirements; and

(5) The court could find no proof that Negroes were discriminated against.

The three-member court which heard the case was composed of Judge Ben Cameron of the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and Federal District Judges Sidney Mize and Claude Clayton.

In a lengthy and carefully-worded opinion, the court reviewed Darby's four unsuccessful attempts to register, together with his concurrent complaint to President Eisenhower which brought on a Federal investigation of Circuit Clerk Daniel, and the subsequent filing of the suit with NAACP assistance.

UP TO THE STATES

"The qualification of voters is a matter committed exclusively to the States", the court said, citing several U. S. Supreme Court decisions to back up this point. One citation holds that the privilege to vote is "not given by the Federal Constitution", and "does not follow from mere citizenship of the United States."

Concerning the attack on the constitutionality of the 1954 Constitutional amendment which increased voter qualifications, the court wrote: "It is plain that what plaintiffs complain of is not that [illegible]

Alabama Determined To Resist Unwarranted 'Snooping' Into Records

By BILL CLEGHORN

Defenders of the rights of states government shored up their defenses against a possible federal legalistic seige here this week as skirmishes started in the civil rights battle.

Reports leaking out of this once Confederate Capitol on the Alabama River from whence came the message to fire the shot that was heard around the world indicate that subpoenas demanding all available voter registration files dating back to Jan. 1, 1955, have been served on officials in at least six South Alabama counties.

The Civil Rights Commission, representing what has been called "an abortive attempt by federal legislative act to force the South to turn over its private and public state and county records to an outside agency, meets in Montgomery Monday.

Meanwhile, incoming Gov. John Patterson reaffirmed his campaign stand of not yielding to pressure with an emphatic "no" to any attempt to give up states rights.

Judge George C. Wallace, who once threatened to jail any federal agent attempting to investigate jury rolls in his court, has impounded the registration files of Bullock and Barbour Counties.

Macon County records are the other information sought by the commission. One member of this commission is a Negro, J. Ernest Wilkins, of Illinois, probably the same Ernest Wilkins, who is chairman of the Judiciary Commission of the Methodist Church, a post compared to the Chief Justice Warren's in federal government.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The highly-significant Federal court decision upholding the constitutionality of Mississippi's voter registration laws has been hailed by top legal authorities as a major victory for the concept of States' Rights.

Unfortunately, few, if any, citizens in other parts of the nation are aware that this decision has even been handed down, much less of the strong wording the three eminent jurists employed in writing the opinion.

This is because those who control the country's means of mass communications have seen fit to withhold this opinion from the public, perhaps because they disagree with it, or perhaps in fear of offending some sensitive souls by revealing the highly-illuminating ineptitude displayed by the Negro plaintiffs.

We suggest that as soon as you have finished reading this issue, you pass it on to a friend, or mail it to a relative or acquaintance in the North. In this way, public awareness of this important decision can be increased.

Extra copies of this issue are available upon request. Just drop us a line, telling how many copies you can put to good use. Our address: The Home News, P. O. Box 2231, Montgomery 3, Ala.

You can help penetrate the [illegible]

Meadows Urges Caution In Use Of School Placement Law

School boards and school officials are urged to appraise carefully all socioligical and phychological factors involving placing pupils in school. Special attention should be given to placing over-age pupils in a class with normal-age pupils. Sociological and psychological factors directly affect learning in school.

The Alabama Pupil Placement Law has been declared constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. The original bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sam Engelhardt and in the House by Representatives Richardson, Martin and Ramey in 1955. The State Superintendent of Education appeared before the Standing Committee on Education and recommended that the original bill be amended so that county and city boards of education would place pupils instead of school attendance boards of education and local school officials who are responsible to the local people who will suffer, first, last, and most, from any disruption of school operation. The education of children should not be a "political football" for selfish politicians. Peace, progress, and prosperity depend too much on education to let it be destroyed by a few agitators and a few politicians who [illegible]

Now, the Home News endorses freedom of speech and freedom of press. This newspaper reports the news and has no desire to stifle free and open discussion. The subject of integration or to speak as a free Southerner, the issue of separate-but-equal is important to all and any meeting touching on this subject should be reported as completely and rapidly as possible, but we have to admit it is rather difficult to identify and interview some people associated with inter-racial meetings.

Can you imagine this, some persons who attend "integrated" meetings will not volunteer and tell you about it? In fact, some people who attend these "discussions" will even deny at a later date having attended such meetings?

We appreciate the resolution of the ministers expressing "shock and sadness at things happening in our city." You know that is the exact words hundreds of people in Alabama have used in commenting on the meeting of the "fellowship of the concerned."

I am sure that most of our ministers who attended the Monday meeting would agree with the readers of the Home News who were shocked to learn that anyone of the white race in Montgomery, Ala. would be in favor of even "token integration."

And the editor of this newspaper as a God fearing, church going, father of four children asks our ministers to pray for peace and good will in our city and also pray for the United States Supreme Court. They need spiritual guidance.

In fact, it might be wise to ask our ministers, even though it is late, to pass another resolution pointing out to the United States Supreme Court that their abusement of the Constitution has created a climate of unrest and unhappiness in the country and call on them to return our government back to the people, now, before it is too late.

Coming....

In the Dec. 11 issue of your HOME NEWS exclusive stories:
First time told in print,
The inside story on President-Elect "IKE's" three-day whirlwind tour to the Korean War front that brought the cease fire in 1953.

ALSO

Meet "Aunt Tillie" from Atlanta, the home grown master-mixer and her mystery crew of "sisters" who are working undercover to change your children's way of life —

View a reproduction of "interest finder" that played a major role in Little Rock's struggle.

AND

The inside story of where the $5,000.00 came from for the Martin L. King bus boycott comic book story published in the thousands of copies.

ALL IN YOUR HOME NEWS AND EXCLUS'VE!

Christian College

Friends of Alabama Christian in Nashville and middle Tennessee have kicked off the Nashville-Middle Tennessee Campaign to raise $100,000 for the erection of a "Gymnatorium" on the college campus. Behind the scene work has been going on for several months, but the public launching of the campaign began with a luncheon meeting at the Hermitage Hotel on November 21.

The campaign is being directed by a very able group consisting of: O. Jennings Davis, Chairhan, Edward L. Lee, secretary; J. L. Perry, treasurer; B. C. Goodpasture, Winston Moore, Herbert Jordan, H. Clyde Hale, L. P. Thweatt, Roy Norwood and James R. Overall. The committee is assisted by a corps of about one hundred special workers. Each worker has a kit consisting of a letter which has been mailed to prospects, a list of prospect cards, report sheets, blank checks, a receipt book, and a pictorial bulletin of the college.

Opposition Rises To Liquor License For Trophy Club

Two different appeals for the granting of licenses pertaining to the sale of alcoholic beverages met strong opposition this week at the regular meeting of the city commission.

Application had been submitted to the city commission for a club liquor license at the Trophy Club, to be established on the premises but entirely separate from Cramton's Bowling Lane, 3371 Atlanta Highway.

A delegation of ministers of several faiths and church laymen bearing petitions signed by hundreds appeared at the commission meeting "one week late" but in emphatic opposition to the club license.

A public hearing was held Nov. 25 on the Trophy Club's application. At that time not a single individual appeared in opposition, although the proposal had been properly and legally advertised, the city officials pointed out.

Among the church groups represented were ministers and laymen from Chisholm, Dalraida, Capitol Heights, and the East Montgomery area.

Everyone speaking in opposition praised the bowling lane as providing wholesome, enjoyable and most needed recreation for all the family, but opposed the club on the grounds liquor at the alleys was not proper surrounding for the youth.

The commission did point out that a separate, outside entrance was planned for the club.

No action was taken on this application nor on one pertaining to off premises beer licenses for the High Street Grill & Sundries. Mayor W. A. Gayle was away attending a mayor's conference in Boston. Commissioner Sellers felt the action was so important he was passing it over for consideration by the full commission.

On 'Fellowship'

The Home News has received two more letters from persons whose tag numbers were listed in the story appearing in the Nov. 20 issue of this paper concerning the Sept. 27 meeting of the inter-racial "Fellowship of the Concerned" held in a doctor's conference room at St. Jude's Hospital.

As reported in the story, the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is or was reported to be a "fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South."

In the interest of clarity and fair play, the Home News is very pleased to present additional information supplied by person or persons whose name, automobile, firm or family name was mentioned in the story:

WARRICK, MRS. LAMUR: Mrs. LaMur Warrick, 419 Ogden Street, has asked the Home News to publish the following: "I have been furnished with a number of copies of the issue of the Montgomery Home News of Thursday, Nov. 20, 1958 in which Jesse C. Warrick was mentioned as owner of a car observed at the "Fellowship Meeting." The tag number of the car was given as 32-7656. This was the tag number of a car sold on December 31, 1957. The tag number of my car from Dec. 31, 1957 to Nov. 12, 1958 was Ala. 61-12482. I did not attend the meeting mentioned in the above issue of your paper nor did I have any knowledge of such a meeting."

The Home News is glad to print Mrs. Warrick's signed statement. The official state records showing the ownership of the car with the 1958 tag number 32-7656 is or was on Dec. 1, 1958, still registered in the name of Jesse C. Warrick as published in the Home News on Nov. 20.

DEESE. CLARENCE R.: Mr. Clarence R. Deese has asked that the Home News publish a statement. In his statement, Mr. Deese says that neither he nor his wife, Mrs. Jeanette Deese attended the meeting.

Deese's statement added "The following is both my wife's and my own statement of complete denial of any association, in any form whatsoever, or at any time with his organization on meeting or meetings:

"First, this is my belief and my practice, unequivocably: I am an ardent supporter of segregation and the continuance of our Southern way of life. My wife, Jeanette shares the same opinions and subscribes to **no other** doctrine."

"Second, the Volkswagen car bearing tag number 322303, seen at this reported meeting, was sold by me in March of 1958. In addition this car has been sold several times, subsequently.

"Third, and important to me, this erroneous report has affected my business, at the Tip Top Barber Shop where I work. I will appreciate publication of this statement so that my friends will know the truth." This statement was signed by both Mr. Clarence R. Deese and Mrs. Jeanette Deese.

The Home News is also glad to publish the above direct quotes of Mr. Deese as his statement.

The official records on Sept. 27 and on Nov. 18, 1958 prior to the publication of our story on the inter-racial meeting of the church women of three faiths, still show the tag number registered as belonging to the party listed in our story of Nov. 20.

Again, the Home News would like to point out that the story published Nov. 20 clearly stated that no white men attended the meeting.

This weekly newspaper is always glad to hear from its readers, supporters or any one who has additional information to offer on any subject touched upon in news stories appearing in this paper.

We are most proud of the fact that we do not hesitate to report on any meetings regardless of the nature or place as long as it is of interest to the general public and in good taste.

THE HOME NEWS stands behind the story published Nov. 20 as printed from the documented facts and makes no denials, retractions or any other claims as to the validity of the information and official records supplied to us by competent authorities and eye-witnesses.

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replaced an oral examination which had been in effect since 1890. Under Mississippi law, the circuit clerk in each county acts as registrar.

The panel of three judges dismissed the suit for the following reasons:

(1) The State has a "sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

(2) The new literacy requirements contained in the 1954 amendment are "reasonable" and "moderate" in "this day of mass education", and are, in fact, more liberal than was the oral examination when it was first prescribed in 1890;

(3) Rights of applicants for registration are fully safeguarded by provisions requiring that NAACP assistance.

UP TO THE STATES

"The qualification of voters is a matter committed exclusively to the States", the court said, citing several U. S. Supreme Court decisions to back up this point. One citation holds that the privilege to vote is "not given by the Federal Constitution", and "does not follow from mere citizenship of the United States."

Concerning the attack on the constitutionality of the 1954 Constitutional amendment which increased voter qualifications, the court wrote: "It is plain that what plaintiffs complain of is, not that the words used in the amendment are vague and indefinite, but that the literacy test imposed by

(See VOTING, P. 2)

Mailing Early Helps You Too, Postmaster Moore Reminds

Now that we're heading directly into the Christmas mail rush, Postmaster Charles D. Moore put his "Mail Early For Christmas" Campaign into high gear today.

The Postmaster said, "We're ready for an all time record Christmas mail this year. Every facility of the Post Office is being expanded to render maximum service. Extra trucks and personnel have been added, and special mailing schedules will be set up to insure prompt handling of the tremendous flood of both incoming and outgoing mail."

"However", the Postmaster continued, "the vast volume of Christmas mail is only part of our problem. Names and addresses are often carelessly written, many packages are poorly wrapped or have insufficient postage on them. These oversights result in delays and disappointments, most of which can be avoided if everyone will follow these simple requirements.

—Be sure your Christmas card and gift mailing lists are up-to-date.

—Wrap your Christmas gifts securely.

—Use complete addresses — including street number, rural route or post office box number. Be sure that the name of the street is complete with avenue, parkway, or drive. Avoid abbreviation of street and state names. Use zone numbers wherever possible, and be sure to include your own zone number in your return address.

—And most important of all— **mail your cards and gifts within the next few days!"**

Delivery of your Christmas cards will be greatly expedited if you bundle them with "LOCAL" or "OUT OF TOWN" bands which are available free at the Post Office.

Industrial Rise Now Underway

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — Industrial activity in Alabama increased slightly in September, according to the UA's Bureau of Business Research, but failed to reach the level of one year earlier. After nine months, the measures for coal, coke, iron, and steel production and cotton consumption lagged well behind 1957 output. Cement, pulp and paper, and electric energy consumption have advanced over the previous year.

Construction activity has remained high throughout the year, the bureau report shows. Extensive gains were noted in public works and utilities and residential building, to push total construction well ahead of the 1957 rate.

Non-agricultural employment rose approximately 1 per cent in September, primarily in non-manufacturing areas.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

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tiffs.

We suggest that as soon as you have finished reading this issue, you pass it on to a friend, or mail it to a relative or acquaintance in the North. In this way, public awareness of this important decision can be increased.

Extra copies of this issue are available upon request. Just drop us a line, telling how many copies you can put to good use. Our address: The Home News, P. O. Box 2231, Montgomery 3, Ala.

You can help penetrate the Northern censorship blockade. Do your part!

Spelling Bee On TV Station

Each week, WSFA-TV in cooperation with Montgomery's public schools, features **Spell Down,** a program using 7th grade students and their teachers in an old-fashioned spelling bee.

Two teams match their spelling ability with both familiar and unfamiliar words each Monday afternoon at 5 p. m. The students' own teacher (there's no interclass or inter-school competition) is judge and score-keeper. Mrs. Ruth Tillman, Montgomery public schools supervisor, is **Spell Down's** emcee. Much interest has been shown in the program with students clamoring to learn their spelling and get on "TV." Among the elementary schools already participating are Bear, Bellingrath, Bellinger Hill, Capitol Heights, Chilton, Cloverdale, and Catoma Schools.

Sociological and psychological factors directly affect learning in school.

The Alabama Pupil Placement Law has been declared constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. The original bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sam Engelhardt and in the House by Representatives Richardson, Martin and Ramey in 1955. The State Superintendent of Education appeared before the Standing Committee on Education and recommended that the original bill be amended so that county and city boards of education would place pupils instead of school attendance placement boards, and further recommended that pupils be placed in school on the basis of sociological and psychological factors, scholastic aptitude, and other relevant factors. The State Superintendent of Education contended that the original bill, setting up "school attendance district boards to place pupils", would be declared unconstitutional. After the hearing before the Senate Education Committee, an attorney held a joint conference with the State Superintendent of Education; Dr. C. P. Nelson, then A .E. A. President; and Mr. Frank Grove, then A. E. A. Secretary, for recommendations on the placement factors and local control that went into the placement substitute bill which finally became law.

By resolution, the Senate and House concurred in designating the placement bill as "The Engelhardt, Boutwell, Richardson, Martin, and Ramey Bill."

The Pupil Placement Law is a sound, basic law in that it places control of pupil enrollment in schools in the hands of local boards of education and local school officials who are responsible to the local people who will suffer, first, last, and most, from any disruption of school operation. The education of children should not be a "political football" for selfish politicians. Peace, progress, and prosperity depend too much on education to let it be destroyed by a few agitators and a few politicians who make up less than 5% of the total population. Ninety-five per cent of the people must not let education be destroyed by the 5-percenters and the 5th amendment elements in this country.

A YEARLY X-RAY IS A MUST FOR ALL

What about tuberculosis in Montgomery County?: According to the records in the Montgomery County Health Department as of December 1957, there were 123 new cases in Montgomery County —55 white, 68 colored. There was a total of 701 people who were known to have tuberculosis in this county as of that same date. In addition, there are, of course many unknown or unfound cases. In 1957, there were 10 deaths in this County from TB. (The death rate is diminishing due to modern treatment — but the CASE rate continues to endanger the homes of this area.)

Let's all join the fight to rid this county of the scourge of tuberculosis.

EASTERN HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH CELEBRATES SECOND ANNIVERSARY

The Eastern Hills Baptist Church, 3604 Pleasant Ridge Road, located in Forest Hills, will celebrate its second anniversary on Sunday, December 7. A mission of the Capitol Heights Baptist Church, the Eastern Hills Baptist Chapel was constituted into a Baptist Church on Sunday, December 2, 1956. William Dodson, first and present pastor, will also celebrate his second anniversary as pastor of this church. Located in a rapidly growing residential section of Montgomery the church has made rapid progress in these two years. The Sunday School has grown to an enrollment of 796, the Training Union enrollment to 308 and the present church property is valued at $165,000.00. There have been more than 600 additions to the church membership. A fully graded choir program for various ages has been organized. The church operates a week day school program consisting of three kindergarten classes and a private first grade with a total enrollment of 70. A church budget of $45,000.00, including the school program, was recently adopted for the coming year. This church is recognized as one of the fastest growing Baptist Churches in the Southern Baptist Convention.

Voting Laws Upheld

(Continued from P. 1)

the amendment is slightly more onerous and exacting than that of the original. They complain that the amendment requires an applicant for registration to read and write a section of the Constitution. Certainly the original requirement (the 1890 oral examination, which was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court—Ed.) was more rigorous at the time of its enactment than was the amendment when it was adopted.

"The Constitution of 1890 was passed when Negroes had just emerged from complete illiteracy, and when both Negroes and whites had passed through two decades of the tragedy of Reconstruction when efforts at education were close to the vanishing point. After six decades of an increasingly competent educational system, it seems moderate indeed for the electorate to lay upon itself the obligation of being able to read and write the basic law of the Commonwealth. Understanding and interpretation formed a part of the 1890 oral test, and they seem all the more proper in this time of general enlightenment."

At this point, the court quoted figures from last year, when 268,246 Negroes and 281,684 whites attended Mississippi public schools.

STATE 'REASONABLE'

Referring to the requirement that registrants write a brief essay to demonstrate "a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government," the judges held:

"At a time when alien ideologies are making a steady and insidious assault upon constitutional government everywhere, it is nothing but reasonable that the States should be tightening their belts and seeking to assure that those carrying the responsibility of suffrage understand and appreciate the form and genius of the government of this country and of the States."

The opinion continues: "Literacy tests for prospective voters have been in effect in this country for a century, and no case has been brought before us holding that the people of a state have placed themselves under too heavy a burden in setting the standards which will earn the right to vote, and none condemning a literacy test as such."

"Plaintiffs concede," the opinion noted, "that it is proper for Mississippi to enact reasonable literacy requirements for voting. That concession is bound to include the unquestioned concept that it is the states which have plenary and exclusive power to determine what is reasonable."

SAFEGUARDS PRAISED

The Federal panel pointed out that the circuit clerk does not have arbitrary and uncontrolled discretion in passing on the qualifications of prospective registrants. Disappointed applicants have the right of appeal to an administrative agency —the board of election commissioners, and may also appeal through the courts.

In fact, the opinion states, "It would be hard to [illegible]

had consulted a lawyer and written President Eisenhower at least one month before his first attempt to register. The attorney promptly contacted the NAACP, which agreed to pay all expenses of any court action.

In his first application, dated June 29, 1956, Preacher Darby gave his occupation as "farmer." The court says the entire case is based on another application, filed by Darby at his lawyer's direction on June 22, 1957. "This document, read in the light of the testimony of plaintiff Darby, reveals several deficiencies," the court noted.

CAN'T WRITE, WON'T READ

"He made no answer to Question 14 inquiring if he had ever been convicted of the crimes enumerated in the question; considerable portions of the answers written by plaintiff are illegible.

"In response to Question 18 calling upon him to copy Section 123 of the Constitution of Mississippi, he wrote six lines not called for by the question and not possessing marked coherence."

Section 123 reads, in its entirety: "The Governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed."

The opinion states, "In giving his reasonable interpretation of that section, he wrote: "the govenner govends all the works of the state and he is to see that all the voilatores be punished and als he can pardon out the penetenter ane pherson."

"In answering Question 20 which directed him to write his understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government, he wrote five lines which could hardly be called accurate or responsive to the question."

Here's what Darby wrote: "a citizen is persn has been in the USA all his days. and is not been convicted of enny crimes and has been Loyal. to his country and pase all his tax."

The judges continue:

"That he could not write legibly is exemplified by examination of the several documents in the record written by him, and is further attested by the fact that the letter he sent the president was written entirely by someone else, including the signature. He did not attempt, while on the witness stand, to demonstrate that he could read.

"Every other Negro witness he placed on the stand was given a section of the Mississippi Constitution to read before the Court, but plaintiff himself did not attempt to show his ability to read.

"The evidence does not, therefore, support the burden imposed on the plaintiffs to show that they were qualified to be registered as voters. It clearly does not establish that defendant Daniel did not act in good faith or exercise a sound discretion when he made his decision that plaintiffs had not passed the examinations given them."

"It is not our province to set ourselves up as registrar of voters," the judges write, adding that some of the testimony given by

Let's Get Down To:

BRASS TACKS

By BILL CLEGHORN

Three incidents and one annual event of cheer drew the attention of Montgomerians this past week. They were the discussion on the inter-racial meeting of Sept. 27 reported by this paper, the slaying of a teen-age boy during a nightclub incident, the outstanding football game played by Auburn and Alabama and naturally everyone is counting the shopping days until Christmas.

* * * * *

Briefly, on the teen age topic. Since the very widely-publicized story of the incident involving a number of Montgomery's young men which resulted in the death of one of the teenagers, all manner and form of theory and suggestions have been offered as a solution to the "teenage problem."

Now, we strongly object to the idea that there is a teen aage problem any more than there is a "people" problem. Montgomery is a big city, planning and programming for all is a must. Young men are filled with energy that can be used for wholesome activities or that can be expended in regrettable "rampages" to use the word reported by one of our wire services in their account of the incident.

A number of young people are now facing possible prosecution and possible prison terms for "alleged participation" in this much publicized rampage." Let us not be too hasty in our judgment. No one lad should be found guilty by public opinion due to his association at or near the scene of the night club incident until he is found guilty by a court of his fellow citizens. We do not advocate a get soft policy with the young people any more than a "get tough." Let us just be reasonable.

It is simple and easy to say blame the problems of the younger generation on modern society with its many hours of leisure time, the varied temptations and the impulses of the moment. The parents, the schools, the churches, the city authorities and all should lend a helping hand in finding a way to keep all our young people on the right track. We say all, because most of them are on the right track.

When this country grew too big for the early New England Town Hall Meeting, we lost something that was most precious and extremely valuable to our way of life. We need to develop a technique or a means of communication that will allow the authorities (school, city, recreational) a two-way flow of information to the public.

Something is being done for our young people. Many civic clubs recognizing the need for constructive thinking since the report of the wayward teen age clubs and the "rumbles" have started to working on programs of mutual assistance to our young people. Many clubs and groups have already in operation constructive programs for the youth.

The East Montgomery Exchange Club as well as the Optimists Clubs devotes a major part of their time and efforts to the young people of Montgomery. This is just two examples. There are many others such as the Rotary Club's Scholarship Fund.

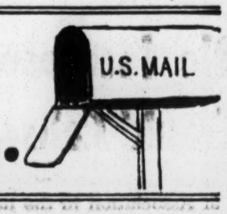
A local radio station, WAPX, held an informal forum with young people Wednesday night to find out what "they thought and wanted to do." Tom Doron, station announcer and popular young disc jockey, says these young people are bursting with enthusiasm and sane sensible ideas. Just help them stay on the right track, don't attempt to hem them in and you will be proud of what they do.

That's the spirit, Tom.

* * * * *

Drew Pearson in one of his daily tirades against some of the people of this land blasts what he calls hate mongers. We all agree that hate mongers have no place in our society, but we sometimes wonder about those people who use "hate" in connection with our Southern stand on school segregation. What is hate, Drew "Fearsome", old rich man? It is evil and there's where you miss the point, Pearson. But, of course, you always miss the point, purposely, unless it suits your little

Letters to the Editor...



Dear Editor,

We were a little shocked to note an Iowa editor hails with editorial glee "the absence of John Bricker, William Jenner, 'Molly' Malone and other isolationists from the next United States Senate" and advances the thought that this should be considered "an encouraging sign of political maturity."

Even more shocking is the gentleman's expressed pleasure over the fact that "every one of the 33 Monmouth employes who were suspended in 1954 (as security risks) has been cleared, restored to his job if he so chose, and has been given the back-pay he lost."

He suggests that: "Few Americans remember with any pride the rampaging, terrorizing tactics of the late Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin." Certainly it is true that few of us can regard the subsequent crucifixion of Joe McCarthy with anything but shame. Further, we wonder if the editor from Iowa remembers that the then Secretary of the Army resigned over the Monmouth incident in something less than glory, or that we still don't know who promoted Peress.

We don't suppose this posthumous McCarthy baiter reads HUMAN EVENTS, or noted the comment of Lieut. General Arthur Trudeau, "that Soviet technological advance was due more to 'success in espionage and subversion than it is to their scientific apparatus'."

And perhaps he missed, too, the latest news break on "McCarthyism", widely ignored by the metropolitan press but noted by the fortnightly magazine USA, which (according, again, to HUMAN EVENTS) "revealed that official Government hearings prove Mrs. Annie Lee Moss (the colored woman who made custards at the Pentagon cafeteria), alleged by 'liberals' to be a victim of false accusations by Senator McCarthy was, in fact, a 'dues-paying, card-carrying member of the Communist Party'. This fact was disclosed by the Subversive Activities Control Board in a hearing last month."

"Upon inspection of Communist Party records," continues the HUMAN EVENTS report, "the SACB stated that 'the situation that has resulted on the Moss question is that the party's own records which are now in evidence, and the authenticity of which it does not dispute . . . show an Annie Lee Moss, 72 R St., SW, Washington, D. C. was a party member . . ." (The 'martyred' Mrs. Moss told investigators that 72 R St., SW, was her address.)"

Those "Signs of Maturity" that our Iowa friend is crowing over are the same old signs of complacency —that grass-roots editors, by and large have recognized for what they are, and have warned their readers against. For our choice of solons, we'll take patriots (even rough-hewn), and let who will have the sophisticates.

Sincerely,
Bob Taylor
1767 P Street, NW,
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been directed to the fine article you published in your November 20 issue, relating to the Christmas mails.

I was not fortunate enough to have seen the article in question and shall thank you to forward me several copies of the publication in which the article appeared.

Please be assured that I appreciate your assistance in having our patrons informed of the importance of mailing early during the Christmas season.

Very truly yours,
Charles D. Moore,
Postmaster, Montgomery

Dear Editor,

Have been a long and consistent booster of your newspaper since you took over the old weekly and started the Home News in June, 1957. I know you have a large job cut out for you, but the people who believe in the Southern Way of Life are with you, and friend, that constitutes a majority.

One of the greatest dangers our nation faces is from the enemy within. Never trust a home-grown integrationist.

Good luck.

Payne Russell
3575 Southmont Drive

Dear Editor,

Chancel Choir Of Morningview Enjoys Social Hour

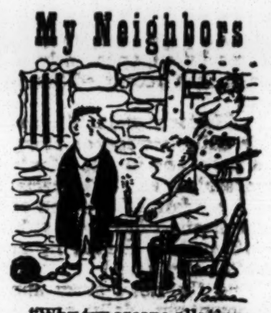
The members of the Chancel Choir and Music Committee from Morningview Baptist Church recently enjoyed a social honoring Dr. and Mrs. Frank Calvert.

The refreshment table was arranged with Medical Motif. Cookies found in apathecary jars and nuts in appropriately marked pill boxes were served with delicious punch.

Mr. Jack Lovlelette, president of the choir, made the presentation of a lovely brass knocker as a parting gift from the choir.

Dr. and Mrs. Calvert have been very valuable members not only of the choir, but also in other areas of service in the church. It is with deep regret but sincere good wishes that we see them leave our community to practice in Boaz, Ala.

The period of fellowship was closed with prayer by the pastor, Rev. Louis Armstrong.



"Why try escape allatime—
Dun't you know you kent escape from paradise?"

Holidays are on the way . . .
Trust your evening clothes to experts
CONNERS'
Custom Cleaners
2000 Mt. Meigs Rd.
Across from the Kottage

DALRAIDA CHURCH OF CHRIST
Minister D. K. Earwood
3740 Atlanta Highway
AM 54328
Sunday School 9:45
Morning Worship 11:00
Evening Worship 7:00
Wed. Bible Study 7:30

PARKER'S SERVICE STATION

"Plaintiffs concede, the opinion continues, "that it is proper for Mississippi to enact reasonable literacy requirements for voting. That concession is bound to include the unquestioned concept that it is the states which have plenary and exclusive power to determine what is reasonable."

SAFEGUARDS PRAISED

The Federal panel pointed out that the circuit clerk does not have arbitrary and uncontrolled discretion in passing on the qualifications of prospective registrants. Disappointed applicants have the right of appeal to an administrative agency —the board of election commissioners, and may also appeal through the courts.

In fact, the opinion states, "It would be hard to conceive of constitutional provisions which safeguard the rights of applicants for suffrage as well as do the ones under attack. A permanent record is made on forms prepared by state officers and applying uniformly to all applicants, so that anything smacking of discrimination can easily be checked by examination of the public records."

In response to NAACP claims that the 1954 Amendment was passed to curb Negro voting, the court pointed out an "interesting comparison," showing that counties with the smallest numbers of Negroes on the voting rolls balloted heavily against the amendment, while counties with larger numbers of Negro voters generally supported it.

The court rejected the argument that the purpose of the amendment was to discriminate against Negro applicants. The NAACP lawyers attempted to link the amendment with several bills passed by the Mississippi Legislature since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court school integration decision. "The argument, like those which precede it, is lacking in force," the court held.

COURT NOT PSYCHIC

The opinion continues: "Having failed to produce any tangible proof to sustain this position, plaintiffs finally call upon us to supply the lack by judicial notice. In other words, we are importuned to rule without proof that, on its face or by reason of its unrevealed sinister "purpose," the constitutional amendment is void. The showing before us wholly fails to warrant serious consideration of so condemning a whole people, which is what we would have to do if we accepted plaintiffs' argument. Neither proof nor judicial knowledge tend to sustain plaintiffs' position.

"Even if we had such knowledge by some sort of occult power of divination, we would not have the competence to do what plaintiffs advocate. No case is cited as a precedent for such action, and no proof is offered to sustain it. If we should imagine ourselves possessed of such omiscience and omnipotence, we would find ourselves confronted by a vast array of authority which forbids questioning the motives even of a legislature, certainly of a sovereign people.

"We hold, therefore, that plaintiffs have wholly failed to establish that the amendment is void on its face or because it was the product of base motives. We hold, on the other hand, that said amendment and the statutes passed in connection with it are valid on their face and in fact, and are a legitimate exercise by the State of its sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

NEGROES FAIL QUIZ

Next, the jurists turned their thoughts to considering whether any racial discrimination was, in fact, practiced against the plaintiffs in administering the registration law. The opinion found in the negative.

"Plaintiff Dillon, conceding that she was properly given the written test provided by the amendment, failed to produce a copy of that test for the Court's inspection. She did not demonstrate in her oral testimony the possession of the qualifications provided in the Mississippi Constitution and statutes, and there is no proof at all, therefore, that she had any status to maintain this action."

As for Darby, the judges found that he to demonstrate that he could read.

"Every other Negro witness he placed on the stand was given a section of the Mississippi Constitution to read before the Court, but plaintiff himself did not attempt to show his ability to read.

"The evidence does not, therefore, support the burden imposed on the plaintiffs to show that they were qualified to be registered as voters. It clearly does not establish that defendant Daniel did not act in good faith or exercise a sound discretion when he made his decision that plaintiffs had not passed the examinations given them."

"It is not our province to set ourselves up as registrar of voters," the judges write, adding that some of the testimony given by the 15 Negroes who took the stand during the trial "certainly demonstrated the absence of qualifications of the applicants."

A LITTLE LEARNING

"For example, when called upon by Question 18 to copy, Section 198 of the Mississippi Constitution, Johnnie B. Darby, plaintiff Darby's wife wrote:

"I have so agreed to be as good a citizen as I possible can I have not yet read the Constitution of Mississippi I do try to abide by truth and right as the almighty god privide the understanding and wisdom."

Another witness was called upon to copy Section 16 of the Constitution, which reads: "Ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall not be passed."

The Negro, according to the court, copied the section thusly: "Ex post facto laws or laws impaitring obligations contrace St. Shall Be passed." Interpreting that section, the same witness wrote:

"a man must pay pold tax befor he eagable to voat."

With wry humor, the judges added "This witness gave his occupation as that of teacher."

Concluding that the testimony of the Negro witnesses contributed little to solution of the case, the opinion continued:

"The essence of the action before us, therefore, is discrimination on the part of the defendant Daniel—discrimination against plaintiffs, Negroes, and in favor of white persons.

NO BIAS FOUND

"After listening to the oral testimony and examining the documents carefully we are unable to find anf tangible or credible proof of discrimination. There is no proof that any white person was ever treated in any manner more favorably than plaintiffs or any other Negroes.

"The mere showing that of 3,000 qualified voters in Jefferson Davis County, only forty to fifty are Negroes is not sufficient. Plaintiffs carry the burden of showing that plaintiffs have been denied the right to register because they are Negroes, and that white people similarly situated have been permitted to register. This record contains no such proof.

"The disparity between numbers of registrants, as has been so often pointed out, results doubtless from the fact that one race had a start of several centuries over the other in the slow and laborious struggle toward literacy.

CLERK PRAISED

"This record does not, in our opinion, show that defendant (Circuit Clerk Daniel) has practiced discrimination. From our observation of his demeanor during the trial and while on the witness stand and of the evidence generally we are convinced that he has shown himself to be a conscientious, patient and fair public official, exerting every effort to do a hard job in an honorable way."

After spelling out in technical legal language why the NAACP cannot bring this action under the 1957 Federal Civil Rights law, the 47-page opinion ends with these words:

"It results from the foregoing views that plaintiffs are not entitled to any of the relief sought. We are, therefore, entering an order dismissing the complaint. "DISMISSED."

A local radio station, [illegible] with young people Wednesday night to find out what "they thought and wanted to do." Tom Doron, station announcer and popular young disc jockey, says these young people are bursting with enthusiasm and sane sensible ideas. Just help them stay on the right track, don't attempt to hem them in and you will be proud of what they do.

That's the spirit, Tom.

* * * * *

Drew Pearson in one of his daily tirades against some of the people of this land blasts what he calls hate mongers. We all agree that hate mongers have no place in our society, but we sometimes wonder about those people who use "hate" in connection with our Southern stand on school segregation. What is hate, Drew "Fearsome", old rich man? It is evil and there's where you miss the point, Pearson. But, of course, you always miss the point, purposely, unless it suits your little warped sense of phony patriotism. Anyone who speaks of inter-racial hatred in the South simply doesn't know what he is talking about.

On the other hand, as the Shreveport, La. Times, recently wrote, anyone who irresponsibly and promiscuously employs so emotion-laden a word as "hatred" is to sow its seed. Those who write of "hate" where no hatred exists seek to create it. Those who actually see hatred where there is none are seeing instead, the hatred they bear within themselves.

Drew Pearson, I don't like your type of reporting. And I never have. You may not remember this, but think back to the Korean War (you never said war, the "conspirators" wouldn't like that) and the years 1950-51. Remember the order the Department of Defense Army Press Desk put out to its public information staff concerning queries received from one Drew Pearson or his hatchet man, Jack Anderson, who covered the Pentagon beat (mostly by latrine rumors). Well, I'll refresh your memory, my superior on the press desk at Army, who was a cracking good civilian trained newspaperman from Newark, New Jersey (not from Dixie) informed us all that all queries or requests from you or your staff must be answered in writing and witnessed. You know why. We had to make sure our answers were not misinterpreted.

Drew Pearson, I don't like your style, neither does any of my friends or associates. You are just plainly not popular. Go Way!

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The Montgomery Home News
An independent newspaper published weekly by Community Advertisers, Inc., 455 Julia St., Montgomery 4, Alabama. Established June 27, 1957. Combined with Montgomery Record (formerly The Montgomery Examiner and Montgomery Weekly) July 1, 1957. Montgomery Weekly Established 1931.
PHONE AM 2-6783
Second-Class Postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama
WILLIAM E. CLEGHORN — Editor-Publisher
HARDIE J. DENNIS — Business Manager
DOROTHY M. CLEGHORN — Associate Editor
VERA McDONALD — Community News Editor
JIMMY SPEAR — Advertising Representative
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Life Is a Battle.

I will live it courageously.

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; for the Lord thy God is with thee." (Josh. 1:9) —Adapted

---

since you took over the old weekly and started the Home News in June, 1957. I know you have a large job cut out for you, but the people who believe in the Southern Way of Life are with you, and friend, that constitutes a majority.

One of the greatest dangers our nation faces is from the enemy within. Never trust a home-grown integrationist.

Good luck.

Payne Russell
3575 Southmont Drive

Dear Editor,

I saw your newspaper here in Selma the other day and was completely delighted with your frank reporting. The South needs newspapers that tell the story on "integration efforts at home" and not in far away places like New York or Chicago. The problem is vital to us here.

Please put me on your mailing list, check for $2.50 subscription enclosed.

You are doing a mighty fine job and please keep it up.

We need **your** newspaper and **lots** more like you who will print the **truth** for the public to read because some will never do that.

Wishing you a big success in the good work you are doing for your readers and the South as a whole.

E. P. Love
2212 Alabama Ave.
Selma, Ala.

Citizens Need To Know Why In Our Government

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — A top executive in the General Electric Company told Alabama tax experts that the citizens of this country need "a new education in economics, a new concept of the morals of freedom, and a new knowledge and sophistication about politics."

Lemuel R. Boulware, vice president of the large industry, made the statement at the 12th annual Federal Tax Clinic at the University on Nevember 21.

"The sort of thing we need to learn about economics," he suggested, "is where good jobs come from, what makes them continue to be available, what makes them go away, and what are the facts about money and inflation."

The number one problem in the country today, Mr. Boulware said, is "the false expectation the individual citizen has about how much his government can 'give' him at little or no extra cost or effort."

Very truly yours,
Charles D. Moore,
Postmaster, Montgomery

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December 5, 1958

Mr. Bill Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

The November 20th issue of your newspaper carried an account of a recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned that was full of inaccuracies. Since neither you nor your anonymous informer bothered to contact any of the people named in this article, it is no wonder that your story is distorted. Since it contains so many insinuations, I ask you to print this correction in full, and giving the paper containing it the same wide circulation given to your November 20th issue.

Not anytime during that day was "integration" mentioned. It was a day of seeking wisdom and strength "for the living of these days." The entire meeting was on that high spiritual level, and in that spirit I address you.

I wonder if you realized how much you and the two men who sat outside really trampled on the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all of us, including these church women of Montgomery:

1. Freedom of Worship. These women, Protestants, Jews, and Catholics, met in a building dedicated to the healing of the souls, minds, and bodies of men. They met to find God's will and God's way for them. The theme for the day was "Woman's Role In World Affairs." They studied Ruth and Naomi, Deborah, Esther, Hannah of the Apocrypha, Mary, the mother of Jesus, Lydia, weaver of fine purple - and women of today. They sang, "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life." I quote one of their affirmations, "I shall take my soul and stand by Him, and will walk and talk with Him forever." (Why didn't your reporter include this in her report?)

Since Thanksgiving Day just passed, perhaps you remember now that our country was founded on the basis of "Freedom to Worship." This your paper and the men outside in the car would destroy by means of intimidation and reprisal.

2. Freedom of Assembly is guaranteed to citizens of our country. This, too, you would destroy.

3. Freedom of Speech is guaranteed, and this freedom we grant to visitors from other countries to speak of Ghandi if they wish.

If we are ever to solve the problems between races and nations the lines of communication must be kept open. This fact is becoming more and more realized. I quote from action taken by the Southern Baptist Convention held in Houston, Texas, May 22, "Southern Baptists call for restoration of communication and fellowship of every race and nationality."

Paul Crouch has never had any connection whatsoever with the Southern Regional Council and most certainly he has not been editor of the New South, published by the Southern Regional Council.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is not a new venture. Even before World War II South-wide and State Church women leaders of the three faiths and both races have come together almost annually to study and pray together. These women are selected by their own denominational boards. Often times this is followed by state meetings. Publicity is not usually given because it is not an action group and no pronouncements are made and newspapers are not interested in a story of a meeting of this kind.

Your article speaks of "two rather mysterious women." I can assure you the only mysterious woman present was the uninvited guest who was rather "mysterious" in trying to explain her appearance.

Miss Violaine Junod is a well known professor and lecturer visitiing in this country. She will lecture sometime soon at Harvard and be the house guest of Dean Griswold of Harvard Law School. She has no connection with the Southern Regional Council, but as a courtesy to her, because she's traveling over the country, the Council allowed her to use its address as an accommodation.

I did not know that you wanted my biography or I would have sent it to you.

I understand you are a Methodist and so am I. I am a child of the Methodist parsonage. The Methodist Church has given me almost every honor it could bestow on a woman. I have been a delegate to general conference three times - one before Unification, the Uniting Conference, and Atlantic City. I have served on conference, Jurisdiction and General Boards.

I was one of the first three women elected as trustees of Wesleyan College, the oldest woman's college in the world.

In January of this year, the Woman's Division of Christian Service - our National Woman's Society - gave me a citation, the first ever given by this organization.

In October, at its Sixth Assembly, the United Church Women of the United States also presented me with a citation and elected me to the National Board.

In the last few days I have been elected on the Planning Board of the Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc., New York.

In my home city, the Atlanta Constitution and Junior Chamber of Commerce presented me with a chest of silver for work in social welfare.

Nationally, I have served on the Commission of Children and Youth of the Children's Bureau.

I also served with fourteen others, selected from over the nation, on President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

In all justice and fairness to yourself, your paper and the women you named in your article please publish this in toto.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:ls

Honorary President
MRS. R.L. HOBDY
Union Springs, Alabama

President
MRS. S. R. JONES
First Methodist Church
De Funiak Springs, Florida

Vice-President
MRS. J. R. HELMS
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Fort Deposit, Alabama

Recording Secretary
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MRS. HARVEY KING
Marion Junction, Alabama

Troy District
MRS. ROY L. SMITH
Box 464
Phenix City, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry to be so late getting these papers to you. I had a time locating two copies of each issue and then Fletch has been in bed for the past two days and still is. I never know what to expect from his illnesses.

There were four or five ads like the one I am sending you. I am also sending you copy of action of the "inisterial group last Monday.That give s us some backing and encouragement.

The 27th issue has the sqd story of Olive Andrews. She is crushed.

I received your letter yesterday P.M. I do not have your home address and you may not get this until Monday. I am sending it first class and am going to the downtown P.O. to mail as I am a bit suspicious of the little P.O. out here.

Must hurry. Lots of love, Frances

Frances McLeod

9 A.M. Friday, Dec. 5th.

CALLS FOR OFFENSIVE BATTLE

Integration, Communism Slammed As Enemy Of Southern Solidarity

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Communism and forces for integration were described here Wednesday night as the epitomy of powers designed to abolish solidarity of the white races and to destroy the Southern way of life.

Alabamians were warned against "fighting a defensive battle in the struggle for preservation of our way of life," and asked to make Montgomery "not only the cradle of the Confederacy but the birthplace of a movement to wake up all America."

Standing on the stage of City Auditorium, before a crowd of slightly more than a hundred, State Sen. Albert Davis, of Aliceville in Pickens County, said the present conflict between races was initiated in the North where "they just couldn't stand to see prosperity in the South."

Refusing to use the microphones in the massive, near empty auditorium, Davis depended on his foghorn voice to convey his idea that "we must keep the people stirred up, because as long as we keep them stirred up the politicians are going to listen."

The meeting, which was advertised in newspapers only as "Town Hall Meeting," brought recognition to a Montgomery weekly newspaper editor.

CLEGHORN GETS AWARD

William E. Cleghorn, editor of the Montgomery Home News, received what leaders of the group called the "first annual Gen. James H. Clanton award for meritorious journalism."

James H. Clanton, for whom Clanton, Ala., in Chilton County, was named, was a brigadier general in the Southern Army. He was killed in 1869 at Knoxville, Tenn., by David Nelson, a former Union soldier.

The framed certificate apparently was awarded to Cleghorn for his front page story identifying certain Montgomery residents as attendants during what he termed, "an integrated meeting."

The story was accompanied by license tag numbers and associated names, apparently taken from the county tag registration lists.

In presenting the award, Hugh Ashurst, meeting chairman, criticized Southern newsmen for "failing to defend the Southern way of life," and cited Cleghorn's story as the greatest story of the year, unreported by any other newspaper, radio or television source."

Ashurst said the award would be made annually.

Davis said many politicians on the national scene had "opened their eyes since what happened to Brooks Hays in Arkansas."

"One in particular," he continued, "came back down here after that happened and began making segregation speeches all over the place."

The crowd chuckled in unison when one voice identified Davis' apparent point of attack as "Sen. John Sparkman."

"I can see someone out there knows who I'm talking about," he said.

Adm. John Crommelin, taking the rostrum after Davis, reiterated his frequently expressed warning against what he calls "the Communist-Jewish conspiracy."

ADVOCATE OFFENSE BATTLE

"We don't know how to strike back, because the enemy is all around us," he declared, "but we must fight an offensive, not a defensive battle."

He suggested that the grand juries of Alabama's counties, beginning with Montgomery, be petitioned to investigate activities endangering their own communities.

"The Montgomery Grand Jury," he added, "should be called into session when the Civil Rights Commission meets here again, so that we are investigating it at the same time they are investigating us."

"That will be an offensive battle," he said. "And I am sure the commission will be meeeting here again."

MEETS APPROVAL

A show of hands indicated that Crommelin's proposed petition, in the form of a resolution, met with almost unanimous approval from those present.

The concluding paragraph of the paper asked that "a special Grand Jury for Montgomery County be called into session as soon as possible to carry out these resolutions, for we believe that no real corrective action is possible until the people understand what the hidden force really is, what are its criminal objectives and who really directs it."

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MONTGOMERY Home News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Independent Weekly

Advertising Representative
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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 50 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1958 | FIVE CENTS A COPY | PAGE 1

Southern Regional Council Busy With "The Problem"

Wherever there is talk of integration or mixing of the races, you can find traces of an outside organization. Such a group is the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., self-styled as "A Council to attain through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South."

An unusual and "much mixed" collection of names is listed on its letterhead, that include persons that have been active "do-gooders" for at least two generations, and some that have been investigated a number of times by U. S. Congressional Committees and state legislative committees.

The Home News has received two letters from persons that state they are asociated with this "outfit". One is from a Harold Fleming, Executive Director, who claims there were many misstatements in the article on the meeting of the "Fellowship of the Concerned" at St. Jude's. He did not list them, so we are still in the dark as to what they were.

He did try to disassociate his organization with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, although many of the people that were associated with that outfit are still with him and according to testimony given in committee hearings to the Joint Legislative Committee, Louisiana, the Southern Regional Council is a transmission belt, or front for fellow travellers. This testimony was given by Manning Johnson, Negro, self-styled former Communist, who made his remarks March 8, 1957, in Louisiana Hearings.

(This newspaper is now checking all available facts on the Southern Regional Council and the members listed on the letterhead. The State of Georgia has been requested to supply pertinent data.)

One name listed on the letterhead received from the Southern Regional Council lists a John Hope II, chief consultant. According to a report on the Highlander Folk School, termed a Communist Training School, at Monteagle, Tenn., a group of people assembled at the school, over Labor Day Weekend, to "discuss the issues." Among the group were leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott. John Hope II, Industrial Relations Consultant, Fisk University, Nashville, is listed as one of the Highlander Executives. This report may be obtained from the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Agriculture Building.

We are also in receipt of a letter from a Mrs. M. E. Tilly, which is entirely too long to take up this week. We will present this note from the nation's own "Aunt Tilly" whose record goes back to Harry Truman's infamous Civil Rights Committee of 1946 which was a dilly which included such people as Dr. Channing Tobias (the Negro front man), and others, which will be discussed in length as soon as we can get the Congressional Records. The Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, can furnish additional information on these.

As Mrs. Tilly's letter was received just at deadline, we will have to hold it for further publication in our next issue.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Southern Regional Council has written the Home News a "severe letter" of admonishment which was received too late to publish this week. We will be glad to consider it next week.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Public Praises Daily Press

The public of Montgomery and surrounding area owe a real debt of appreciation to our daily newspapers, television, radio stations and wire services for the "complete and impartial job of reporting demonstrated during this week's now famous Civil Rights Commission Hearings, here.

Practically everyone this writer has talked to commented on the most fair and interesting record of the hearing reported daily by the news media.

Especially singled out for the painstaking efforts made to cover each and every detail of the hearings were our two daily newspapers, The Montgomery Advertiser and the Alabama Journal.

Definitely and seriously, the staffs of these two newspapers carried out missions of reporting the facts in finest traditions of the journalism profession. We salute you.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Goodwyn High Sets Concert For Sunday

The Goodwyn Junior High School Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Jacqueline Jones, will present a "Christmas Journey" in song, Sunday, Dec. 14, in the school auditorium.

The program will start promptly at 4:00 p. m. All parents and friends of the school are cordially invited to attend. This is the first concert at the school.

Safety Council '58 Conference Set Saturday

Final plans have been completed for the annual conference of the Montgomery Safety Council at the Whitely Hotel, Saturday.

Alex Garrett, executive secretary of the council, said an interesting and most informative program has been lined up. Luncheon will be served the members attending. Annual membership dues are only $1.00.

Several pieces of important business face the members at the meeting. One is the report on the adoption of the new uniform traffic code of the city of Montgomery. This code was adopted by the city Dec. 1.

Other business includes reports on the president's committee on traffic safety; better records system, and the project to place driver training units in the city high schools.

Inside

Civil Rights Photo Page Three

Montgomery's Own Comic Book! Page Two

Briar Patch Problems Page Two

It is a great day in Dixie. Robert E. Lee's rampaging Generals receive double awards during a special assembly at Lee High School Wednesday. They received both the Birmingham News Trophy as the state high school football championship team and the Paterson trophy named for Uncle Will Paterson, given for sportsmanship following the annual Lee-Lanier game. In the group are kneeling, Jerry Bryan, assistant sports editor, Birmingham News, Bart Kennedy, Lee's ace signal caller; Leon Darby, end Earl Brophy, guard; Pop Paterson, who presented the trophy; back row, Mr. Tim Carlonton, principal of Lee High; Tom Jones, head coach; Leon Ford, assistant coach; and on end Jim Chapin.

(Home News Photo by Laurens Pierce)

Christmas Shopping Rush

Please Wrap Packages Tight, Post Office Urges Patrons

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To Subscribe

Town Hall Meeting Rally

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(Home News Photo by Laurens Pierce)

Christmas Shopping Rush Now At Full Speed

"Hey Ma, how many more days?

That's right, son, tell her to get busy and finish that Christmas shopping now. With the downtown area in its Christmas decor and with neighborhood merchants having their shelves stocked with items to please the shoppers, Montgomery business-wide is set for the Yule season. Christmas lights and decorations are up.

Stores have added to the holiday atmosphere by their own window and interior decorations.

Many shoppers have commented that stores here have the most complete stocks they have ever had. Some who have looked elsewhere have returned home to shop because of the convenience involved as well as the savings effected.

Now that Thanksgiving is over and shopping days before Christmas so few, increased crowds are in town each day to avoid the last minute rush.

Please Wrap Packages Tight, Post Office Urges Patrons

With the expectation that the Christmas mail load will hit its peak within the next few days, Postmaster Charles D. Moore expressed his appreciation today for your cooperation thus far on his annual "Mail Early For Christmas" Campaign.

The Postmaster said, "It's too late to talk about early mailing of Christmas gifts and cards, because time means everything now—even a few hours delay in getting your cards and gifts mailed may mean disappointment to your friends and loved ones on Christmas Day."

He suggests that last minute mailers use Air Mail for their Christmas cards or gifts that are going out of town. There's still time for local deliveries, but all Christmas cards should be sent by First Class mail. Be sure to include your return address on all Christmas card envelopes and package labels.

Postal employees are digging in for the final drive to get everything delivered by Christmas Eve. The Main Post Office and Classified Civilian Stations will remain open from 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., beginning Saturday, December 13, 1958.

The Postmaster said that he would like to express his thanks for the fine cooperation from everyone. "The 1958 'Mail Early For Christmas' Campaign will be a rousing success if everyone will just keep up the good work. This year, on Christmas Eve, I'd like to see every mail bag empty and every Post Office employee relaxing at home."

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To Subscribe To The Home News Call AM 2-6783 Or Write P.O. 2231 Montgomery

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Town Hall Meeting Rally Keynotes South's Crisis

A ringing call for solid South-wide support of public officials who are willing to stand up and be counted in the mounting United States Constitutional crisis was the theme of an address by an outstanding advocate of complete segregation of the races, Wednesday night in the first Town Hall Meeting program of a planned series.

Despite a wet, cold and dreary night, a spirited group of citizens from Montgomery and surrounding counties turned out to hear state Sen. Albert Davis, Aliceville (Pickens County) urge the people of the South to rise and demand their rights of local government as guaranteed by "our founding fathers."

Davis was introduced by T. R. Miller, businessman of Prattville, as a statesman who "was not running for anything or from anything." Jack Shea was master of ceremonies.

Hugh Ashurst, chairman of the meeting, which he said was intended to be the first of many "Town Hall Meetings" to focus the attention of the public on the "dangers from within" and the urgent need for "unity of action and purpose to preserve our Way of Life."

Following Senator Davis's talk, Ashurst made a surprise presentation to William E. Cleghorn, Editor of the Montgomery Home News. Ashurst recognized the weekly newspaper man as one who dared to seek out and print the truth.

Pointing out that when this group of Montgomery citizens "found out what was happening in Montgomery" through a news story printed in a recent issue of the weekly, they decided to make an award, but could not find any award, citation or other form of recognition for editors with a "Southern point-of-view."

So, after consulting with Southern historians they founded the General James H. Clanton Award as an annual award to be made to a "Southern Newspaperman who believes that only an informed people can be a free people."

James H. Clanton was a Confederate Brigadier General in the War Between the States. After a distinguished military career he followed the law practice. He was shot and killed on the streets of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1869 by Col. David Nelson, a former Union Army officer, and reported carpet bagger.

Following the award, Jack Shea asked for comments on any issue or subject from the public.

Admiral John Crommelin, a retired Naval hero, and recent candidate for governor, was recognized from the floor. He asked to make a few remarks on "the invisible empire" that is running our government.

Crommelin placed the blame for most of Montgomery's racial tensions and troubles in the South to this "conspiracy" to eliminate the white race and create a "copper-colored" mongrel group.

"There is no way to win a defensive war," Crommelin said. He urged the South to take the offensive through legal means now available.

He introduced a resolution that called for an impartial body to investigate and report the facts on what is now happening in Montgomery.

GRAND JURY

"When the Civil Rights group returns to Montgomery, let us be ready for them with our own county Grand Jury checking into facts on the subservive elements that can be supplied," the outspoken former regular Naval officer said.

Emphasizing that the ultimate weapon is the truth, Crommelin reminded the group that "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

He urged the members of the Town Hall Meeting to contact their Circuit Solicitors and present a resolution to them calling for an investigation into these people who are "a hidden force" operating within our midst.

The resolution says,

"WHEREAS, We the People of Alabama wish to know the REAL REASON WHY Montogmery, Alabama, was selected by the Federal Civil Rights Commission for their first attempted invasion of States' Rights;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we the undersigned citizens have reached the limits of our patience with existing procedures, controlled-propaganda, and quasi-legal double-talk, and WE DEMAND that our County Grand Juries, (being investigative bodies closest to the people) in each county of Alabama investigate and take evidence from informed witnesses, and receive and study vital documents which will be made available to them, and report to our citizenry their true findings, AND TRUE PRESENTMENT MAKE, regarding the existence of a secretly "hidden-force" operating within our midst as "a state within the state", yet separate and apart from us, which conspiratorial force has fathered, fostered and fomented communism and racial-strife within this State and throughout our Beloved Christian Nation, and must be exposed to public view, vigorously, relentlessly, "without fear or favor", and in every lawful manner, as provided by our system of Christian Good Government, so ordained and established by the Founding Fathers of America as aforesaid, to the end that the public may be fully informed and awakened as to WHAT THIS "HIDDEN-FORCE" REALLY IS, WHAT ARE ITS CRIMINAL OBJECTIVES, AND WHO DIRECTS IT!

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of these Resolutions be printed, published and circulated, and that our fellow Christian Citizens be encouraged to sign the same, and when signed to forward them to Circuit Solicitors for presentation to the Grand Juries of the County in which the signer resides.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a Special Grand Jury for Montgomery County be called into session as soon as possible to carry out these Resolutions, for action is possible until the peowe believe that no real correctiveple understand WHAT THE "HIDDEN-FORCE" REALLY IS, WHAT ARE ITS CRIMINAL OBJECTIVES, AND WHO DIRECTS IT!"

CHARLES MERIWETHER

Chas. Meriwether Named Director Of State Finance

Charles M. Meriwether of Birmingham has been named by Governor-elect John Patterson to serve on his cabinet as state finance director.

Mr. Meriwether, who managed Mr. Patterson's gubernatorial campaign last spring, pledged "competent and economical management of state finances." He will take over this key cabinet post with the governor's inauguration next January 19.

"Knowing first hand of Mr. Meriwether's ability and his diligence, I am proud to announce his appointment," Mr. Patterson said. "His addition to my cabinet is added assurance that Alabama will enjoy reliable and efficient state government during the next four years."

A 47-year-old businessman with legal training, Mr. Meriwether has long been active in city and state civic affairs For the last 13 years, he has served as executive sales director for Dewberry Drug Co., of Birmingham, engaging in sales promotion and public relations work.

"People all over Alabama are certainly aware of the need for sound direction of state finances," Mr. Meriwether said on the occasion of his appointment.

"Can't you just picture it, Nick? . . . it's Christmas Eve . . . you hand . . . pull the little lever and gently swivel out on the roof."

THE HARVEST IS IN—And the horn of plenty is evidence of that as Blond Martha Dunaway, Gadsden, dons her traditional collar for a harvest observance at Auburn. She is the Sweetheart of Sigma Pi and is a Glomerata beauty.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

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'Oh, Dere Dat Briar Patch'

Civil Rights Hearings Fizzle As Top Network 'Spectacular'

By BILL CLEGHORN

"You des got de idea in yo' min' dat when I set down fer to tell you sump'n hit's bleedz ter be a tale . . ." Joel Chandler Harris, from "UNCLE REMUS, HIS SONGS and his SAYINGS."

"Yip, my name's Molly Cotton-tail;
Catch me if you can."

Everyone agrees, it was a mighty fine show, well-oiled, rigged with plenty of built-in traps. The six mighty muck-to-mucks from North and South sat in dignity clothed in complete ignorance of the Constitution's guarantee of State's Right.

The "correct witnesses", well-rehearsed and neatly attired were present for the "right" sessions and eager to testify on call and on cue.

The cameramen, the newspapermen, and the federal legal and administrative leg men from here and over the nation were in their position and ready to film, write, note and report on the shocking display of rebel insubordination. But the show was only half complete —half the cast failed to appear and-or failed to cooperate.

"Didn't the fox never catch the rabbit, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy.

"He come mighty nigh it, honey, sho's you born — Brer Fox went ter wuk en got 'im some tar, en mix it wid some turkentime en fixe up a contrapshun wat he call a Tar-baby, en he tuck dish yer Tar-Baby en he sot er in de bit road, en den he lay off in de bushes fer to see wat he news wuz gwineter be."

In advance statements prior to opening the hearings in Montgomery, the Civil Rights Commission's members as a group stated that "this is not a witch hunt and is not aimed particularly at Alabama or the South." The commission maintained the investigation of claims of Negroes that they have been denied voting rights was the primary purpose of the hearing.

Even so, the commission and its agents encountered an atmosphere of extreme distaste and suspicion by the people's of the state's capitol on their arrival. This suspicion was confirmed as the hearing unrolled and the apparent attempt of staging a propaganda show for Northern votes became evident to all.

The Negro witnesses from Tuskegee affirmed every advance speculation of the local white people that this is "indeed another of the brass-bottomed, hollow-headed, left wing attempts to mix the races in the South."

The obvious bias of three of the commission slipped through in their "leading questioning of the witnesses." The commission membership is composed of John A. Hannah, chairman, president of the Michigan State University; other members are Robert G. Storey, vice-chairman, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, Dallas, Texas; John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, president of the University of Notre Dame; J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, Chicago, Ill., and Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida.

J. Ernest Wilkins, who was born in Missouri, is the chairman of the Judicial commission of the Methodist Church, a post that could be compared to the spot held by Earl Warren in the U. S. Supreme Court. This newspaper has been unable to find out definite hookup between J. Ernest Wilkins and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP, the national organization devoted to stirring up friction between the races. But, there is a possibility of blood relationship as both Wilkins come from Missouri. The official **Who's Who** lists each Wilkins birthplace as the state of Missouri, but the names

Freedom stems from the Constitution guarantee of limited government. It is up to the people of the 48 United States to limit this concentration of federal bureaucratic power and keep it well distributed in the local units of the government —in other words back in the brier patches and out of the hot hells of a rampaging, power-mad centralized government.

Where will it end? Will the remarks of the federalized Negro citizens from Macon stand up? Will the nation recognize the apparent well-rehearsed attempt of the NAACP-dictated stooges to change a way of life to suit the "mixers"?

In the hearing room Tuesday at 12:30, the sessions were over, the carpet bags had been packed, the television and radio men had coiled the show. Wide screen, stereo-sound, black and white and colored television had sped the "defiance" of the independent South to all corners of the land.

One overheard the remark, "we have color, sound and wide screen television. Now, we have a television program that could well have added a new precept, 'smell'."

The aimless coiling of the TV cables makes one think of the derelict found wandering in the desert clutching a rope. Questioned, the bewildered fellow admitted that he didn't know whether he'd lost a horse or found a rope.

The commission left not knowing whether they had won a victory for civil rights or driven another nail in the coffin intended for states rights.

"Good-by Brer Fox, take keer yer cloze,
Fer dis is de way de worril goes;
Some goes up en some goes down,
You'll git ter de bottom all safe en sound'."

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Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

"WE SHOULD HAVE WON IN THE SIXTIES" is the title of a recent editorial by Editor and Publisher Albert W. Quattlebaum of THE PIKE COUNTY JOURNAL, a paper which may, just possibly, make Thursday a sort of Thanksgiving Day all year 'round in Zebulon, Ga., and environs. At any rate we quote Mr. Quattlebaum in full and with considerable glee:

"You know, it's too bad we didn't lick the living daylights out of the yankees back in the sixties. Things would have been much better now. We would have made a reasonable, even a generous peace, and the reconstruction of both nations would have been orderly and peaceful. Of course, we have made the boogers pay for all of our stuff they busted up, but we would have made friends with them and of them, and the two nations would have stood shoulder-to-shoulder against the world in a strong alliance. And everybody knows a strong alliance is better than a mess of a union where one part has no respect for the rights and wishes of the other part.

"We Confederates, then, would have been better off as an ally of the US. We would have been eligible for all sorts of aids, grants, giveaways and not-to-be-repaid loans. Good old Uncle Sam would have fallen all over

The Montgomery Home News
An independent newspaper published weekly by Community Advertisers, Inc., 455 Julia St., Montgomery 4, Alabama. Established June 27, 1957. Combined with Montgomery Record (formerly The Montgomery Examiner and Montgomery Weekly) July 1, 1957. Montgomery Weekly Established 1931.
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I will live it courageously.
"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; for the Lord thy God is with thee." (Josh. 1:9) —Adapted

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J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, Chicago, Ill., and Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida.

J. Ernest Wilkins, who was born in Missouri, is the chairman of the Judicial commission of the Methodist Church, a post that could be compared to the spot held by Earl Warren in the U. S. Supreme Court. This newspaper has been unable to find out definite hookup between J. Ernest Wilkins and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP, the national organization devoted to stirring up friction between the races. But, there is a possibility of blood relationship as both Wilkins come from Missouri. The official **Who's Who** lists each Wilkins birthplace as the state of Missouri, but the names of their parents are different. Apparently, they are not brothers.

The hearing was over Tuesday and all was quiet. The Commission had ended the brief day-and-one half session with a stiff statement calculated to chill the hearts of Southerners.

"This commission regrets the failure of certain persons to appear at this hearing after having been formally subpoenaed to appear in accordance with the provisions of the law creating the Commission, and the failure of others who have appeared in person to produce certain records that they were subpoenaen to produce, and the refusal of some who when requested to do so; and the failure of others to answer questions that were asked of them. In accordance with the terms of the law creating it (Public Law 85-315, enacted by the Congress of the United States on September 9, 1957), this Commission respectfully refers the complete records of this hearing to the Attorney General of the United States for such action as he deems appropriate to the end that will assist this Commission to have made available to it the information that is required to enable it to carry out the mandate of the law."

STOOD UP

Of course, the federal "snoopers" as our next governor labels them, did not phase most of the state and county officials. Gov. John Patterson who reaffirmed his admiration for the ones who stood up and asserted their constitutional rights, said after the hearing that the commission's invasion on states' rights may hinder Negro registration rather than speed it.

Patterson pointed out that the constant threats of a federal bureau investigating the county registrars will make their work more difficult and make it more difficult to get responsible citizens to serve on the boards in the counties.

During the two-day hearings, representatives of Dallas, Macon, Lowndes, Bullock, Barbour, and Wilcox county were present at the hearings either as witnesses or interested spectators. No progress was made with any other than Probate Judge William A. Varner of Macon County who appeared with some form of records from his county. Patterson protested his appearance but in vain.

Apparently Varner was not giving in to the commission, either, his appearance and the records he brought offered the "sounding board" no substantial material to grind into "releasable information."

Judge Varner, a dignified gentleman of 70, has a son, Robert E. Varner, who until recently was a member of the United States attorney general's staff in Montgomery. Robert is now in private practice.

Highlight of the day-and-half long show was the well-rehearsed appearance of the Macon witnesses who answered glibly and smoothly —perhaps too smoothly, when called on

One answered a question as to his martial status, as "I have one wife and four children." This brought down the house.

Wilkins, the Negro member of the commission, usually sought the last question of the witness in order to get in his own special piece of propaganda, the question, "Do you have any answer to why you haven't heard from your application to vote?" The stock answer, "due to my race or because I am a Negro."

Wilkins switched Tuesday to using the phrase "American Negro citizen."

"Skin me Brer Fox," sez Brer Rabbit, seezee' snatch out my eyeballs, t'ar out my years by de roots, en cout off my legs, sezee, but do please, Brer Fox, don't fling me in dat brier-patch, sezee."

The state and county officials asserted their belief in the doctrine of states rights and the court of public opinion.

The government of the United States has imposed upon it a limitation prescribed by the Constitution. Every man is limited by law in this country and every governmental agency is limited by law.

"Our county and state officials who refused to sell out their fellow citizens by appearing at this unauthorized hearing are well within their rights," one member of the Wilcox delegation said.

strong alliance. And everybody knows a strong alliance is better than a mess of a union where one part has no respect for the rights and wishes of the other part.

"We Confederates, then, would have been better off as an ally of the US. We would have been eligible for all sorts of aids, grants, giveaways and not-to-be-repaid loans. Good old Uncle Sam would have fallen all over himself to build us some dams, roads, schools, libraries, industrial plants, and most anything else we wanted. We could have charged big rents on air bases, rocket-launching stations, navy yards and Ike's vacation grounds. We could have kept Mr. Dulles brink-walking day and night, and called for summit meetings every week end or so.

"We could have had whatever kind of schools we wanted, and our laws would have been the laws we wanted and if Mr. Warren's supreme court didn't like 'em they could lump 'em.

"In other words, we would have run our business to suit ourselves and the yankees would have paid the bills for us. That's what they are doing all over the world or as much as they can get to.

"It would have suited the yankees better also. We would have kept our sensible congressmen and senators down south where they wouldn't have interfered with the 'liberals'. Them there spendthrift yankees could have scattered the taxpayers' money high, wide and handsome with both hands.

"Come to think of it, that's what they are doing anyway."

Wistful, this piece is—no matter from which side of the Mason-Dixon line you look at it.

(More or less) Sincerely,
Bob Taylor
1767 P St., NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing my check for $5.00 to cover one year subscriptions for myself at above address, and Seymour Taylor, 2024 Spruce St., Montgomery, Ala.

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This booklet is published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, whose thousands of members throughout the world attempt to practice the things that Jesus taught about overcoming evil with good. Additional copies of "Martin Luther King and The Montgomery Story," at quantity rates, and other printed material on this subject, may be obtained by writing FOR, Box 271, Nyack, N. Y.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION provides the funds for "comic book" story on **MARTIN LUTHER KING** and **THE MONTGOMERY STORY.** According to the May 31, 1958 report of THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC. TWO YEAR REPORT, 50 East 42nd St., New York, 17, N. Y., the Fellowship of Reconciliation was authorized $5,000, Sept. 1957 (same time as first Little Rock fracas and subsequent armed forces intervention) to help finance the production of an account in "comic book" form of the Montgomery bus boycott. This money was granted under the heading of Inter-Group Relations Education. According to the President's Report in this annual report, The Fund for the Republic was established in Dec., 1952, with a grant of $15,000,000 from the Ford Foundation to defend and advance the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. In the same period that the Fellowship of Reconciliation was authorized $5,000 for the financing of the Martin Luther King story, the Fund authorized the Southern Regional Council, Inc. $2,500 for the purpose of "supporting the expansion of the educational work of the Council in 12 Southern states, and to assist the central office in Atlanta for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1957 and for "Work in the Little Rock area by the Arkansas Council on Human Rights." Through May, 1956, the Southern Regional Council had been granted $445,000 for its "activities." (The Board of Trustees of the Ford Foundation point out in the three-year report that it was understood that after incorporation the Fund for was to be completely independent of the Foundation.) For copies on this and other reports write to the Fund for the Republic, Inc., 60 East 42nd St., New York 17. The comic book traces the life and "hard times" **(edi-tor's quotes) of King and his cohorts who plotted the bus boycott movement.**

Tourist Inquiries Reached 30,307

In the first 11 months of this year, the State Bureau of Publicity and Information has already received the all-time record number of 30,307 tourist inquiries.

In the same period last year, Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1957, the agency received 19,168, State Publicity Director Geoffrey Birt said. Last year's total for the complete 12 months was 19,531, he added.

The report also showed that this November the State Publicity Bureau received 743 tourist inquiries as compared with the 485 inquiries received during November 1957.

GIFTS

This new IN-SINK-ERATOR is a completely redesigned model that offers the housewife everything for convenient, service-face operation. It is the result of sixteen years of pioneering and leadership in food waste disposer field. In-Sink-Erator is the orginial disposer with revirsing action, and simple self cleaning. Call or come by today.

Negro witness tells the Civil Rights Commission meeting in Montgomery Monday that he has been denied his vote "'cause he is a Negro. The commission completed their hearings with nation-wide fanfare and departed for Washington on Tuesday. (for feature column on "Civil Rights Hearing" see story on Civil Rights, page two).
(Home News Photo by Norman Vowell)

Baptist Christmas Offering Planned For Children's Home

Two hundred orphans and homeless children are depending on Baptist churches throughout Alabama for money that is needed to run the Alabama Baptist Children's Home in Troy this coming year.

For the annual Christmas offerings to be taken in Alabama Baptist churches this month, a goal of $195,000 has been set, and Supt. E. E. Cox has faith that the people in the state will provide the funds needed for 1959.

Last year, the goal of $185,000 was met.

Total operating budget for the home is $250,000, and the property is valued at more than $1 million. The Cooperative Program of the Alabama Baptist Convention and special gifts and contributions share in the support of the home.

The home provides security, comfort, peace, and love for school-age children who have been orphaned or left homeless. The children live in nine separate cottages where they eat, sleep, work, and play. House mothers and house parents try to create a home-like atmosphere for the boys and girls.

Supt. Cox expressed the hope that Baptist churches and friends in Alabama would contribute to the home in the Christmas offering this year.

Van Cliburn Concert Tickets In Birmingham Move Rapidly

BIRMINGHAM—Tickets for the Van Cliburn-Birmingham Symphony Orchestra concert January 17 at the Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham are going fast. The Association reports that $4 seats are sold out and that the $3.50 section is down to a small number reserved for filling mail orders already in.

From all indications, the concert will be a sell-out and Symphony officials urge those who want to hear the world-renowned Symphony to send in orders impianist play with the Birmingham

cow this year, was recently acclaimed by Speaker Sam Rayburn of his home state of Texas, as "one of America's greatest ambassadors" and said he was a "glowing symbol of the 98½% of

Miss Florence Jean Glover Honoree At Dinner Party

Miss Florence Jean Glover, of Montgomery, was honoree at a dinner party in Monroeville, Nov. 29, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Lampe. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hendrix were co-hostesses.

Presiding over the guest book was Mrs. Carl Langlois, Atmore, Ala.

Decorations

An empire arrangement of white glads and pom poms complimented the receiving room. Between the living room and dining room a picture frame setting formed a background for the miniature bride and groom standing under the wedding bell. Bridal flowers were used as carpet and background. The bride's table featured an arrangement of stock, snaps, tuberoses and pom poms with an open bell. Lily of the valley and net forming a clapper were used. A shower of ribbons fell gracefully from the top of the bell with wedding favors attached. White turning tapers were inserted among the flowers completing the arrangement.

The bride-elect was presented with a silver serving tray by the hosts and hostesses.

Guests

Miss Florence Jean Glover, bride-elect of Montgomery, Ala., Lt. George H. Grimes, Jr. (now attending the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., studying meteorology for the U. S. A. F.), Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mac Glover of Montgomery, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grimes, Sr., of Monroeville, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nettles, Mr. and Mrs. Wills Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murray, Miss Anne Busey, all of Monroeville, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Langlois of Atmore, Ala.

Two More Ounces Of Milk Daily

AUBURN, Ala. — If every person in the U. S. drank two ounces more fresh milk per day, there would be a shortage of milk instead of a surplus.

This would mean that farm income would be increased and the government's expenditures for farm price supports lessened, reports A. W. Jones, API Extension marketing specialist.

"When the nation's milk supply runs ahead of the demand for fluid milk, the surplus goes into manufactured products such as powered milk, butter, and cheese," explains the specialist. "As these commodities exceed demand, the federal government purchases quantities of them.

"If this surplus were consumed as fluid milk—and the consumption of two ounces more per person per day would eliminate the surplus — the dairy farmer's income would be increased, for he gets a higher price for milk used in fluid form than for milk that goes into manufactured dairy products.

Harold McDonalds Announce Arrival

Rev. and Mrs. Harold McDonald, Wake Forest, N. C., announce the birth of a baby girl, Carole Jean, who weighs two pounds and 13 ounces. Mother and baby and doing well.

The McDonalds are formerly of Montgomery. Rev. McDonald, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McDonald, Biltmore Ave., is studying at Wake Forest.

Mrs. W. L. McDonald, whose column "Vera's News," appears weekly in the Home News, is now visiting her son and daughter in Wake Forest.

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BIRMINGHAM—Tickets for the Van Cliburn-Birmingham Symphony Orchestra concert January 17 at the Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham are going fast. The Association reports that $4 seats are sold out and that the $3.50 section is down to a small number reserved for filling mail orders already in.

From all indications, the concert will be a sell-out and Symphony officials urge those who want to hear the world-renowned Symphony to send in orders immediately. Patrons are asked to enclose remittance and self-addressed, stamped envelope with reservation requests, to the Association, City Hall, Birmingham.

Van Cliburn, the sensational 24-year-old winner of the Tchaikovsky Gold Medal Award in Moscow this year, was recently acclaimed by Speaker Sam Rayburn of his home state of Texas, as "one of America's greatest ambassadors" and said he was a "glowing symbol of the 98½% of American boys who are good." Price Daniel, governor of Texas, in addressing a packed gathering of Van Cliburn fans in Kilgore, Texas, said: "In this day and time when the eyes of the world are usually on material achievements, it is heartening to know that mankind can still be impressed by the cultural accomplishments of a young man who has devoted his life to making other people happy through great music."

Van Cliburn, who is as popular with children and his contemporaries as with adult music-lovers, surprises august figures of the musical world by his boyish remarks. When he presented himself at the Julliard School of Music to teacher Rosina Lhevinne he announced: "Honey, ah'm goin' to study with you." After hearing him play, her comment was: "Unbelievable talent!"

To some of Cliburn's fans, he is a combination of Elvis Presley and a Horowitz or Rubenstein. The gangling pianist's shock of unruly hair is one of his trademarks which not even a "stocking cap" can smooth down.

The Van Cliburn concert is expected to attract persons from over Alabama and nearby states. Arthur Bennett Lipkin, director of the orchestra, will conduct. Concert time is 8:30 p. m.

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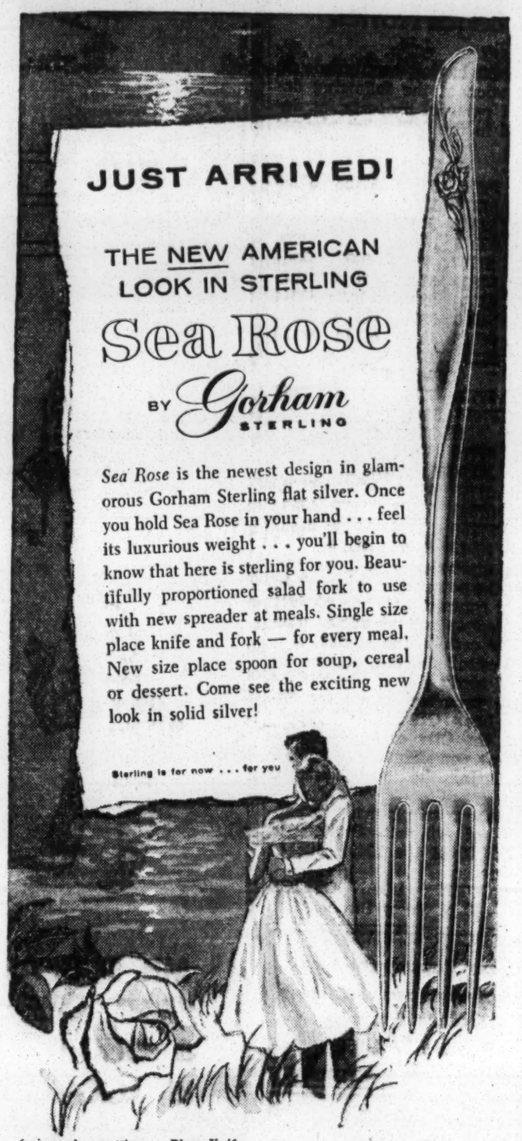

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Donald, Biltmore Ave., is studying at Wake Forest.

Mrs. W. L. McDonald, whose column "Vera's News," appears weekly in the Home News, is now visiting her son and daughter in Wake Forest.

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for advertising Tuesday 5 p. m.
for personal items Tues. 3 p. m.
The Home News

Letter To Editor

Dear Editor:

In regards to the article in Thursday's issue of the Montgomery Home News on the teen-age topic.

Yes, the parents, the schools, the churches, the city authorities and all should lend a helping hand to the teen-agers of Montgomery. Help us to keep on the right track. We have a lot of us teenagers that need help. Some who don't want any help from others who want to help them. I for one would like the help and I guess a lot of others do too. Something is being done for us teenagers, and we ought to take advantage of this and go along with the others if the others are willing to help us.

Some of the teenagers of Montgomery do have a problem but they need the help of others to help solve that problem. Yes, the Optimists Clubs do devote a major part of their time and efforts to the young people.

I belonged to the Optimist for about six years and they were wonderful years too and I wish I could get back into it. You wrote a true story of the teenagers of Montgomery, and I hope the people will take notice like I did.

You are doing a mighty fine job and please keep it up. We have a great need in Montgomery for a newspaper who prints the truth for the public to read. Lots of luck.

Tommy Joe Ward
One of Montgomery's Teen-agers

Legal Notice

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE No. 8432 OF
ADA GIBSON, N. C. M.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN EQUITY

TO: The Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois, 311 E. Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois,
and
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Ala, In Equity, entered in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of December, 1958, you are hereby notified that Ethel Barry, as Guardian for Ada Gibson, a non compos mentis, on the 3rd day of December, 1958, filed her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and that January 9, 1959, at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., has been set by the Court to hear and pass upon said account and vouchers.

Witness my hand this the 10th day of December, 1958.

Geo. H. Jones, Jr.
As Register of the Circuit Court of Montgomery

1958 CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE

Our children are growing up in a world where tuberculosis strikes one American every six minutes. Every half hour another American dies of TB. To help protect our children as they grow older . . . to help make all of us safer from TB, buy and use Christmas Seals.

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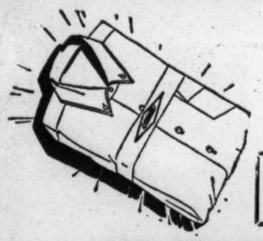

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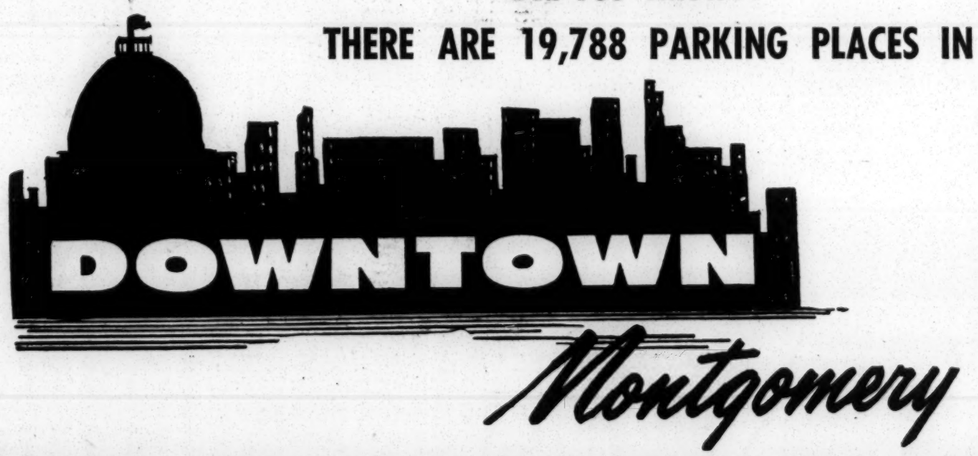

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Witness my hand this the 10th day of December, 1958.

Geo. H. Jones, Jr.
As Register of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama,
In Equity

Montgomery Home News
Please publish once a week for three (3) successive weeks.
Charge to: Register

Legal Notice

Default having been made in redemption of the following described personal property, as described in the folllowing pledges to-wit:

WATCHES

57720	57744	57749	57756	57759
57766	57770	57775	57819	57820
57832	57847	57852	57857	57861
57868	57876	57890	57897	57900
57901	57907	57939	5957	57964
57983	57989	57997	58003	58022
58028	58034	58039	58041	58044
58059	58060	58064	58065	58067
58073	58083	58103	58111	58113
58117	58123	58145		

JEWELRY

57747	57799	57813	57883	57898
57920	57955	58176		

CLOTHING

57758	57772	57835	57837	57858

MISCELLANEOUS

57719	57773	57791	57807	57828
57833	57841	57845	57875	57892
57954	57956	57974	57977	57991
58004	58015	58070	58123	

The undersigned will by virtue of the power of sale contained in said contract between pledger and pledgee sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder thereof to the above described pledges at the front door of the premises known as Security Loan Office, 48 N. Perry St., in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday, Dec. 15, 1958 during the legal hours of sale.

The above sale is made in pursuance of Title 9, Section 14 through 20 of the 1940 Code of Alabama.

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Sincerely,
"Dutch" Lovvorn

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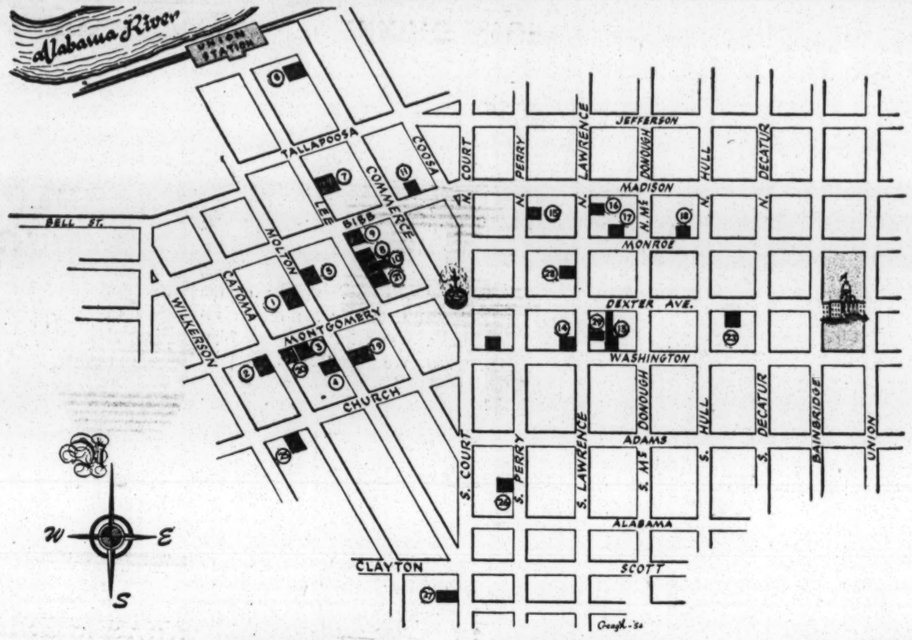
TOTAL PARKING PLACES EACH DAY----------19,788



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Sunday Night

Dearest Dorothy,

Thank you for the beautiful program for the Dec. 12 meeting. I will be with you - and know every moment of the program will be greatly inspiring. You have done lovely thing in this.

Thank you for the hotel reservation. Please advise the hotel that it may be 9 P.M. when I arrive. I am not sure yet of my train schedule. If Eastern is operating by Thurs. - I can make an earlier arrival.

All good wishes for this blessed and Holy Season,

Love,

Ruth

December 17, 1958

Dear Friends:

I regret that this letter to you is so late but virus struck my family and finally it got me.

I have received copies of the Montgomery Home News and some letters telling me of attempted intimidation of you and the threat of reprisals on your husbands' businesses. I never knew a paper to stoop to any lower practices except the real hate sheets that come through the mails.

Surely God was in the making of the program of that great day we had, when we studied the heroic lives of the Bible women. They showed us how to face this intimidation. There was nothing that happened that day that anyone might not have heard. You cannot help from pitying the editor, our uninvited guest and the two men in the car. They should be added to our prayer list.

This is a hard time for you right now - but you may be sure great good will come out of it all. Reprisals have a way of striking back. I have found it all to be so. The men in the car, the uninvited guest and the editor are too little to intimidate praying women. Don't let them - defeat them. Don't give them that much power over your lives.

I suppose, I have had more unsigned ugly letters and more ugly anonymous telephone calls, and threats of violence, through the years, than anyone else. At first I suffered over them and many times fell in bed and prayed for strength and it always came.

I have found several ways to handle the telephone calls. I have a small record player on the telephone table, with the needle set to begin playing the Lord's Prayer. It always helps me and it silences the one at the other end of the phone. Repeating the 23rd Psalm is a great message to myself and I hope to the listener. "The Lord is my Shephers" has new meaning to me everytime.

Another way is to keep asking over and over "Who is speaking," giving him no time to talk. If he gets in a word, you will find he is utterly without imagination - his answer is or has been to me either "Smith" or "Jones" and then ask over and over what Smith - he will finally give you some initials and my answer is "Wait, and I'll look you up in the city directory." This gives me a chance to leave the phone and not come back.

(continued)

I never answer in the mood he is in. If he will tell, right at first, his name I will talk to him, holding in my hands a Bible, that at all times I may be true to the God I worship. I never just hang up on anyone. They will keep ringing the phone if I do.

I know also the sorrow of being shunned by friends. This hurts but it finally comes out all right. To save myself I had to build up into my conscience the fact they did not understand. It hurt worse when it happened in my church. I realized it was affecting my worship and most certainly others. To help I made the blocks from my house to my church "The path to my Father's house" and I soon never noticed the slights. But it is no more, my Haygood church showers blessings and gifts on me.

One thing I have learned is to bless every experience that comes to me, no matter how bitter it may be--and after awhile, out of it comes faith and strength and I can thank God the bitter as well as the good has come to me.

I hope you will find ways to bring business to those against whom reprisals may come. Please patronize that restaurant and send others there. Turn insurance, if you can, to the agency listed.

If things become too hard for anyone, let us know, it may be possible for the Southern Regional Council to help.

Do you remember what Mrs. Foster said to us? The things not to do - and those to do.

This is all hard, I know, but if we can stand firm, yet gentle - we will help our South in its need. You are not the sinners, they are those who took license tags, who made misrepresentation of the meeting and the editor.

It was a great meeting, we mustn't forget that and God still keep watch over His own.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

3236 BANKHEAD AVENUE
MONTGOMERY 6, ALABAMA

Dec. 20, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The newest issue of the Home News has not published your letter or mentioned you in any way. It is devoted to a condemnation of Frank Mc Gee, who used to be a television news reporter at our local station WSFA. He is in New York now, but was here for the Civil Right Commission hearings. I have not obtained copies of these papers as yet, but imagine you don't want them if there is no reference to the Southern Regional Council or to our meeting. I just wanted you to

know, though, that they have not retracted any of their statements.

Merry Christmas to you.

Sincerely

Marjorie L. Smith

Return LC

ACA

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

December 22, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have received your letter of December 19 with its enclosures relating to the incidents at Montgomery.

It is difficult to understand the mental processes of extremists of the kind which are here involved. I certainly hope that you will not find your work handicapped as a result.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Wilson White

W. Wilson White
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

MONTGOMERY AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED Workshop Held at St. Jude Hospital

1. What kind of pressure s have been used on those attending the Workshop at St. Jude Hospital?

Mostly anonymous phone calls late at night and ugly and sometimes threating letters. Mrs. Moreland Smith received so many letters she appealed to the ~~Department of Civil Rights in Washington~~ Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice. A member of the F. B. I. called to see her and stated nothing could be done, but some weeks later came by and accepted the letters and told her he thought something could be done or at least some effort would be made.
Mrs. W. A. West, a Negro woman stated that two who attended the worshop had received warning calls.

Mrs. John Sanders (a Japanese of culture and education, married to a G. I. stationed at Montgomery)-- often finds her mail opened and stuffed in her mail box when she returns home for work. This, however , so the women told me, could be because of anti- Japanese feeling in the rather slum area where she lives.

2. Have any husbands lost their jobs? -- No,
Mr. Earl Andrews had two insurance policies canceled. Dr. T. R. Thrasher lost two church members but gained others.

Mr. Victor Kerns, a science teacher in Cloverdale Junior High School for 15 years, has been under fire by the Citizen's Council because of his liberal views. This was intensified by publishing Mrs. Kern's name as one attending the St. Jude Meeting. There is a possibility that the Montgomery Board of Education will do away with teacher tenure for the purpose of dismissing him. Some of parents are concerned and there may be a group organized to call on the Board in protest.

Miss Mary Cameron, a deaconess employed by the Woman's Division of Christian Service to work in a community house owned by this national organization, established in an underprivileged community has a story - see attached.
IN SUCH COMMUNITIES, as a part of the educational program to have a board made up of women of the community . This board really has little functional powers . See atta ched resolution passed by this board
~~The community house could be closed~~

3. Any violence directed against whites? No, but some threats -
Confusing St. Jude with St. Luke, Mr. ~~Wilson~~ William Wilson. chairman of the Board of St. Luke's Methodist Ch urch was called upon by William C. Horton Foreman of Alabama Power and Jimmy York (one these tried for bombing The Temple in Atlanta) City maintenance , and threatened. He ordered them out of his house. They were both drunk.

A drunken man called on Mr. Moreland Smith late one evening, Mrs. Smith hearing a noise in tne back yard, found a rather large man standing there with a pistol in his belt, He too was drunk and told her this was a free country and he could be where he pleased. The police were called and when they came they found he had a permit to carry a pistol and told the Smith's nothing could be done abou him.

4. ~~The~~ Is there a connection between this and Crommelin campaign-
Yes, He list "seven incidents, unquestionably timed and coordinated by the communist-jewish conspiracy" - The 5th is as follows-
" The mixed meeting of white and colored women of September 27, 1958 as reported by the Montgomery Home News"

William E. Cleghorn, editor of the Montgomery Home News waa given a medal by the Citizen's Council for "exposing the Fellowship of the Concerned"

6. What if any, connection s are there between the Christian Laymen (ne Baptist Laymen) and the Citizen's Council.

At a Town Hall Meeting at which the candidates spoke, ~~akkx~~ the KKK, The Citizen's Council and the Christian Laymen were present . One of women said many of them belonged to all three - but each organization dec,ared it had no affiliation with the others,

7. Is this movement strictly against white liberals or does it in some way involve MIA and Dr, King.
Dr. King was in India when I was in Montgomery. The Negro women that I interviewed and also the announcements of Crommelin all pointed to the fact that the MIA and Dr. King were involved.
Mrs. West stated that a 100 Negro laborers in the parks lost their jobs when all parks were closed. They applied to the Welfare Dept. for relief and were told "King got you into this fix. Go to him for help".
From time to time letters from the public published in the Advertiser call on all white people to dismiss their maids.

No Negro teacher was given a contract to sign last fall.

Some other items --
The church block - is Dr. Lyons, pastor of a large Baptist church and Stanley Frasier a retired Methodist minister who served the largesr Methodist church in Montgomery for a long time. They do not attend the meetings of the Ministerial Association - as a rule.
Some weeks ago, the Association ~~xxxxxxxx~~ voted to have some resolutions drawn up to present to the School Board urging that the schools be kept open. The next meeting when this resolution was presented, both Dr. Lyon and Dr. Frasier were present(for the fist time in many months) and were successful in defeating the resolution .

Before the election, "Commonsense" was handed out on street corners and thrown on porches and also sent through the mails.

Mrs/ Annie Warren Lovett who has a radio program, called the League of Women Voters and requested a list of members, stating she was asking all women's organizations for a list as from time to time she would call on different women for interviews. Almost immediately after the League list went to her, they received an ugly letter from Crommelin-

Roy Sanders, 103 Collingwood
and a man named Jearls were the
two who took down car numbers
at the St. Jude workshop.
Both are Baptist

The Advertiser editor called one of the women
and asked about the St. Jude workshop.
She told him of it - & he said he will not
say any thing about it - that meeting was all right

The Advertiser editor called one of the women and asked about the St. Jude Workshop - She told him of it and he said he will not carry any story about it - That meeting was all right.

Sequence of events for Mary Cameron following St. Jude's Meeting.

Just about one week later a telephone call in the middle of the night, to ask "Have you got any niggers out there tonight?", after which I left the receiver off at night or did not answer after midnight.

On Sunday night following my call a man called my pastor and asked about me, saying that he had tried to get me and couldn't. Claimed he was in deep trouble and knew me was the reason he was calling me. Said he'd try again and if he did not get me was coming out here, but evidently did not.

November 20 The story carried in the Montgomery Home News which was delivered on my porch by an elderly member of our church.

A woman called that afternoon claimed to be a relative of the man whose wife the Community Center was named for and she did not think he would appreciate my attending such a meeting. I assured her that the meeting had no ~~such~~ connection with the work of the Center.

The paper was scattered to everybody in the mill districts and poor sections of town.

I was attending a small Woman's Society of Christian Service in a new church in a mill village just to help them. On November 23 they wrote a letter signed by twelve of their members asking me not to return to their church and W. S. C. S. saying that because my name was on the list of women who attended that meeting their church was threatened with a split.

I had told my Board president right after the meeting that I had attended. I told her that I knew that she would hear of it and I would rather she heard it from me.

About November 24th my pastor called and said that the Baptist preacher in this area felt that they should come and talk with me about it. They came for an hour and a half of questioning. The Baptist preacher said that if he should do a thing like that his people would move him in a week. I told them that I could move but not that quickly. Our pastor called back to say that he thought they got some facts that would help in talking with the people who discussed it with them. They both stated that they were segregationists.

I had been serving as Spiritual Chairman for the School Improvement Association (the substitute for PTA). The Baptist preacher had said something about that; so I decided to go to the school and talk with the Secretary. She said that she felt that they had waited a long time to publicise the thing. I talked with the Principal. Hewanted me to say I'd never go to a meeting of that kind, but it was decided to call an Executive meeting about it which was called sometime near the first of December. The president quizzed me about the meeting, about what I thought about school integration, about inter-marriage and I don't know what. Then she asked if the group wanted me to leave while they voted whether they would keep me or if they wanted to vote by secret ballot. I simply said that they did not have to do that. I explained briefly how I happened to be in the community to work in the Community Center with no responsibility to the school at all and that I had done that,

as a service, and if my services were no longer needed, I'd be glad to drop out. (something to that effect). The Principal moved the acceptance of my resignation.

see attached

December 30 - I was still away for a few days rest at Christmas time and my Board called a special meeting without my knowledge and approved ~~the~~ resolution ~~of which you have a~~ copy. It was distributed to all W. S. C. S. groups for reading in the business meetings.

January 2; The Board president and her bosom buddy, the former president (who doesn't go to church now because Sam Shirah is her pastor) came out to bring me a copy of the resolution.

I sent it immediately to New York to Mrs. Wagner and Miss Barnwell. Mrs Wagner wrote a letter to the Board saying that they could not approve any such statement as they had proposed. They came to the ~~xxxxx~~ January meeting "hot in the collar" with a proposed letter to go back to Mrs. Wagner saying in effect that they did not ask for her approval. They never asked me one thing about the meeting, what type it was or anything about it. Did not give me a chance to say anything except that I took the privilege of saying to them that they had condemned a person without asking her a thing and that behind her back. I gave out copies of the program of the meeting so that they would know that all Mr. Cleghorn said was not so.
I heard later that it was the fact that I sent the resolution to New York that made them mad. They thought I was so "sweet and humble" when they talked to me.

I have ~~left my appointment in the hands of the appointment~~ committee, and think I will move.

The Board ~~has not answered its letter asking~~ what they wanted about ~~staff for~~ another year at all.

I think that's about it up to date as briefly as I can give it. Hope it's what you wanted.

Mary Cameron

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Local Board of the Nellie Burge Community Center in executive session at the Community Center on December 30, 1958 in realization of racial unrest in our community and state, feels that it is necessary for a definite policy to be established regarding racial issues and teachings; and

WHEREAS, it is an established belief by the majority of the citizens of our community providing the support and assistance for the Community Center that separate but equal facilities should be maintained for the different races; and

WHEREAS, any teachings or actions advocating other than separate but equal facilities for different races would cause irreparable damage to the continuing support of, and activities at, the Center -

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Local Board of the Nellie Burge Community Center goes on record this date as adopting the above stated policy of separate but equal facilities for the different races, and further be it resolved that any person officially connected with the Community Center shall not conduct herself in any manner, officially or otherwise, that would give rise to reflecting a different policy of this organization.

MRS. M. L. TILLY
63 AUBURN AVENUE, ROOM 432
ATLANTA 3, GA.

The Petal Paper

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1959 | SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS | VOL. 6, NUMBER 8

East Side

By P. D.

To you, friend,

HAPPY NEW YEAR

But more important,

A HAPPIER FISCAL YEAR!

In this column on December 11, 1958, I reported that HARPER'S Magazine was indeed likely to pass from the American scene; also, I reported that in December of 1956 the Editor-In-Chief, John Fischer, mentioned the name of The Petal Paper in his "Editor's Easy Chair," and as a result of having done so, John received three or four letters concelling subscriptions. Basing my reasoning on the fact that if four subscriptions were cancelled because of twenty-five words written by John Fisher, HARPER'S would lose quite a number of subscribers because of something like twenty-five hundred words written by me for their current issue, January, 1959. I pointed this logic out to John, too. But he heard me not. And not only did John Fischer take a great risk with my copy, he seemed to be asking for trouble. In addition to the copy I wrote for him, he used an article by Sen-

Watch On The POTOMAC

by
Robt. G. Spivack

WHAT TO EXPECT OF THE 86th CONGRESS — The holiday mail today brought a special report from Maurice Rosenblatt, director of the National Committee for an Effective Congress, on what to look for after Congress reconvenes. Rosenblatt is one of the sharpest observers of the Washington scene; his views are always worth studying.

What follows are some pertinent quotes from the NCEC report:

"American politics," writes Rosenblass, "are increasingly dominated by the paradox that we can spend $80 billions a year and still not buy what we want. This irritates the people and puzzles the politicians, but neither seem to have realized yet that what we want isn't for sale.

"It is something which must be created — the dynamic enthusiasm of a society going somewhere. This is a matter of values, not only personal but national. It is a matter of leadership. And it cannot be measured in per capita production or in dollars."

Looking to the next session of Congress, he continues:

"If the parties and their leaders run true to form, chances are that by 1960 the vacuum that the

FROM CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS—

Vignettes From Little Rock

By
ERNEST Q. CAMPBELL AND THOMAS F. PETTIGREW

(These vignettes, most of which are composites, were written in the conviction that the greatest potential influence for peaceful and constructive change in the South rests with the Protestant ministry. The relative prestige of the minister is higher in this region than in others, and in all regions the minister is uniquely qualified to tap the domain of guilt. The national stands of the major denominations regarding the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation have been unequivocal and forceful, and many Southern ministers fully accept the position of their governing bodies. It is therefore constructive and important to determine through empirical study the nature of ministerial action and response at the community level during periods of racial crisis. This is the purpose of our Little Rock study.)

1: STUDY IN CONSENSUS

The Rev. Hard Core Resistance was about to address his Dissident Baptist congregation from the pulpit of his simple cinder-block church. His listeners were sincere people of modest means. Many of them migrated to Little Rock from rural Arkansas in recent years, bringing their fundamentalist faith with them. Virtually none had attended college. They worked at semi-skilled and skilled blue-collar or minor white-collar posts— clerks, mail carriers, carpenters, electricians, railroad men, service station operators.

Resistance himself had gone directly from a rural high school to the local Dissident Baptist seminary (not recognized by the Southern Baptist Convention). Granted a Doctor of Biblical Literature degree from this unac-

a good, sound student of the Bible. All they learn is a watered-down modernistic version of the Bible. Even so, I notice not a single one of them has any nigras coming to his church. It does look to me like they ought to integrate their churches if they want to go around telling us to put the nigras in our schools.

"Then, too, those uptown preachers get their money from the swanky people up on the Heights, and those folks up there are lukewarm about integration at best. 'Course they got no cause to worry. They've got their brand new high school, just opened last fall, Hall High School it is, and not a nigra in sight 'cept for sweeping the floors. It's us common people who're told to send our kids to school with colored kids at Central High. Those

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John Fischer didn't stop there. Indeed, not. He used an article by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who, as we all know here in Dixieland, ain't no Dixiecrat. And for what John did with reference to Mrs. FDR, I'm thinking seriously about writing a letter cancelling my subscription to HARPER'S. On the front cover of the magazine he used a picture of Mrs. FDR instead of me.

Well, as pointed out in December, I suggest you purchase a copy of the current issue of HARPER'S . . . 'tis most likely to be a collector's item before too long.

To be serious for a moment, I've received a number of exceptionally nice letters from readers of HARPER'S, and for them I'm deeply grateful . . . especially for those with checks in them.

Should you think 1957 was a year for questions, then so was 1958. There were all sorts of questions again last year about Ike's health, the farm program, taxes, Sputniks, and on and on far into the night.

One question left over from May, 1954 continued to be asked: "Do you want your daughter to marry a Negro?" Matter of fact, it was again asked of me several times during 1958. My standing reply was, and is: "Heavens No! After all, I've got nothing against Negroes."

But the best question, at least to me, which presented itself again was: "DO YOU WANT YOUR DAUGHTER TO MARRY A FAUBUS?" I think I'll begin to answer the first question by asking that one.

Every Christmas, without exception, they do the same thing: They scare hell out of E. Scrooge. Personally, I don't think it's right from any point of view. Sure, Scrooge was an old skinflint, but he had every right to be. He was a hard-headed businessman; he put machines ahead of people, thinking they were more important. But is this not what our economic system is based, on good business sense and judgement? (Until those labor unions came along and said people

(Continued on Page 2)

WHAT TO EXPECT OF THE 86th CONGRESS — The holiday mail today brought a special report from Maurice Rosenblatt, director of the National Committee for an Effective Congress, on what to look for after Congress reconvenes. Rosenblatt is one of the sharpest observers of the Washington scene; his views are always worth studying.

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"It is something which must be created — the dynamic enthusiasm of a society going somewhere. This is a matter of values, not only personal but national. It is a matter of leadership. And it cannot be measured in per capita production or in dollars."

Looking to the next session of Congress, he continues:

"If the parties and their leaders run true to form, chances are that by 1960 the vacuum that the American people voted to fill in the 1958 election will still be there. We will have had action, and perhaps very good action, an airport construction, housing, urban renewal, reclamation projects, etc. But we will still not know where we are going in the world . . . it doesn't look as though much will be done in terms of history — partly because no one is particularly thinking about history and partly because Congress isn't the best place to deal with it."

★ ★ ★

THE ROLE OF LYNDON JOHNSON — The leader of the NCEC apparently does not believe Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson has suddenly acquired stature. Johnson, the report says, is the sort of man "who will not venture an attractive goal unless he clearly sees the way, or at least the way back..."

The report notes that in his "program" for the 86th Congress Johnson "significantly omitted" civil rights and "even failed to mention education which would have reminded people that schools were closed in Arkansas and Virginia."

While Johnson spoke of the "new heights" to which the country must rise, the NCEC director described his program in these terms:

"Reduced to its essentials, Johnson's program is warmed-over New Deal and Fair Deal with missiles flying overhead."

So far as Rosenblatt is concerned Johnson and Vice President Nixon are both "political stylists." Johnson is described as the "short range tactician" and Nixon as the "long range operator."

★ ★ ★

"THAT MAN" IN ALBANY — It will be difficult, the report continues, for Nixon to resume the role in which he cast himself before the 1958 election. His re-

(Continued on Page 2)

conviction that the greatest potential influence for peaceful and constructive change in the South rests with the Protestant ministry. The relative prestige of the minister is higher in this region than in others, and in all regions the minister is uniquely qualified to tap the domain of guilt. The national stands of the major denominations regarding the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation have been unequivocal and forceful, and many Southern ministers fully accept the position of their governing bodies. It is therefore constructive and important to determine through empirical study the nature of ministerial action and response at the community level during periods of racial crisis. This is the purpose of our Little Rock study.)

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Resistance himself had gone directly from a rural high school to the local Dissident Baptist seminary (not recognized by the Southern Baptist Convention). Granted a Doctor of Biblical Literature degree from this unaccredited school, he now instructs in homiletics at the seminary in addition to his pastoral duties.

It was the fateful fall of 1957. And he gave his congregation the same interpretation of the city's crisis that he had given the press and the local Citizens' Council at other times:

"My friends, right now I could go back to my home county in southern Arkansas and the nigras there would greet me as a friend. I am their friend; I have no animosity toward them and I have their best interests at heart. Anyone who says I hate them is a liar.

"The nigras know I have their best interests at heart. They don't want this integration any more than I do. This fellow who preaches over here at the nigra Baptist church—I give him Bible lessons—he told me he bet you couldn't find a handful of nigras that want to go where they aren't wanted. It's just a few of them that belong to this National Association for the Agitation of Colored People that's causing all the trouble.

"There are a lot of preachers in these uptown churches, my friends, who've been telling us that God is an integrationist. The trouble with those fellows is that they just aren't good Bible students. Matter of fact, I've never known an integrationist who was a good, sound student of the Bible. All they learn is a watered-down modernistic version of the Bible. Even so, I notice not a single one of them has any nigras coming to his church. It does look to me like they ought to integrate their churches if they want to go around telling us to put the nigras in our schools.

"Then, too, those uptown preachers get their money from the swanky people up on the Heights, and those folks up there are lukewarm about integration at best. 'Course they got no cause to worry. They've got their brand new high school, just opened last fall, Hall High School it is, and not a nigra in sight 'cept for sweeping the floors. It's us common people who're told to send our kids to school with colored kids at Central High. Those swanky folks on the Heights are the most prejudiced of all, because they're prejudiced against white folks like us as well as against the colored folks.

Watch Those Modernists!

"Well, I'll just tell you, we Dissident Baptists don't have any truck with those Modernist preachers. Those fellows don't believe in the virgin birth, the rising of Christ, or the inspiration of the Scriptures, which are without errors, contradictions or mistakes. Nothing in common with 'em! I wouldn't touch their interracial ministerial association with a ten-foot pole. That outfit is made up of a lot of strange birds, all kinds of birds. Some of my brethren didn't see the light until they integrated with the nigras two years ago; then they got out. Myself, I knew what they were like from the beginning so I never joined 'em.

"What those Modernists do, they take little fragments of the Bible and quote parts of these fragments to make it look like God believes in integration. Take their favorite one. 'And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth'—that's Acts 17:26, my friends, and that's all they read—but it's not all the verse. The rest of it, the part they don't read, says, 'and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.' Now I ask you, my friends, can a man claim to be true to the Bible whe he quotes just the part of a verse that suits his own purposes?

"Now the truth of the matter is that there was no reason for God making separate races if he didn't intend them to stay separate. He made us different and he didn't have to. Once, as the Scriptures tell us in Genesis 11:1, the whole earth was of one language and one speech. But man

(Continued on Page 2)

These vignettes are based on extensive research, including personal interviews, in Little Rock last October and November. The research was carried out under the auspices of the Laboratory of Social Relations of Harvard University. They will appear in Christians in Racial Chrisis: A Study of Little Rock Ministers, which will probably be published next spring.

East Side

were important!)

But, no, by golly, Dickens dragged in a mess of spirits, the purposl of which was to set straight Mr. E. Scrooge. Well, the spirits set him straight, but not by any great change of heart; rather, they frightened him into becoming an idiot. 'Tis upsetting, to see right before your eyes an old man, trained in the way of cold-blooded business, suddenly begin to dance around, acting like a high school child who had passed a course in biology. Indeed! They had Mr. Scrooge even attempt to stand on his head, and while he was cold sober.

As for me, I'd prefer seeing a man put into such a state by the three other Christmas spirits, Bourbon, Rye, and Scotch, than to be scared silly by the three that got Mr. Scrooge. Actually, he'd have a chance to get over the three spirits I mentioned . . . can't tell about the three others, those Dickens pointed up in his story.

Too bad about the passing of the late Senator mccarthy. I believe firmly that were he around today he'd investigate Dickens as a possible Commie . . . maybe even for being a union man.

On Sunday, December 21st, the Magnolia burst forth once again to national acclaim. It was then that Ed Murrow gave "Our Jungle Gem" an opportunity to straighten out Herblock of the Washington Post and a "furriner" named Dr. Brogan of Cambridge University. Herblock and Brogan seemed to have a complete misunderstanding of the Constitution of the United States, but our senior Senator pointed out to them about the rights of minorities, such as the Scotch-Irish, the Green People, and Purple People Eaters. And "Our Jungle Gem" said: "No, I don't urge anyone to vote, no matter what his color." And to that statement, Dr. Brogan asked: "Well, Senator, isn't that poor citizenship?"

And Herblock, poor fellow, began at one point to read an amendment to the Constitution . . . some foolishness about the right to vote not being denied to anyone, regardless of race, creed, color, etc. I was so shocked at the attitude of Brogan and Herblock toward "Our Jungle Gem" until I failed to note his reply to them, but I'm betting on our home grown boy.

You may be interested to know of Herblock's new book, just out and published by Simon & Schuster, entitled "HERBLOCK'S SPECIAL FOR TODAY." It sells for $3.95.

One item I feel duty bound to point out to those of you

politics. They are mixed up in a Communist-inspired plot; now mind you, I'm not saying they're Communist themselves, just mixed up in a Communist plot. They talk about one world, one blood, one church. This is evil, because to say it's better to have one race, one language, is to question the will of God who arranged things differently.

'The Lord Smiles on Segregation'

"And another thing, most folks say there are three religions: rotestant, Catholic, Jew. There really are four, because We Baptists are not Protestants. These modern Protestants break bread with Jews, who don't believe in the virgin birth, and they pray with Catholics who can't even pray to Christ. Dissident Baptists like us don't go for that sort of thing.

"Now they've gotten together with the Catholics and Jews to try to promote integration under the veneer of a prayer service. They're trying to make out all the preachers in Little Rock are with them on this. But like I told you three years ago, the Supreme Court has made an illigal decision, reasoning from at least five books written by Communists and near-Communists, sociologists and psychologists, and a Socialist Swede named Myrdal, instead of from the law. I, for one, am having no part of this prayer service. They'll do a lot of talking about the fatherhood of God. Well, I tell you God is not the Father of all men; some men are the sons of the devil. And they'll do a lot of talking about "equality." Well, just look at the President himself. He made some statements that there were no second-class citizens in this country. Now you know that's foolish, him with all that military rank of his—general and everything — don't tell me he wouldn't pull his rank on a buck private.

"Now, in closing, I want to give you some advice. People who walk down the street in Little Rock, or stop to look in a store window, are liable to be called a mob these days and ar-

and exchanged pleasantries with them.

The harried usher reported to the minister that the Negroes were in the vestibule and that they expected to join the congregation in the morning worship. But Negroes had never before attended services here. And furthermore, the Negroes claimed to have been invited. The pastor's wife, they said—at least a woman who said she was his wife — had called their minister the previous afternoon to ask him to send representatives of his church "as a gesture in racial good will." Centenary members would return the visit on a later Sunday, the caller had explained. What, pleaded the usher, was he to do with the visitors?

Mr. Troubled, the minister, advised his usher to tell them that there must be some mistake, that no authorized person had made such a phone call and that no plan for an exchange of visits had even been discussed by the members of his church. He further advised him to tell the Negro that his church had taken no official stand on integration and that until such time as it does, perhaps it would be better if they went somewhere else to worship. This message was relayed to the visitors. The lay leader accompanied them to their car. As they prepared to leave, a car drove up containing several other Negroes who also were responding to the "invitation." These Negroes departed without getting out of their car.

The usher later reported to the congregation that the visitors were extremely polite and very understanding. They realized, he said, that a trick had been played.

Thus it came to pass that one of the 15 Little Rock ministers to issue a proclamation condemning the Governor of Arkansas for turning away Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School himself turned away, less than three weeks later, five Negro adults who came to worship in his church. And this minister has in his desk a small clipping

blue-collar, though some are in minor clerical posts. Of all the churches whose ministers publicly protested Governor Faubus' interference with educational integration, this one is the smallest and the least affluent. It is, in other words, the most vulnerable. Members already were making known their distrust of the minister's racial postures, and attendance was off. The hoaxers knew what they were up to.

The incident placed the minister in serious conflict. After turning the Negroes away, he explained extemporaneously to his congregation that there was really no reason why they should come unless to cause embarrassment or as the result of a trick. Yet, he told his church, we must remember that we are all children of God and because we are children of God we are all brothers. He concluded his remarks with the exhortation: "We'd better be mighty careful how we push God's children around."

"My Spirit Is Not Satisfied"

On the one hand, his immediate superior later assured him that he did the right thing. Indeed, everyone he has talked with agrees it was the right thing to do. Members of his congregation, who were known to disapprove of the long-range trend of their national church in support of racial integration, expressed their approval — although some continued to believe Mrs. Troubled really did issue that invitation to the Negroes.

On the other hand, later in the fall, Troubled attended a national conference of his church as an official representative from his area. He talked, dined and worshipped with Negroes at the conference. Everyone there, it appeared to him, was in favor of integration of the churches and vocally critical of segregation. What these people think, representing his church as they do, is important to him.

He is a Southerner as well as a minister—a product of the Southern culture, and of its rural areas at that. He has an emotion-

I believe firmly that were he around today he'd investigate Dickens as a possible Commie . . . maybe even for being a union man.

On Sunday, December 21st, the Magnolia burst forth once again to national acclaim. It was then that Ed Murrow gave "Our Jungle Gem" an opportunity to straighten out Herblock of the Washington Post and a "furriner" named Dr. Brogan of Cambridge University. Herblock and Brogan seemed to have a complete misunderstanding of the Constitution of the United States, but our senior Senator pointed out to them about the rights of minorities, such as the Scotch-Irish, the Green People, and Purple People Eaters. And "Our Jungle Gem" said: "No, I don't urge anyone to vote, no matter what his color." And to that statement, Dr. Brogan asked: "Well, Senator, isn't that poor citizenship?"

And Herblock, poor fellow, began at one point to read an amendment to the Constitution . . . some foolishness about the right to vote not being denied to anyone, regardless of race, creed, color, etc. I was so shocked at the attitude of Brogan and Herblock toward "Our Jungle Gem" until I failed to note his reply to them, but I'm betting on our home grown boy.

You may be interested to know of Herblock's new book, just out and published by Simon & Schuster, entitled "HERBLOCK'S SPECIAL FOR TODAY." It sells for $3.95.

One item I feel duty bound to point out to those of you who have subscribed to this paper as a result of the HARPER'S piece, and it is the fact that since writing the Article I have received an invitation. It was to attend a Christmas party in Westchester County, New York and was extended by Maxwell Geismar. I'm sorry, most sorry, to have misinformed you about my social standing.

Potomac . . .

turn to the "old Nixon of the fang and claw school" probably damaged Nixon's carefully contrived image of himself as a modern Republican.

But the Republicans, write Rosenblatt, no longer need rely on Nixon for victory in '60 because "a new spectre is haunting Washington."

"Already the political existence of Nelson Rockefeller has had a visible impact on both parties, and many see the new Governor of New York setting the pace for the coming Congress. The fact is that politicians, with gleeful encouragement by the press, will be continuously casting furtive looks over their shoulders at 'that man' in Albany.

". . . The first man to be pulled out of orbit was the Vice-President . . . Rockefeller's emergence has had a liberalizing effect on everybody. The Vice President can again venture into progressive positions since Taft Republicans must close ranks behind him or accept the terrifying liberal New Yorker."

★ ★ ★

The Rosenblatt report is an important political document. It underscores the historic opportunity that the Democratic leaders in Congress have to make a real record for their party. But if the party's younger men rely on Johnson, Speaker Rayburn and the other veteran politicans to make that record, then their fight will be lost before it has begun. The first and earliest tests come with moves to end the filibuster and to curb the power of the Dixie-dominated House Rules Committee. What happens in these crucial battles will be the measure of the Democratic congressional leadership, as well as an indicator of the party's chances two years from now.

Vignettes . . .

sinned, and God saw fit to confound their languages. And once the earth was all one body, but God saw fit to send the flood and divide the earth into continents separated by water so as to keep the races separate. Now I'll admit it's not the nigra's fault he's in this country. It was the white man who brought him from Africa. But it was the British who started it, not us.

"Now the nigra has a soul to be saved, same as you. Nevertheless, he is descended from Canaan and the Lord put a curse on Canaan as we are told in Genesis 8:25. Don't ask me why God cursed Canaan for the sin of his father. I don't profess to understand, but we know that it happened and that God figured it was better for people to exist at different levels rather than for us all to be at the same level.

"So you see these Modernists dress up paganism with a thin, a mighty thin, veneer of religion. They ought to stick close to the Bible, preach the gospel, instead of talking about social issues and with the Catholics and Jews to try to promote integration under the veneer of a prayer service. They're trying to make out all the preachers in Little Rock are with them on this. But like I told you three years ago, the Supreme Court has made an illigal decision, reasoning from at least five books written by Communists and near-Communists, sociologists and psychologists, and a Socialist Swede named Myrdal, instead of from the law. I, for one, am having no part of this prayer service. They'll do a lot of talking about the fatherhood of God. Well, I tell you God is not the Father of all men; some men are the sons of the devil. And they'll do a lot of talking about "equality." Well, just look at the President himself. He made some statements that there were no second-class citizens in this country. Now you know that's foolish, him with all that military rank of his—general and everything — don't tell me he wouldn't pull his rank on a buck private.

"Now, in closing, I want to give you some advice. People who walk down the street in Little Rock, or stop to look in a store window, are liable to be called a mob these days and arrested. So be careful. There are FBI agents all over the city, and Army helicopters swoop down on innocent bystanders. I'm against violence as much as the next man. No matter how provoked you are, don't retaliate; turn the other cheek. Right will win; the South will not stand for integration. The white man is the best friend the nigra ever had; we are all creatures of the Lord. Why, here in Little Rock the nigras have a fine new high school, the finest money can buy, and who gave it to them? The conclusion, my friends, is that the Lord smiles on segregation."

Resistance's congregation felt reassured, convinced, secure. Many stopped to thank him for making things so clear to them. Their enthusiastic response, high morale, and generous contributions indicated their support for his position on race. His congregation was with him; his ministerial associates were with him; his conscience was with him. God, he was convinced, saw things his way. He had a sense of mission. He had no worries.

II: A STUDY IN CONFLICT

The services at Centenary Protestant Church began routinely enough on that September Sunday morning. Attendance was off a little, and in the small congregation this was a noticeable matter. The opening hymn had been sung when an usher came down the aisle and, in obvious agitation, called the minister aside. For the moment, worshippers did not know what had happened.

Outside, in the vestibule, a well-dressed Negro couple stood, expecting to participate in the church service as invited guests. The usher had detained them while he conferred with the minister. While this conference took place, the leading layman of the church went into the vestibule no authorized person had made such a phone call and that no plan for an exchange of visits had even been discussed by the members of his church. He further advised him to tell the Negro that his church had taken no official stand on integration and that until such time as it does, perhaps it would be better if they went somewhere else to worship. This message was relayed to the visitors. The lay leader accompanied them to their car. As they prepared to leave, a car drove up containing several other Negroes who also were responding to the "invitation." These Negroes departed without getting out of their car.

The usher later reported to the congregation that the visitors were extremely polite and very understanding. They realized, he said, that a trick had been played.

Thus it came to pass that one of the 15 Little Rock ministers to issue a proclamation condemning the Governor of Arkansas for turning away Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School himself turned away, less than three weeks later, five Negro adults who came to worship in his church. And this minister has in his desk a small clipping from an out-of-state newspaper that upsets and confuses him. The dispatch concludes a description of the incident with these words: "Perhaps these Negroes mistook this church for the house of God."

The people who perpetrated this hoax had chosen their target well. The church to which they "invited" these Negroes is surrounded by small churches representing a variety of fundamentalist sects, with which it is in active competition for member loyalties. The homes in its neighborhood are small and of frame construction. The church building itself is in need of a coat of paint and of other improvements. Centenary is the only church of a major denomination that makes a concerted effort to attract the people of the area. There are almost no professional people in the church; members are mainly ers. He concluded his remarks with the exhortation: "We'd better be mighty careful how we push God's children around."

"My Spirit Is Not Satisfied"

On the one hand, his immediate superior later assured him that he did the right thing. Indeed, everyone he has talked with agrees it was the right thing to do. Members of his congregation, who were known to disapprove of the long-range trend of their national church in support of racial integration, expressed their approval — although some continued to believe Mrs. Troubled really did issue that invitation to the Negroes.

On the other hand, later in the fall, Troubled attended a national conference of his church as an official representative from his area. He talked, dined and worshipped with Negroes at the conference. Everyone there, it appeared to him, was in favor of integration of the churches and vocally critical of segregation. What these people think, representing his church as they do, is important to him.

He is a Southerner as well as a minister—a product of the Southern culture, and of its rural areas at that. He has an emotional commitment to segregation — "To tell the honest truth, I'd rather things stay the way they are. I'd rather have segregation." — that he cannot intellectually justify. As a minister he believes, as he told his congregation, that God is no segregationist, and that you have to twist the Bible to find anything in it that supports segregation. He is caught in the middle between pressure from his local congregation and the important relation he has to his national church body. Actions that are prompted by his identification with his church at the national level alienate him from his local congregation, thus reducing his influence and interfering with his pastoral work. Yet this identification is strong enough that silence and inaction frustrate him.

"My spirit is not satisfied,"

(Continued on Page 3)

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Vignettes . . .

Troubled admits sadly. "I just know that Jesus never would have turned anybody away if he had been in my pulpit."

III. A STUDY IN COMPROMISE

Mr. Power is a cordial and impressive man in his fifties, born and educated in Arkansas. His able leadership of the large and affluent First Metropolis Protestant Church for over a decade makes him one of the most influential ministers in Little Rock. In addition to his persuasive sermons, Power administers a major enterprise with considerable skill. Indeed, there is the atmosphere of the major executive about his handsomely appointed offices. The flurry of secretarial activity in the church office, the countless meetings day and night of committees and organizations in various parts of the plant, even the Chamber of Commerce plaque above his desk —these suggest the operation of a vast business firm.

Sincere, direct and candid, he knew the visitor would be primarily interested in the racial crisis and he came right to the point. Yes, he believes the nine Negro children had every right to attend Central High School and he wanted to see them kept there. No, he would not go so far as to call himself an integrationist.

"Gradualism describes my position best, sir. All of the truly responsible leaders in Little Rock both Negro and white, are gradualists too. But one of the horrors of this terrible situation, I tell you, is that the good terms 'moderate' and 'gradualist' have become despised epithets hurled at you by segregation extremists as if you were some sort of Communist traitor.

Christian Love and Irrational Fears

"This thing, you know, didn't have to happen. Our deplorable Governor can be blamed for most of the trouble, I suppose, but Eisenhower didn't help either by announcing last summer that he couldn't forsee any circumstances that would lead him to call out the troops. It comes down to the plain fact that we just didn't receive any real leadership of any kind from anywhere.

"I see you smiling, sir, and I know what you are thinking. All of you social scientists are the same. You are wondering what Christian leadership has been offered in all of this mess. In my opinion, most of Little Rock's ministers have been most courageous, everything considered. Most of us had given sermons before the trouble. I gave a pretty direct talk once or twice myself, but I'm not sure they had much of an effect. Raised a few segregation backs in the congregation, at least. And now I'm widely known as opposing segregation in principle.

"I'm proud of the [illegible]

enough. He believes that our church has everything to lose and nothing to gain by getting all involved in a big controversy, and more and more, I agree with him. We've been having a big Every-Member-Canvas-and-Fund-Raising campaign, you know — that's what he came in to see me about —and he says that some of the people want to sit tight on their pocketbooks, what with all the fuss going on. But when he tells them that I'm not going to let things get out of hand, they pledge their tithes just like they're supposed to.

"So I haven't talked about race directly since all the fuss began. Debate just wasn't going to help. Good Christians can believe in either segregation or integration. Obviously, the first step, sir, was to get all the Christians in the community to return to God. And this is what we tried to do with our city-wide prayers for peace. Reconciliation — that's what we needed. The theme we needed is right here: St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, fifth chapter, 18th and 19th verses. 'And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.' That's it, reconciliation. A powerful Christian term it is, too. The newspapermen misunderstood it, I'm afraid. Because we didn't have the prayers support either side, or condemn anybody, the press thought reconciliation meant neutral and compromising. They simply missed the point.

"Be Firm, But Don't Stick Yuor Neck Out"

"I think those prayers were the best thing we could have done. We brought everyone back to religion. We didn't get all enmeshed in argument and emotion. We just prayed for God's guidance, and I think that alone helped things considerably. Now, except for a few, our ministers

From its membership has come a striking number of public servants in high office, of whom the members are justly proud. Some of its laymen have been effective leaders in church work at state and national levels. They have also pioneered in establishing cooperative lay activity across denominational lines. There is also quiet pride in that Proud Church fuses into a coordinated unit a large membership that ranges from the city's wealthiest citizens to those for whom the church extends support. Although it is among the elite of churches in the community, it is amazingly and refreshingly free from snobbery.

In the early days after nine Negro students entered Central High School, students from Proud Church took the lead in befriending them. For example, they invited Negroes to dine with them in the school cafeteria. They became objects of pressure from segregationists and their overtures of friendliness stopped. Mr. Strategy tried through small groups, seminars and personal contacts to maintain these friendly gestures; he also asked his youth workers to do likewise. He failed, but he tried.

Like only a small number of his ministerial colleagues, Strategy did not mince words when he dealt with the approaching integration at Central High School from his pulpit shortly before school opened. He told his congregation that the Christian faith demanded more of them than that they acquiesce in a social pattern that heaps indignities on Negro citizens. He invited his listeners to try placing themselves in the position of those who are the victims of discrimination. He exploded what he termed "myths" that some people used to defend their bigotry. He gave unqualified praise to the gradual integration plan of the local school board, and he presented evidence from the New Testament to show that integration is the only defensible position for a Christian.

At the conclusion of the service, an elderly personal friend

JUST THE FLICK OF A FINGER from a speeding automobile. A glowing cigarette lands in a clump of sun-dried grass. In minutes, the roaring blaze of another range fire races across the land.

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Christian Love and Irrational Fears

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"I'm proud of the people in my congregation, too. Not a member of my church was in that awful mob at Central High School. They wouldn't think of doing a thing like that. They believe in law and in orderly processes for settling differences.

"Well sir, when all this trouble started this fall, you just can't imagine how explosive the whole thing became. I signed that ministerial protest against Faubus calling out the Guard, but I can't see that our announcement did any good at all. It looks like people have got into the habit of respecting religion but not listening to it. After that, it seemed obvious to me, sir, that this wasn't going to do anything to help the situation. I did say something on a radio program about these addle-brained segregationist outfits we've got around here, and it started an awful ruckus around here in my church.

"I can't impress on you enough how strongly some of my people believe in segregation. They have Christian love in their hearts for the Negro, but they have a lot of irrational fears about desegregation. Like I said, I got into a little trouble myself — all passed over now, I saw to that—but I've heard that some of the most outspoken ministers are in terrible difficulty. It takes a lot of plain old-fashioned fortitude to do what they've done, but they've paid a stiff price. Membership off, pledges off, attendance off; driving people away is no way to build a church.

"We just don't have that sort of thing here at First Metropolis. One of my board members was in here talking with me just this morning. He told me that members appreciate my not letting this thing get out of hand. They know how I feel about this business and how I think they ought to feel, he told me, and that's our city-wide prayers for peace. Reconciliation — that's what we needed. The theme we needed is right here: St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, fifth chapter, 18th and 19th verses. 'And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.' That's it, reconciliation. A powerful Christian term it is, too. The newspapermen misunderstood it, I'm afraid. Because we didn't have the prayers support either side, or condemn anybody, the press thought reconciliation meant neutral and compromising. They simply missed the point.

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"I think those prayers were the best thing we could have done. We brought everyone back to religion. We didn't get all enmeshed in argument and emotion. We just prayed for God's guidance, and I think that alone helped things considerably. Now, except for a few, our ministers are returning to the quiet, steady work that in the end does the most good. The Church has been the Church, and we have preserved it as such.

"Now, when you consider, sir, what little influence religion has on people today, I think you have to admit that this city's clergy has done about all it could. Most of us are known to be in favor of gradual integration, but we've managed to go on with the work of the Church. And the Columbus Day prayers made our citizens remember that religious considerations must contribute to a solution to the prblem.

"And I hope I've told you what you wanted to know, sir. I can sum it all up for you the same way I did for two young pastors who came to me for advice about all this trouble. My policy, I told them, is to be firm, but don't stick your neck out. This thing has not disturbed the program of my church and it's not going to."

IV. A STUDY IN CAUTION

Mr. Strategy, pastor of Proud Protestant Church, had a standing agreement with his ushers that any Negroes who attended Sunday services in his church would be seated and shown all courtesies. In the fall of 1957 several of his ushers came to tell him they could not sit with Negroes nor willingly usher them into the church. Suave, sincere, refreshing Mr. Strategy gave a characteristic answer: "That's all right, I understand. Just find someone to take over your ushering duties until you feel you can return. Our policy will continue unchanged." (The ushers themselves had set the policy, under provocation by the minister. No Negroes have come.)

Mr. Strategy is a pastor in one of Little Rock's most popular denominations, and his own church has a particularly proud heritage. them in the school cafeteria. They became objects of pressure from segregationists and their overtures of friendliness stopped. Mr. Strategy tried through small groups, seminars and personal contacts to maintain these friendly gestures; he also asked his youth workers to do likewise. He failed, but he tried.

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At the conclusion of the service, an elderly personal friend and member of his congregation for many years told him at the church door, "Preacher, that was a very good sermon. The only thing wrong with it is that it just ain't so." Generally though, the sermon had a "marvelous reception"—especially from the younger members.

Strategy is one of the 15 local ministers who issued a protest against Governor Faubus' action only a few hours after the Governor had called out the National Guard. He feels strongly that the Governor followed a lawless course of action against the best interests of the community and the state.

And yet, Strategy has not discussed the community's race problem from his pulpit since that eventful day the National Guard turned away Negro students seeking to enter Central High. Nor has he issued statements to or through the press. Nor is he publicly perceived by either whites or Negroes as an active or effective pro-integration minister. Nor has he publicly proposed ameliorative action, commented on the arrival of Federal troops, condemned intimidation in the high school; challenged his members to seek constructive solutions within a desegrated framework, nor taken any of the other actions some think he might have taken to express the revulsion he felt at the turn of events after school opened. Many people think the failure to peacefully integrate the high school means little to him. Liberals in the community feel he has let them down.

Frightened? Hardly. Segregationist? Impossible. Shy? Not at all.

A Rational Philosophy of the Ministry

Actually his cautious behavior expresses a rational philosophy

(Continued on Page 4)

Vignettes . . .

of the ministry. As a matter of simple tactics and techniques, Strategy believes it is unwise to make pronouncements in the heat of temper. He believes that hasty actions and angry words can all too easily alienate those you want to influence. Actions and pronouncements during the heat of tension must be considered against a long range program. They can easily do more harm than good. If a minister has done his work well in the months and years of calm, his members will not require a special tempo on his part to know their religious obligations during crisis. He further feels that a minister's primary responsibility is to his members rather than to the community. The pastor must keep an "upper tension" on his flock as they grow in religious stature and social awareness, but he should not expect sudden and dramatic transformations. There is a long road ahead.

An efficient and persuasive person, a minister beloved by his people, Strategy has accumulated a significant amount of respect, prestige and affection in the community as in his congregation. He used very little of it last fall. In a city whose liberals were disheartened and unassured when certain ministerial voices said loudly that God is a segregationist and went without effective rebuttal, Strategy might have rallied an efficient body of citizens to assert liberal convictions based on moral imperatives. The history of Little Rock, 1957-58 would have been different had this happened. He is, perhaps, better qualified than any other local minister for such an effort. Yet he did not do it.Not from fear of losing his job, nor fear of criticism, nor for distaste for the effort itself. Not because he is illiberal, but because he believes that his influence must be preserved until it can be employed with maximum impact.

Strategy has excellent contacts with public leaders, in both the city and the state, whose behavior during the crisis he regards as contrary to the Christian imperative. Regarding these leaders he says: "They need help and I can help them. I intend to help Governor Faubus and others like him. When the time comes, I will but I wouldn't be able to help them if I had said things that alienate them from me and make it impossible for me to get them to listen. It is clear that with such people his philosophy stands to receive its acid test.

V. A STUDY IN COURAGE

A menacing crowd surrounded Little Rock's Central High as the first week of school began. When the Negro students approached the school for the first time, Mr. Action was on hand. In fact, he led the small group of white and Negro adults who faced the crowd with the children.

Later, an exasperated parishoner and personal friend asked him, "Did you have to do it, Robert?"

The question begged the answer. Yes, Action "had to do it," as he had to do everything else that he believed might bring about effective educational integration in his city. For he, like very few others in Little Rock, publicly supported integration and did everything in his power to achieve its peaceful acceptance. A sympathetic family grew concerned, and many of his closest ministerial friends let him go it alone.

"Voice From the Old South"

Mr. Action, to the consternation and unbelief of his many detractors, truly fits the "voice from the old South" description given him by a local newspaper. Descendant of the Confederate dead and of slaveholders, born and raised in a Deep South state, servant of the South's people for many years, he has a fervent love for his region and its people. For his racial views he has suffered the abuse of his homeland, and he speaks feelingly of how his efforts in the cause of racial justice disassociate him from a tradition and a people he loves. He does not fully understand the vigor of their caustic remarks, and their remarks are the more caustic because he was one of their own.

It is no accident that Action was president of the biracial Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association when the crisis broke. For he does not stand alone among his ministerial peers in believing that a segregated society cannot secure racial justice and equality. Many colleagues agree with him. But unlike most of his integrationist colleagues, Action was neither cautious nor compromising in his approach to Little Rock's crisis. As the tense September of 1957 began, he issued an official appeal to all members of the ministerial association to urge their congregations to peacefully comply with the Federal Court orders. When Faubus suddenly flung his soldiers around Central High School to maintain segregation, Action helped to initiate at once a denouncement of this maneuver by 15 prominent local ministers. And after Negro leaders requested his aid, he gathered up the small band of ministers who escorted the Negro children on their first attempt to enter the school. This done, he aided in organizing and moderated a state-wide, interdenominational meeting of ministers which released a religious proclamation concerning the crisis.

When the violence burst forth in late September, he requested, as the ministerial association's executive head, forthright measures from the mayor and the chief of police. The [illegible]

church organizations, Action has flown to distant parts of the nation to describe in detail the difficulties of his community. And he has continued to make local pronouncements — criticizing a "voluntary segregation" plan or praising Negroes for their nonviolence—that receive wide community attention. In June of 1958, when Ernest Green became the first Negro graduate of Central High, Action and Dr. Martin Luther King sat with the Green family throughout the tense troop-guarded ceremony.

"Judas Betrayed a Man . . ."

In short, Action has done everything that he could think of doing to support racial integration in Little Rock. But he has constantly faced stern opposition. Pressures, some subtle, some blatant, have been applied to him, but to little avail. Those closest to him grow tense in concern for his safety. Relatives in other states have expressed their displeasure at his views. He has been told that some he loves "deeply regret" the position he has taken. Some members of the ministerial association have said that Action is a publicity seeker. And letters to the editors of the local papers select him out as their favorite target for abuse.

More important, perhaps, are the pressures from his own congregation. Financial pledges and attendance at Downtown Protestant Church declined sharply. One faithful member expressed her displeasure and then said definantly: "No preacher is going to run me off from my church." Laymen asked him to please preach "just a spiritual sermon," and others admonished him that the church should not engage in controversial issues. A financial stalwart complained that Rction's racial activities "take time away from the work he's supposed to be doing" and added tellingly' "This is not exactly what his congregation pays him for."

This opposition from the congregation is stern and serious. It might be even worse were it not for Action's warmth, charm and

The Petal Paper

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P. D. East .....Editor & Publisher

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January

CLEARANCE!

Women's Fall

an "upper tension" on his flock as they grow in religious stature

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"Voice From the Old South"

Mr. Action, to the consternation and unbelief of his many detractors, truly fits the "voice

alone among his ministerial peers in believing that a segregated society cannot secure racial justice and equality. Many colleagues agree with him. But unlike most of his integrationist colleagues, Action was neither cautious nor compromising in his approach to Little Rock's crisis. As the tense September of 1957 began, he issued an official appeal to all members of the ministerial association to urge their congregations to peacefully comply with the Federal Court orders. When Faubus suddenly flung his soldiers around Central High School to maintain segregation, Action helped to initiate at once a denouncement of this maneuver by 15 prominent local ministers. And after Negro leaders requested his aid, he gathered up the small band of ministers who escorted the Negro children on their first attempt to enter the school. This done, he aided in organizing and moderated a state-wide, interdenominational meeting of ministers which released a religious proclamation concerning the crisis.

When the violence burst forth in late September, he requested, as the ministerial association's executive head, forthright measures from the mayor and the chief of police. The following day President Eisenhower sent Army paratroopers into the city, and Action publicly praised the move. He was virtually the only local leader to do so. And, unlike many Little Rockians, he was concerned about the conflict's international implications. Thus, he tape-recorded a short talk for the Voice of America, which was translated into 12 languages, including Russian.

His public activide did not keep him from dealing with the community's racial problems in his own pulpit. Action was one of the very few clergymen in the city to preach repeated sermons explicitly supporting integration as a Christian imperative.

In October, Action joined with other religious leaders to organize the city-wide prayers for peace. After these prayers, most most of the ministerial participants ceased their integrationist activity completely. But Action continued unabated. He became the local chairman of the Goodwill Scholarship Fund, a trust set up "to reward youth of Little Rock Central High showing a belief in fair play." He helped organize and later headed a small group of white and Negro leaders which meets each week in an effort to maintain at least one open channel of communication between the races.

At the invitation of various

but to little avail. Those closest to him grow tense in concern for his safety. Relatives in other states have expressed their displeasure at his views. He has been told that some he loves "deeply regret" the position he has taken. Some members of the ministerial association have said that Action is a publicity seeker. And letters to the editors of the local papers select him out as their favorite target for abuse.

More important, perhaps, are the pressures from his own congregation. Financial pledges and attendance at Downtown Protestant Church declined sharply. One faithful member expressed her displeasure and then said definantly: "No preacher is going to run me off from my church." Laymen asked him to please preach "just a spiritual sermon," and others admonished him that the church should not engage in controversial issues. A financial stalwart complained that Rction's racial activities "take time away from the work he's supposed to be doing" and added tellingly' "This is not exactly what his congregation pays him for."

This opposition from the congregation is stern and serious. It might be even worse were it not for Action's warmth, charm and refusal to become provoked at his detractors. Many of his parishoners, even older ones who almost to a man favor segregation, remain loyal to him. "I just can't go along with you," blurted out an elderly woman member one Sunday morning following a sermon on integration, "but I certainly think you are a sincere man, and I love you, Mr. Action."

There probably are but few ministers in Little Rock's major denominations who have not felt at least an occasional twinge of conscience when they compare their own cautions ineptness to the risks and abuse Action has endured. For he is the voice of conscience for his colleagues no less than the city itself. And perhaps, as so often happens, he has found that it requires more courage at such a time to face one's friends than to face one's enemies.

The blow that hurt the most came in a letter from a close boyhood friend in the Deep South. Having read of Action's activities in the Little Rock crisis, he chided his friend bitterly: "Judas betrayed a Man, Benedict Arnold betrayed a nation, and you, my friend, have betrayed a race!"

Characteristically, there was a plaintive quality, an element of true pathos, in the calm answer Action gave his friend: "I have full respect for your sincerity and integrity and hope that at some time in the future we may renew the ties which were so strong between your family and mine in days gone by . . . May God's richest blessing rest on you now and always." But there are some things he cannot have, and he has made his choice.

"Kit" Carson, famed scout, pioneer and Indian fighter in the early days of New Mexico, ran away from his employer in Missouri when he was 16. His employer offered a reward of one cent for Carson's return.

January

CLEARANCE!

Women's Fall

+ Coats + Suits
+ Toppers + Dresses
+ Sweaters + Skirts

And Blouses

REDUCED

33 1/3 %

Use Our Lay-Away

Fine Bros.-Matison

"Hattiesburg's Quality Department Store"

BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Dial-A-Pack will Istablish route in this area for reliable operator to service and collect from new type cigarette dispensers. Excellent income possible for part time. $600.00 to $1975.00 Investmint Required. If qualified write Dial-A-Pack for local interview. P. O. Box 1052, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MRS. M. E. TILLY
63 AUBURN AVENUE, ROOM 432
ATLANTA 3, GA.

The Petal Paper

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1959 SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS VOL. 6, NUMBER 9

East Side

By P. D.

As a serious student of journalism, especially of the art of headline writing, it was with a serious conflict of emotion that I noted the news story and the headline accompying it in The Clarion Ledger on Sunday, December 28, 1958. (See story in next column.)

The story was written in New York by a reported for United Press-International, and the headline was written in Jackson by God knows what — I mean whom; however, be that as it may, the tie-in of story and headline is a beautiful and professional job, worthy of note by headline writers 'round the world. In spite of the relationship of head to story, the headline offended me. The reason for my offense was because of the gaping hole left at the end of the second line. If one is writing a head of this kind, each line should be flush left and right. An area of white space as one sees in the second line of the head is offensive to the ascetic sense of a serious student such as I am.

The whole matter could have been resolved, and in a most satisfactory manner, by putting an "A" just after "Gets" in that second line. Additionally, it would have been better syntax by having done so. But, alas, that phase of it

Integrationist Editor Gets Story Printed

NEW YORK, (UPI)—A controversial Mississippi newspaper editor told in a national magazine today how he became a "man of distinction" by losing all his subscribers and advertisers in the town in which he publishes.

P. D. East, editor and publisher of the Petal Paper, said in Harper's magazine that over a five year period he lost 2,300 local subscribers.

East said his troubles started when "I had just reached a startling conclusion; that Negroes were, after all, just people. Needless to say I was a little surprised to learn that everyone didn't share my opinion."

However, while steadily losing subscribers and advertisers in his own community he said he was gaining in circulation throughout Mississippi and now has circulation throughout the world. He said his circulation now totals about 2,000.

East said he opposed formation of the pro-segregation Citizens Councils in the belief that "we have enough bigots without organizing them."

East also said he had been rejected socially and "there are four homes in the entire county to which I can go and not have to sit on the lawn. And to those four, I confess, I am never in-

Courtesy Of HARPER'S—

Letters — Answers

Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor
The Petal Paper

Sir:

For the enclosed three dollars please send Petal Paper. Thank you.

Yours truly,
Richard A. Hinman

★ ★ ★

Without a doubt this is my favorite kind of letter.

pde.

Merion Station, Pa.

Dear P. D. East:

Mail me The Petal Paper for as long as the mileage lasts on this $5.00 check.

Best wishes for a doubled subscription list in 1959.

Harry Saylor

★ ★ ★

Dear Harry Saylor:

If you would but send another five dollars, I'd give you the whole damned paper.

pde.

Lpsilanti, Mich.

Dear Mr. East,

I just read your fabulous article in Harpers. I didn't dream Mississippi had a beacon light like you. I have always thought of your state as an absolute lost cause, but now I wonder.

Keep up the good work! If you can. If you can't, remember that American who chooses of his own free will to live in Mississippi rather than the United States is either worthy of pity or encouragement. Therefore please enter my name on your subscription list and bill me for a one-year subscription.

Sincerely,
Martin Seligson

★ ★ ★

Just another lost Yankee who doesn't know what we mean by Our Southern Way of Life.

pde.

Wilmore, Kansas

Dear Mr. East,

Hooray for your article. How to be a Man of Distinction! I sincerely hope your fine sense of decency, your intelligence and your kindness will never be worn down by ignorance and bigotry . . . Your wonderful sense of humor also had be pressing my HARPER'S on all the neighbors to read.

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The whole matter could have been resolved, and in a most satisfactory manner, by putting an "A" just after "Gets" in that second line. Additionally, it would have been better syntax by having done so. But, alas, that phase of it doesn't disturb me.

In spite of my critical comment, there is much to commend in the headline, especially as it relates to the news story itself. As a matter of fact, one doesn't really need to read the story, in view of the message conveyed by the headline. "Integrationist Editor" it begins, and one has only to note the name of the traitor in the story, and should a reader so desire he can read on and see in quotes "I had just reached a startling conclusion: that Negroes were, after all, just people," and by so noting a reader sees clearly and immediately how the headline writer elected to begin by writing "Integrationist Editor." This is the beautiful tie-in of which I spoke. Anyone knows that to admit a Negro is a human being is to be an integrationist . . . and probably a Commie, too . . . who knows?

And the balance of the head, "Gets Story Printed" is revealing as a buckskin coat, I'd say. You may not believe this, but I hounded John Fischer of HARPER'S for two years to print that story and, finally, in a moment of weakness, Fischer said he'd do it . . . and I paid for his lunch one day. Yes, 'tis a commendable headline, except for that offensive white space.

But, then, that is a Mississippi newspaper, and I feel that "White" space is superior to "Black" space. Maybe I've missed a fine point here somewhere . . . better give the matter more thought, I reckon. "Black space!" Ohmigawd, what a thing to think about!

What with the matter of "White" and "Black" being on my mind today, I think it fitting and proper to write:

A MEMO TO ROY WILKINS:

Roy, for the second time in less than twelve months it has snowed here 'midst the Magnolias. Now, I, for one, adept in the ways of reading signs from God, note again the fact that the snow which fell here, and both times, too, was WHITE. On one previous occasion I pointed out to you that had God (A southern white man, Roy.) intended anything but what was sisible to the naked eye, He'd have made that snow some other color. But to me it was, indeed, it is, a clear sign from Heaven itself that God prefers "White snow" to snow of any other color.

"God doth move in mysterious ways, His message to get

(Continued on Page 2)

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East also said he had been rejected socially and "there are four homes in the entire county to which I can go and not have to sit on the lawn. And to those four, I confess, I am never invited."

"I don't have any regrets—although I am sorry I had to change ambitions somewhere along the way. My first ambition was to be a moderate in Mississippi—a rich moderate, that is. I've had to settle for being just a man of distinction."

Watch On The POTOMAC

by

Robt. G. Spivack

IS IKE A MODERN REPUBLICAN?—The current fight between the liberal and conservative Republicans for some reason seems unable to evoke more than a wide yawn from President Eisenhower.

It reminds me of a story I heard back when I was in college. A visitor was driving through a small town in which was located the campus of a medium sized university. The visitor stopped for lunch and noticing that he was near an institution of higher learning decided to take a look at the place.

He passed an amiable looking lad wearing a turtleneck sweater and asked the name of the school. "Sorry, sir, I can't tell you," the boy replied. "I just play football here."

Ike, of course, doesn't just play football here. He is an honest, well-meaning man and he would like to leave The White House with a reputation for solid achievement. But if he cannot even find time to help his own loyal supporters in the crucial battle for the Republican Senate leadership, then there are going to be even more voters than there were in 1968 who think

(Continued on Page 2)

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pde.

Lpsilanti, Mich.

Dear Mr. East,

I just read your fabulous article in Harpers. I didn't dream Mississippi had a beacon light like you. I have always thought of your state as an absolute lost cause, but now I wonder.

Keep up the good work! If you can. If you can't, remember that there are lots of states that would be delighted to have you—Michigan for one.

Enclosed is a check for $3.00 so we can help a bit. I know subscriptions are not as important as advertising but so help me I've got nothing to sell but a litter of poodle puppies and they are all black. Just no market in Mississippi for anything black!

Good Luck and send us your paper.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) A. H. Bjornstad

★ ★ ★

Dear Lady:

Please don't use that word to denote color when writing to a Dixiecrat like me. Any way, haven't you heard about WHITE poodles?

pde.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Quixote:

Your two ulcers and $10.00 loss belies your light hearted bravado. However any sane, intelligent own free will to live in Mississippi rather than the United States is either worthy of pity or encouragement. Therefore please enter my name on your subscription list and bill me for a one-year subscription.

Sincerely,
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If you should ever find the time and wouldn't mind I should be very interested to know your religious beliefs. (Perhaps because I agreed with you so completely on the other issues which you wrote about!) Sometimes the narrow-minded viciousness expressed by religious persons in my small community seem synonymous with what you have been surrounded by.

I wish my husband and I were there to give you a physical pat-on-the-back.

Mrs. Ralph Einsel.

★ ★ ★

Dear Madam:

Above all else, insofar as my religion goes, I believe in Senator eastland . . . our beloved protector, "Our Jungle Gem."

pde.

Humbolt, Tenn.

Mr. P. D. East, Editor
The Petal Paper
Petal, Mississippi

Dear Mr. East,

Your Editor's Easy chair article in the current Harper's Magazine was cleverly done and very amusing. It cast a good deal of scorn on Southern people, and I am sure that what you have done in Petal you could do in almost any other Southern town of the same size. I gather that you feel

(Continued on Page 2)

EDWARD CLAYTON COMMENTS ON—

Swift English Justice

The race riots that rocked England a few weeks ago are now rarely mentioned. Some of the strains that caused the riots remain but the tension apparently is gone. And one reason for the change is the quick and stern justice handed out to the ringleaders of the gangs that stirred up the trouble. Nine white youths ranging in age from 17 to 20 were given sentences of four years in prison for attacking Negroes in the Notting Hill section. The judge's comments in passing sentence are worth noting: Said he: "Everyone, irrespective of the color of their skins, is entitled to walk through our streets in peace, with their heads erect and free from fear . . . As far as the law is concerned, you are entitled to think what you like, however vile your thoughts; to feel what you like, however brutal and debased your emotions; to say what you like provided you do not infringe the rights of others . . . But once you translate your dark thoughts and brutal feeling into savage acts the law will be swift to punish you and protect your victims. The nine young men now in prison will have ample time to ponder the situation. Their punishment will hardly encourage others who might be tempted to follow their example.

East Side

across". (JOHN 3:16)

And if you please, Roy, you might pass this information along to the Supreme Court in Washington. Oh, yes, just one more thing, Roy. Should "colored snow" fall at any time here 'midst the Magnolias, I'll be the first to let you know.

The above may well be considered a public service to my native state which, I assure you, is what it is intended to be. And while being public service minded there is a matter of information I wish to pass along to individuals... as a public service, of course.

In Jackson I have a good friend who is a brain surgeon. On the eve of last Thanksgiving I spent several hours with him, having dinner and later in conversation. It was days later I learned that my friend had been up and operating for thirty-six hours at that time. Thirty-six hours without sleep!

I inquired of him about some of his surgery and learned that he'd spent considerable time removing bullets from the brains of potential suicides.

It seems that most suicides don't quite know how to do an effective job; they make a mess of it and my friend loses sleep removing the slug. And I say truthfully that I have concern for my friend and would hate to see his health ruined by inconsiderate suicides. Therefore, as a public service, I'll pass on the information I have on the best and most effective way of blowing out your brains.

If you are going to shoot yourself, and prefer the ear shot, by all means use a revolver so that the barrel of the gun can be pressed firmly into the ear. Press firmly, pull trigger, and everybody gets some sleep.

On the other hand, should you prefer the mouth shot, use your choice of revolver or automatic, but be sure to press the barrel tight against the roof of your mouth. The secret of a successful suicide is to press tight the gun, either in the mouth or ear. The sloppy jobs come from those ignorant of the information presented here. They seem to think that by putting the gun up to the side of their head the job will get done. Not necessarily so, says the best authorities. Too often the bullet follows the skull around to the front, and in so doing fails to find a vital spot.

Now, please understand this: Neither my friend nor I suggest you try the methods I've mentioned; however, if you should decide on such an undertaking, don't cause anyone to lose sleep because you botch the job.

Just one additioonal item, please. If you prefer to commit suicide and suffer, you know, prolong the agnoy and

Sound The Alarm

Remember Harry Golden's "Out-of-Order Plan?" He got a store owner to place an "out-of-order" sign on the "white" drinking fountain and after about three days everybody drank the "colored" water without a shadow of worry about segregation.

The national paper of the "white supremacy" gang, published in Jackson, Miss., printed an expose' of Harry Golden's plan and added this bold-face type warning to its members:

"The logical way to test whether a particular store is using the Golden plan is to check white facilities bearing 'out-of-order' signs to see if they are really 'out-of-order.' If not, immediate protest to the management is indicated, which, if unsuccessful, should be followed by a campaign to spread the true facts concerning the duplicity of the scheme."

Nobody's going to put anything over on the White Citizens Councils. No, sirree.

Two Kinds Of Hell

Of course, this may be considered Communist propaganda, but I like this story, currently popular in Communist Poland.

A Polish Communist leader died and went to Hell. He took this as no more than his due, but was surprised to see two gates—"Communist Hell" and "Capitalist Hell." A large queue was lined up to enter "Communist Hell" while no one was in front of "Captialist Hell."

The Polish Communist went to the devil who served as registration clerk. "Pardon me," he said, "but I'm new here. How does a sinner suffer in Communist Hell?"

"Oh, you're roasted on a spit

state would withhold state funds from any county school that defaulted on its debts and use these funds to cover the default instead.

Now Gov. Almond has closed schools in Front Royal and Charlottesville. This, The Times points out, "conjures up the picture of citizens being taxed to pay for schools that are not being used, while they are also saddled with the cost of sending their children to private schools."

Investment bankers are hard-headed folk. They're just not buying such "insecure" securities.

We Deal In Boys

A story in the Christian Herald tells of the director of a boys' club being quizzed on how the club was run. A woman asked, "Is it true that you allow colored boys in the same club with white boys?"

"Madam," the director answered, "in this club we do not deal in skins. We deal in boys."

I Cheered Too Soon

Last month I mentioned Captain Charles Dent's brilliant suggestion that commercial airlines sport the official emblem of the United Nations. I praised United Air Lines for using the emblem on its planes with the slogan "We Believe" under it.

I cheered too soon. United has now removed the emblems because a few rightwing anti-U.N. organizations and individuals protested. United's president, W. A. Patterson, explained that he wanted to avoid any controversey in "international policy or philosophy."

On Freedom Road

George H. Starke, an Orlando Negro, last month became the first of his race to be admitted to the University of Florida Law School. Meanwhile, more than 58 per cent of the summer students polled at the University's school of education said that they are not opposed to race mixing in the public schools. More than 78 per cent would not object to teaching if Negro students were admitted to their classes.

The British Musicians Union has expelled three bandleaders

Letters

that such an accomplishment is possible only because people in the Southern Region are so bigoted and prejudiced. My own feeling is that an editor could do the same thing in any other part of the United States, if he had your flair and set out with as much determination as you have exhibited. Not only could he lose all his local circulation, but he could create sympathetic circulation in other regions. The same thing is being done by a Jewish editor in one of the Carolinas — probably you know the fellow I mean. It would be interesting to me to see how an editor would proceed to outrage his local readers in other regions of this country. I wonder if you agree with me that this would be possible?

I am disturbed, in thinking about what you are doing, to consider that your newspaper is not making a constructive contribution to the area which, geographically, it should serve. If every newspaper in our Nation destroyed its local effectiveness as you have done with your paper in Petal, I wonder what would happen to our Press? Could we maintain its freedom?

Despite the fact that I may disagree with you on the way you are conducting your newspaper, let me hasten to say that I feel you have every right to express your ideas and to run your newspaper just as you please. I can also whole heartedly sympathize with your financial worries, for your situation is typical of what happens to anyone nowadays who sets out to express himself candidly and to live by and for his ideals. I have been engaged in the free-enterprise business of writing since October, 1957 and since that time I have earned $40. Nevertheless I am determined to live by and for my writing from now on, and to write as I see fit to write and upon subjects of my own choosing, regardless of the sacrifices which such a course always requires.

In short, I admire you personally for taking a stand and stick-

It seems that most suicides don't quite know how to do an effective job; they make a mess of it and my friend loses sleep removing the slug. And I say truthfully that I have concern for my friend and would hate to see his health ruined by inconsiderate suicides. Therefore, as a public service, I'll pass on the information I have on the best and most effective way of blowing out your brains.

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Just one additioonal item, please. If you prefer to commit suicide and suffer, you know, prolong the agnoy and really suffer like hell, you may want to be a liberal in Mississippi. On second thought, you will last longer and suffer just as much if you're just a moderate. Take your choice . . . it all comes out the same way in the end.

Potomac . . .

"Modern" Republicanism is just a phrase, meaning nothing.

★ ★ ★

For Republicans this struggle is just as bitter and significant as the Wemocrats' North - South cleavage.

This is the way it now shapes up:

The liberal Republicans have apparently decided to support Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont for floor leader in place of retiring Sen. William F. Knowland. Even if they should finally settle on someone other than Aiken they have definitely decided to make a fight against the pre-arranged selection of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

There are several reasons behind the "insurrection".

The liberal faction, headed by Sens. Cooper of Kentucky, Javits of New York and Case of New Jersey, believes the November elections were a rebuff to the GOP Old Guard. In their judgment this was true from coast-to-coast, except for Arizona. So they feel that any chance of victory in 1960 means the party must move in the "modern manner".

In addition to the pre-election maneuvering, they believe that a Dirksen victory would actually be a victory for Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who is generally recognized as leader of the party's ultra-conservative bloc. A main objective of the liberals is to reduce Bridges' power and influence.

And since Bridges is one of Vice President Nixon's staunchest supporters, there are some who also see this as an attempt to make Nixon choose between the party's Modern Wing and its Old Guard. Even if the President stays on the sidelines this battle could, as Dirksen puts it, become "quite spirited".

★ ★ ★

A BRITISH VIEW OF MRS. NIXON—What are the wives of big public figures like? The question is always asked, but American journalists really write very little about it. Ever since the savage attacks on Eleanor Roosevelt in the 30s there has been a self-imposed restraint in discussing Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Richard Nixon.

For that reason I am taking the liberty of passing on what the London Sepctator wrote in part about Mrs. N. during her recent overseas visit:

". . . Mrs. Pat, face to face, is like a Republican Coppelia. She chatters, answers questions, smiles and smiles, all with a doll's terrifying poise. There is too little comprehension. Like a doll she would still be smiling while the world broke.

"Only her eyes, dark, darting and strained, signal that inside the black suit and pearls there is a human being, probably perfectly content not to get out . . ."

★ ★ ★

OVERHEARD DURING THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER STRIKE—A printer at a midtown daily, became annoyed during a recent negotiation session and wound up a speech with these words:

"The wages of sin are death, but the wages paid by this firm are even worse."

The logical way to [illegible] ther a particular store is using the Golden plan is to check white facilities bearing 'out-of-order' signs to see if they are really 'out-of-order.' If not, immediate protest to the management is indicated, which, if unsuccessful, should be followed by a campaign to spread the true facts concerning the duplicity of the scheme."

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The Polish Communist went to the devil who served as registration clerk. "Pardon me," he said, "but I'm new here. How does a sinner suffer in Communist Hell?"

"Oh, you're roasted on a spit over burning coals."

"And how about Capitalist Hell?"

"There you're roasted on a spit over burning coals."

"Then, if there's no difference, why do so many sinners prefer Communist Hell to Capitalist Hell?"

"Who said there's no difference? In , the Communist Hell one week there is no delivery of coal. Another week, the furnace is out of order. A third week the coal-handler is drunk. Believe me, comrade, Communist Hell is much better!"

Bias Hurts Southern Credit

Even before the Supreme Court gave a bum's rush to the 200 or more "massive resistance" laws passed by Southern states, it became obvious that segregation was in an increasingly precarious position.

Take the subject of school bonds, for instance. Segregation has made the financing of school construction in the South more and more difficult and expensive.

One New York bank executive told The New York Times that many of his trust accounts would no longer accept school bonds of certain Southern states. Another reported that casualty insurance companies were also leery about buying such securities. A third investment banker said he would not underwrite a Southern school district bond issue until the segregation problem is settled, or at least until the emotional upset dies down.

To counter such sentiments, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond tried last year to reassure a group of bond underwriters that his state's "massive resistance" laws would not affect the security of its school bonds. As proof, he cited Virginia laws under which the

in skins. We deal in boys.

I Cheered Too Soon

Last month I mentioned Captain Charles Dent's brilliant suggestion that commercial airlines sport the official emblem of the United Nations. I praised United Air Lines for using the emblem on its planes with the slogan "We Believe" under it.

I cheered too soon. United has now removed the emblems because a few rightwing anti-U.N. organizations and individuals protested. United's president, W. A. Patterson, explained that he wanted to avoid any controversey in "international policy or philosophy."

On Freedom Road

George H. Starke, an Orlando Negro, last month became the first of his race to be admitted to the University of Florida Law School. Meanwhile, more than 58 per cent of the summer students polled at the University's school of education said that they are not opposed to race mixing in the public schools. More than 78 per cent would not object to teaching if Negro students were admitted to their classes.

The British Musicians Union has expelled three bandleaders for violating the union's anti-discrimination policy by continuing to appear at a Wolverhampton dance hall which bars Negroes.

During the past few years, Actors Equity has encouraged showmen to employ Negro actors and chorus in other than traditional "Negro" roles. In the past season, 182 jobs were available to Negro actors in New Qork as compared to 75 the year before.

Seminole Indians were fully integrated into Florida's public schools last month when Hendry County — the last holdout — admitted Indian students.

The oldest part of New York City's Manhattan Island, where the Dutch first settled, now has a value of $15 million dollars an acre. Roughly, that is the neighborhood where Wall Street and shipping circles are located.

making a [illegible] tion to the area which, geographically, it should serve. If every newspaper in our Nation destroyed its local effectiveness as you have done with your paper in Petal, I wonder what would happen to our Press? Could we maintain its freedom?

Despite the fact that I may disagree with you on the way you are conducting your newspaper, let me hasten to say that I feel you have every right to express your ideas and to run your newspaper just as you please. I can also whole heartedly sympathize with your financial worries, for your situation is typical of what happens to anyone nowadays who sets out to express himself candidly and to live by and for his ideals. I have been engaged in the free-enterprise business of writing since October, 1957 and since that time I have earned $40. Nevertheless I am determined to live by and for my writing from now on, and to write as I see fit to write and upon subjects of my own choosing, regardless of the sacrifices which such a course always requires.

In short, I admire you personally for taking a stand and sticking with it. Good luck to you.

Sincerely,
JESSE FORD

★ ★ ★

Sir:

Your letter is confusing as hell; whose side are you on, anyway?
pde

The Petal Paper

THE PETAL PAPER: Printed on Thursday of each week by THE ADVERTISER PUBLISHING CO., Pascagoula, Miss.

Published by East Publications Co., Box 349, Hattiesburg, Miss.

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Pulp And Paper Industry Of '59 To Benefit State

Prosperity conscious Mississippians are cheered by the announcement that 12 Southern states including our own are launching the most intensive forest development program for small woodlands undertaken during recent years in the United States.

The new activity calls for putting selected farm or other individual forest tracks throughout Mississippi and the South on the way to peak production. Private landowners and farmers in Mississippi own some 12,120,000 acres of forest land in our state.

Maintaining State's Tung Nut Leadership

Normally, Mississippi accounts for about half of America's total crop of tung nuts. Maintaining leadership in this phase is a stimulating challenge and a good crop this year can serve to keep our state at the head of the list, with resulting benefits to all producers.

While tung nut production is a relatively modest factor in Mississippi's agricultural economy as a whole, the prospect of an excellent crop is encouraging. Ample moisture is required and Mississippi has been getting plenty of rain. This should make a good oil content in the 1958 crop.

Women's World

White Sands Proving Ground, N. M. -About one-fifth of the 9000 persons working for the Army Missile Test Center, the Naval Ordnance Missile Test Facility and private industry contractors at this proving ground are women. Members of the fairer sex hold down jobs ranging from technical and engineering positions in the guided missile program to clerical and stenographic work.

Cattle Feed And Production

Future Bright For Chemical Industry

Mississippi's quest for new plants and payrolls must necessarily include an effort to secure our proportionate share of chemical industries which are destined to play an enormous role in America's future.

There is virtually no limit to this role. Consider, for example, the miracle of modern chemical glues. A single drop of one of these glues recently joined two pieces of steel rod, and 30 minutes later the rod was used to hoist a car and four people off

specialists, reports that one acre of sorghum silage, producing 15 tons, will equal digestible nutrients as in an acre producing 100 bushels of corn.

An acre of good grass hay equals an acre producing 40 bushels of corn.

Good Pasture Management Vital

Good management is just as important on good pastures as it is on short pastures. Even with this year's excellent pastures, a number of jobs for August and September face the farmer. August is a good time for clipping pastures.

Bitter weeds are in the maturing stage and if sprayed, a lot of

Adequate Airport Facilities Vital

The fact that adequate airport facilities have become a major factor in the location of industries has been generally accepted throughout the State of Mississippi. This is especially true in locations that do not receive service from a schedule airline. Several progressive communities are developing industrial ports in connection with an airport.

A development of this type will be most atractive to flying industries and businessmen for it will enable landing the company owned airplane.

The Yukon, about 2300 miles long is the largest river in Alaska.

Leadership

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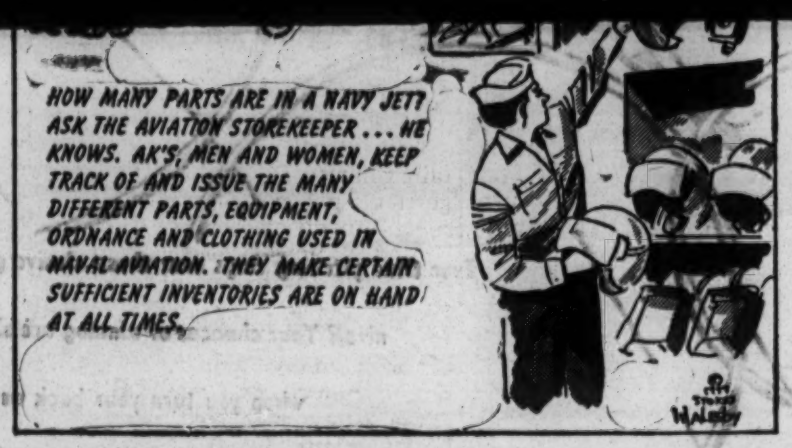
Cattle Feed And Production Outlook Good

Mississippi's potential in cattle production is high; it leads all states east of the Mississippi river in beef cattle numbers. Farmers have made substantial gains in recent years toward improving the quality of animals grown.

Mississippi's state livestock income planning committee, composed of some of the state's most successful cattlemen and livestock specialists, reports that one acre of sorghum silage, producing 15 tons, will equal digestible nutrients as in an acre producing 100 bushels of corn.

An acre of good grass hay equals an acre producing 40 bushels of corn.



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Good Pasture Management Vital

Good management is just as important on good pastures as it is on short pastures. Even with this year's excellent pastures, a number of jobs for August and September face the farmer. August is a good time for clipping pastures.

Bitter weeds are in the maturing stage and if sprayed, a lot of seed would be killed and not come up next year. Grass on areas being saved for fall grazing shouldn't become rank as fall rains will beat rank grass down and cause rot. These jobs are important during this period for fall and winter pastures.

Ask About Our

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EXAMPLE

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Each year thousands of acres of valuable range lands are blackened in the U.S. Range fires burn grain, cattle and other livestock—destroy farms and ranches. The tragic part of all this is that range fires can be prevented! Because 9 out of 10 range fires are caused by carelessness—yours and your neighbor's.

Pledge yourself to be extra careful this year with matches, smokes, campfires, clearing fires—*any* fire. Make sure every spark is out—*dead* out!

Remember—

Only you can

PREVENT RANGE FIRES!

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• Hattiesburg •

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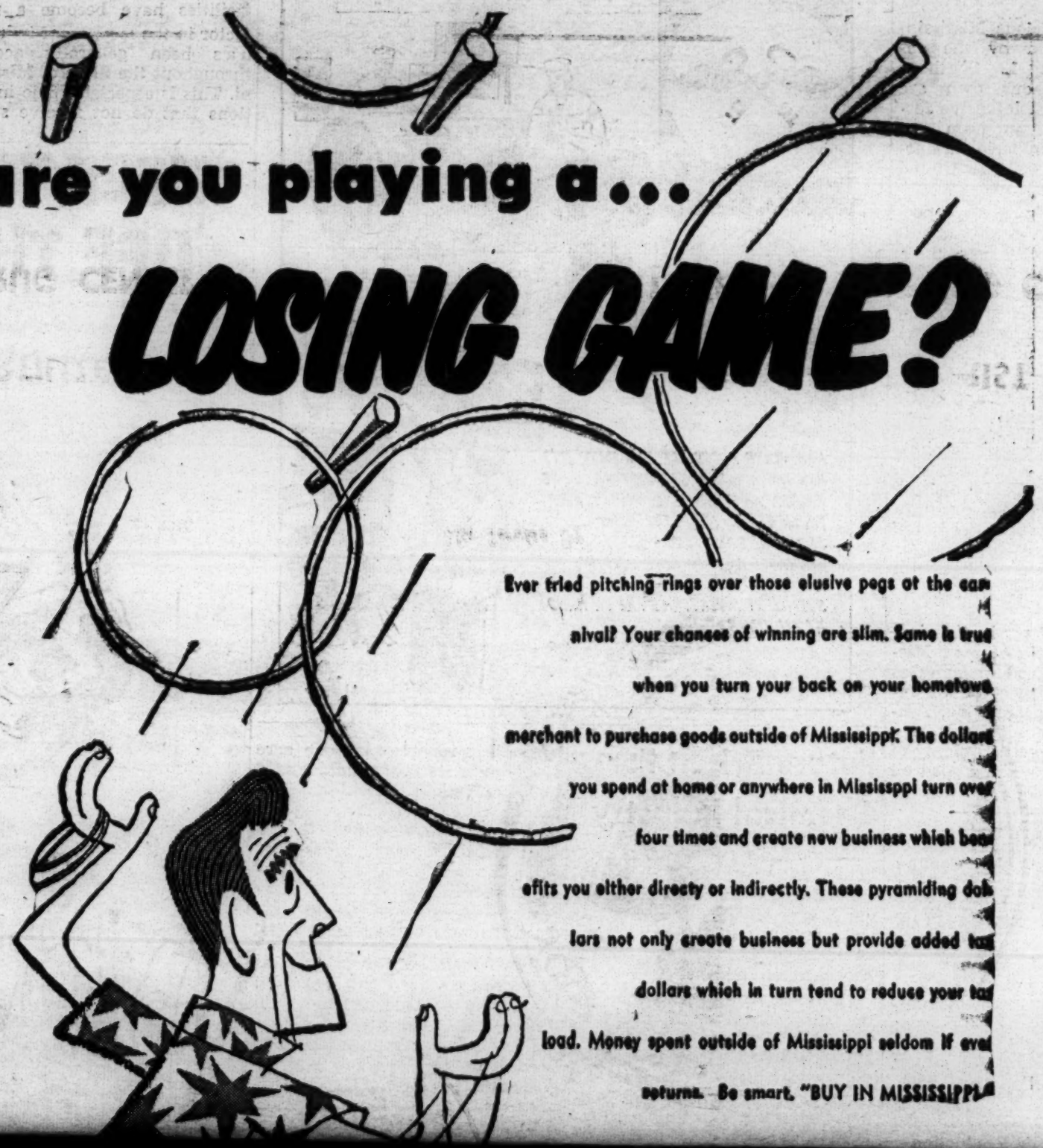
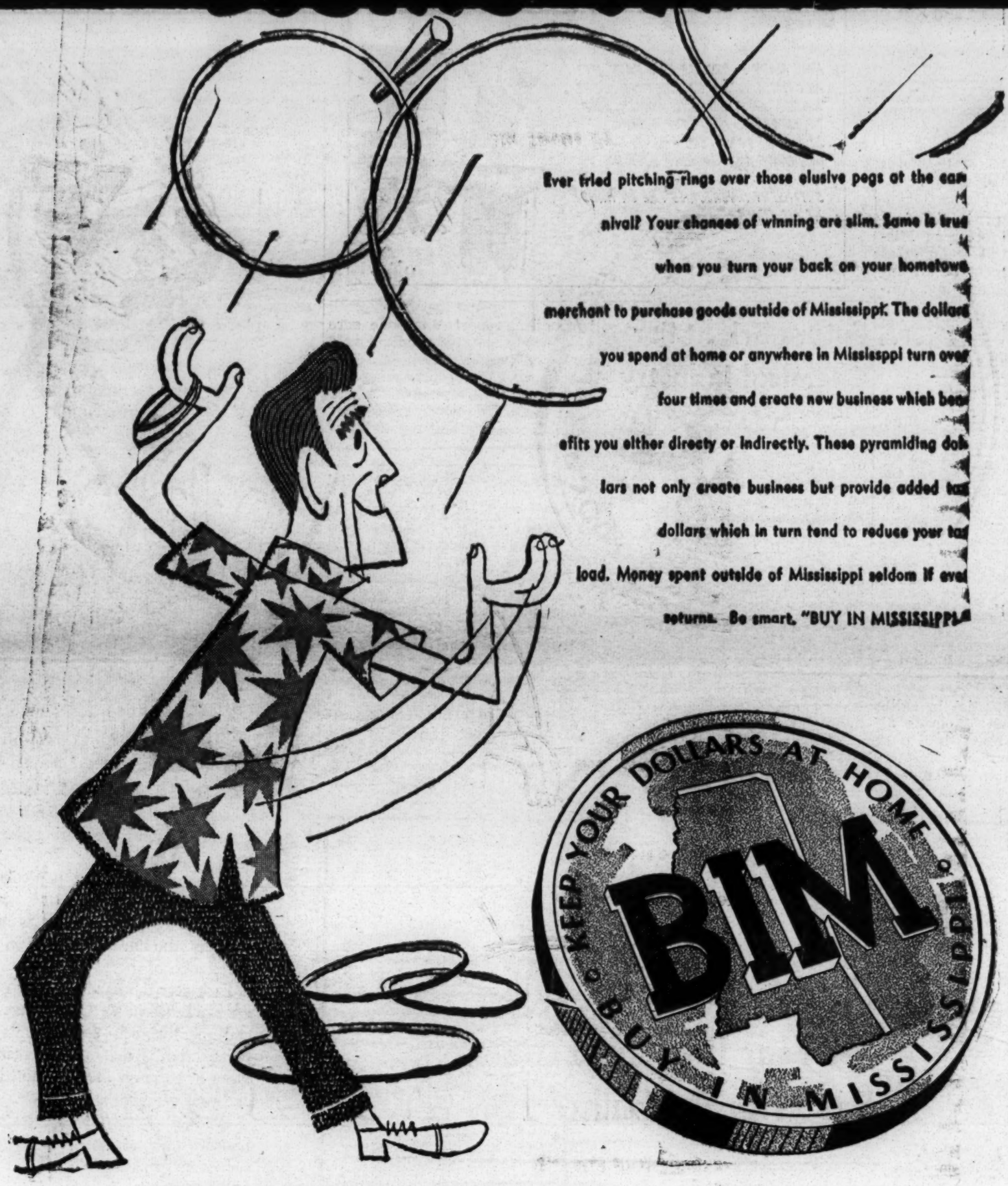

are you playing a...
LOSING GAME?
Ever tried pitching rings over those elusive pegs at the carnival? Your chances of winning are slim. Same is true when you turn your back on your hometown merchant to purchase goods outside of Mississippi. The dollars you spend at home or anywhere in Mississppi turn over four times and create new business which benefits you either directy or indirectly. These pyramiding dollars not only create business but provide added tax dollars which in turn tend to reduce your tax load. Money spent outside of Mississippi seldom if ever returns. Be smart. "BUY IN MISSISSIPPI"



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"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

MONTGOMERY Home News

Independent Weekly

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO 3 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1959 TEN CENTS A COPY

PLOT TO FINANCE SCHOOL RACE MIXING BARES 'CORE' OF INTEGRATION PROBLEM

Alabama To Hail New Governor At Inauguration Here

Alabama will hail its new governor Monday, Jan. 19, with a giant parade, a public reception at the governor's mansion, a brilliant inaugural ball—all for nobody but the people.

Gov.-Elect John Patterson has followed a strictly no personal invitation policy since plans first began for his inauguration. He wants all the people here and early estimates are this will be the largest and best attended inaugural in state history. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones will administer the oath of office to 37-year old John Patterson.

His mother, Mrs. Albert Patterson, and his grandmother, 94-year old Mrs. R. D. Patterson, Dadeville, will be on hand with John's wife, Mrs. John M., (the former Mary Jo McGowin, of Clanton.) The children, Albert and Babel, will be on hand.

Ed Azar, Montgomery attorney and general chairman for the inauguration, reports there will be 101 floats, 150 cars and 144 bands in the parade that opens the day's events at 8:30 a. m.

Riding at the head of the parade will be Mr. Patterson, Lt. Gov.-Elect Albert Boutwell, and retiring Gov. James E. Folsom.

Governors of other key Southern states have been invited.

Accommodations for the huge throng including more than 2,000 young high school bandsmen are being sought this week.

Baptists To Hold Leader Workshop At Gadsden 18-23

The North Alabama Training Union Enlargement Clinic and Leadership Workshop will be held at the Twelfth Street Baptist Church in Gadsden, Jan. 18-23.

Sponsored jointly by the Etowah Baptist Association, and the state and Southern Baptist Training Union departments, this meeting will feature some of the most outstanding leaders in Alabama and throughout the nation.

The meeting is open to all church leaders and Training Union members in the North Alabama area, and more than 1,000 are expected at the kickoff rally Sun. Jan. 18, at 2 p. m. at the Gadsden Church.

According to state Training Union secretary, George Caldwell,

(Continued on Page 3)

Women Champion Talkers—

Best Filibuster Efforts Far Behind Record For Ladies

The expected Senate battle to curb the filibuster finally left women the undisputed champs of the art of talking the opposition to death.

The little woman has long been notorious for her back-fence oratory. But she has had strong competition from senators who have recited from the Bible, read

position with talk In 1908, Wisconsin's Sen. Robert LaFollette, Sr., held the floor for 18 hours, 23 minutes, in a filibuster against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill, although he did not talk continuously.

Senators have filibustered against targets ranging from the Atomic Energy Act to a migra-

Town Hall Speaker Relates Facts On Bill Of Rights At Meeting Here

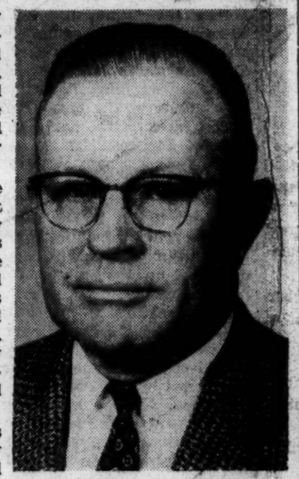
Why, a Town Hall Meeting? Well, why a town hall and why people? Last week, a very excellent and most well-informed speaker delivered a convincing, absolute presentation on the Bill of Rights and the reasons the Supreme Court rulings on racial segregation are absurd on their face.

R. Carter Pittman told the approximately 300 assembled that he could build his case primarily on Justice William O. Douglas statement that he would have voted differently if one could prove there were different traits between the white and colored race. Pittman using material, largely written and compiled by Negro writers and left-wing editors and supporters established his case and proved his point.

A number of Montgomerians have said since they wished they could have made it. Well, all white people should hear Mr. Pittman. He has the answers.

Pittman's scholarly presentation and others of that nature are examples of what you can hear at a Town Hall meeting.

When this country grew too big for the early New England Town Hall Meetings, we lost something



R. CARTER PITTMAN

(school, city, recreational) a two-way flow of information to the public.

Montgomery has that assembly. It is the people's Town Hall Meeting. It is not an organization. It is

King Seeking Funds To Aid Drive Here

BY BILL CLEGHORN

(A word to race mixers: Give up, you will not find out where we obtained this information. Sure, he betrayed you and we know who and what white people of Montgomery are supporting King and the Southern Regional Council in this vile scheme.)

The emphasis is on you and your children.

Montgomery's school children have been selected as the next experiment station in the "international mixing conspiracy" of alein masterminds.

The information we now have proves that Martin Luther King, wealthy Negro racial agitator and part time preacher, has established national headquarters in New York City to finance his well-planned, already more-than-adequately financed, "war against the segregated school systems of Montgomery."

According to information received this week, the Home News has been able to obtain copies of the "plan, the fund raising letter and

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ATTENTION: Martin Luther King

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

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Roger N. Baldwin
Allan Knight Chalmers
Harold Gibbons
E. Stanley Jones
Martin Luther King
Will Maslow
Dorothy Maynor
A. J. Muste
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Arnold M. Rose
George S. Schuyler
Lillian Smith
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Charles S. Zimmerman

[redacted]
FORT SILL OKLA

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The little woman has long been notorious for her back-fence oratory. But she has had strong competition from senators who have recited from the Bible, read old newspapers and even disclosed their favorite recipes in an attempt to kill or amend legislation they opposed.

Many believe Sen. Strom Thurmond holds the record for a one-man filibuster. The South Carolina Democrat spoke for 24 hours, 18 minutes, in 1957. He began the filibuster by reading the texts of the election laws of the 48 states.

Thurmond got a breather, however, when another senator asked for the floor to make an insertion in the Congressional Record.

Some purists argue that Sen. Wayne Morse held the floor longer than any other member of the Senate. In 1953, the Oregon Independent talked for 22 hours, 26 minutes, without any interruptions, in an effort to prevent the passage of the tidelands oil bill.

Republicans, too, have had their share in trying to stifle legislation by wearing down the opposition with talk. In 1908, Wisconsin's Sen. Robert LaFollette, Sr., held the floor for 18 hours, 23 minutes, in a filibuster against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill, although he did not talk continuously.

Senators have filibustered against targets ranging from the Atomic Energy Act to a migratory-bird bill. But despite these formidable male threats, the record for an unbroken monologue still belongs to a woman.

Last Summer, a housewife from Tulsa, Okla., won a contest for the world's champion talker by jabbering away for 94 hours, 32 minutes, 5 seconds.

New Wage Laws In Effect Feb. 2

On Feb. 2 new salary requirements from the exemption of executive, administrative and professional employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act will go into effect, it was announced by Clarence T. Lundquist, administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Under the revised salary tests, an executive employee, to be exempt from the Act's minimum wage and overtime provisions, must be paid a salary of at least $80 a week instead of the $55 now required. Administrative and professional employees, to be so exempt, must be paid at least $95 a week instead of $75, as at present. This amended scale will apply in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Guam and American Samoa.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands the salary test for executive employees will be raised from $30 to $55 a week on a salary basis, and that for administrative and professional employees from $200 a month to $70 a week on a salary or fee basis.

A special proviso for employees qualifying for the exemption under shortened duty tests will be increased from $100 to $125 a week, and will be applicable everywhere.

A 24-carat diamond, set in the floor of Havana's Capitol building, is the starting point for measuring all distances in Cuba.

Alabamians Are Named To Attend Cotton Meeting

ASHVILLE, Ala.—Members of the Alabama-Florida unit of the National Cotton Council were announced by Judge Sam High, Ashville, state unit chairman.

Delegates will review 1959 activities and approve recommendations for 1959 when they convene for the Cotton Council's 21st annual meeting in Atlanta Feb. 9-10.

The Alabama delegation is as follows:

Producers—J. D. Hays, Huntsville; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery; H. H. Knowles, Headland.

Ginners—Joe Fleming, Huntsville; Judge High; Charles H. Adams, Dothan.

Warehousemen—R. R. Norman, Fort Deposit; R. H. Holland, Huntsville; T. L. Samuel, Jr., Montgomery.

Merchants—Edwards S. Shipper, Florence; Randolph Chandler, Montgomery; Adolph Weil, Jr., Montgomery.

Cottonseed Crushers — J. M. Sewell, Montgomery; J. V. Kidd, Birmingham; J. H. Bryson, Sr., Dothan.

Spinners—C. P. Eldred, III, Talladega; D. H. Morris, III, Geneva; J. Craig Smith, Sylcauga; Fred M. Lyon, Opp; W. B. Pennington, Anniston.

Joe J. Jennings, West Point, Ga., a spinner delegate, also is a member of the Alabama-Florida State Unit.

Mr. Hays is vice chairman, and Mr. Norman is secretary of the delegation.

Progress Is Theme For Goodwyn Guild

The Parent Teachers Guild of Goodwyn Junior High was to meet Thursday, Jan. 15, 7:30 p. m. Theme of the meeting was to be "Progress at Goodwyn" this year. The guild is sponsoring "Book Fair" and everyone has been invited to come and bring a book with donor's place name in book.

approximately 500 gathered that he could build his case primarily on Justice William O. Douglas statement that he would have voted differently if one could prove there were different traits between the white and colored race. Pittman using material, largely written and compiled by Negro writers and left-wing editors and supporters established his case and proved his point.

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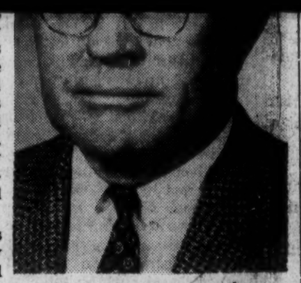
When this country grew too big for the early New England Town Hall Meetings, we lost something that was most precious and extremely valuable to our way of life. We need to develop a technique or a means of communication that will allow the authorities



R. CARTER PITTMAN

(school, city, recreational) a two-way flow of information to the public.

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Political Fever Continues At High Pitch As More Candidates Announce

Politics continue to grip Montgomery with an intensive fever this week as more candidates tossed their hats into the race for the city hall's three commission posts.

Earl James, former commissioner for six years, who retired six years ago to enter private business told the Home News this week he would definitely qualify at the proper time for the mayor's race.

Earl said that "in the six years since I had left the city hall we have seen outside agitators come in and stir up racial disorders, we have been shocked by an increase in juvenile deliquency, and the public was misled into voting in a huge bond issue on the false promises of no more taxes."

James pointed out that he had worked for elimination of crime in Montgomery as commissioner and improved recreational facilities.

William A. "Tacky" Gayle, James' opponent, had not announced his intention at press time, but is expected to make the race again.

Commissioner Frank Parks, public works commissioner, has announced his intentions to seek reelection. Parks says he has carried out the will of the people in his race.

George Rivers, outspoken champion of segregation, has been reported as quietly lining up support to oust Parks. Two or three other names are expected to pop up in this race.

Commissioner Clyde Sellers will be opposed by L. B. Sullivan, former director of Alabama Department of Public Safety.

Sullivan bases his decision to seek this office "on past experience and training which I believe qualifies me for the office.

MONTGOMERY'S OWN—Montgomery will shine in the inaugural parade if these are just samples of the county beauties that will ride on the floats. Shown with members of the Montgomery County Board of Revenue are (left to right) Norma Morgan, Joann Morse, Carolyn Gibson, Gladys Ann Cutts, Ruth Jenkins and Iva Kate Hall. All are officers in the County 4-H Council. In the background are members of the board, Hiram Rowe, Theron Bradley, Chapell Gray, L. R. "Daddy" Grimes, and chairman Tom Jones.

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According to information received this week, the Home News has been able to obtain copies of the "plan, the fund raising letter and the pamphlets of instruction" that are now in the hands of the local henchmen of the integration conspiracy.

Also, we are now in possession of the names of many national, regional, and local conspirators who will attempt to integrate "Montgomery by the numbers." These Quislings will be revealed to you in future issues of this newspaper.

The race-mixing guide book, "A First Step Towards School In-

(Continued on Page 3)

Auburn Will Seek Federal Aid Funds

Plans are under way for Auburn's School of Education to seek additional help under the National Defense Education Act in its program of aid to new superintendents of education. Dean Truman Pierce of API told 16 county superintendents Friday that help would be sought under the guidance and counseling portion of the act.

A large part of the financial support for the program comes from a $50,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The purpose of the Thursday through Saturday meeting was to review the aid Auburn is giving the superintendents with their problems, and the making of plans for the second year of the program.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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[redacted]

FORT SILL OKLA

OUR GOAL . . .

— happy, well educated children regardless of race or color.

I am enclosing A FIRST STEP TOWARD SCHOOL INTEGRATION. Please read it carefully, for it tells how the challenge facing those who believe in equal rights can be met as school integration moves further south.

A FIRST STEP describes the backing a small interracial group gave to Negro parents who dared — in the face of mounting community pressures -- to claim the American heritage for their children.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has faith that in every community there are men of good will who would act as the CORE group did in Nashville. Wide distribution of this pamphlet may help us not only to bring together community workers of both races but also to give them the benefits of Nashville's experience.

To make it possible for CORE to build more interracial community groups to work peacefully but persistently for justice and to secure wide circulation of this pamphlet, we need your substantial financial assistance.

You and I may not be called upon to escort a little child through screaming mobs. But no matter where we live, we can make some sacrifice.

As you write your check, take another look at Linda Gail McKinley's picture on the cover. If a small child can face mobs to advance justice, how can you and I be less than generous in our support? To rush your contribution to CORE, I have attached the envelope above. No stamp or signature is necessary. Simply pull off the envelope, enclose your check, seal and mail today.

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. King Jr.

Martin Luther King

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

JAMES T. McCAIN AND GORDON R. CAREY, FIELD SECRETARIES — JAMES R. ROBINSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BLOW THE WHISTLE, IT'S QUITTING TIME FOR MIXERS. Above is a letter that reveals the workings of a national conspiracy to mix white and negro school children of Montgomery, starting in February. The fund-raising letter sent out of Martin L. King's New York office is to finance this abortive effort at changing the Southern way of life. This letter, other information, including names of Montgomery people, ties King, the Southern Regional Council and the NAACP all together in this mongrelization plot. THE WHITE PEOPLE ARE URGED TO TAKE STEPS NOW TO ROOT OUT ALL QUISLINGS AND EXPOSE THEM—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Alabama Leads U. S. In Tree Farm Total

Alabama paced the whole nation in the American Tree Farm System in 1958, enrolling a total of 359 woodland owners in the voluntary industry-sponsored forest improvement program.

According to Chairman M. C. Leach, the Alabama Tree Farm Committee reached this total with the approval of 70 new units at a December meeting in Montgomery. These new Tree Farms embraced 78 530 acres, bringing the year's acreage total to 532,666.

With these 1958 additions, Alabama closed out the year with 1,210 Tree Farms and 4,366,410 acres.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

Alabama Cattlemen To Hold Annual Meeting In Montgomery Jan. 29-30

Alabama Cattlemen Association members, a thousand strong, are expected in Montgomery Jan. 29 and 30 for the 16th annual meeting, J. L. Adams, Dothan, president, has announced.

An innovation at the year's session will be the anual banquet scheduled for the giant Alabama State Coliseum the night of Jan. 29, Adams said. In the past, limited seating capacity has held annual banquet crowds to around 600, but in the spacious Coliseum cattlemen and their guests will have room to roam.

Featured speaker at the Coliseum event will be Edmund H. Harding, Washington. N. C., the "Tar Heel Humorist" who comes highly recommended as one of America's outstanding after-dinner attractions.

Registration for the 16th annual meeting will begin at 9 a. m., Jan 29 in the lobby of the Whitley Hotel and the opening session at 1 p. m. is planned for the hotel's Blue-Gray Room. Montgomery Mayor W. A. Gayle and Alabama State Chamber of Commerce President Jack W. Warner, Tuscaloosa, will welcome Association members.

Gov. John Patterson is also scheduled on the opening afternoon program as are Homer R. Davison, president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill., and G. R. "Jack" Milburn, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Grassrange, Mont. In addition President Adams will make his annual report at the opening meeting.

After the annual banquet at the Coliseum, the Jan 30 sessions are all scheduled for the Whitley Hotel.

—EDITORIALS—

A Prophecy

What Lies Ahead For Montgomery In 1959

(Statement in the morning Worship service, Highland Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, Sunday January 4, 1959. Dr. Henry L. Lyon, Pastor.)

I have a special message in the form of a prophecy to bring to you, my people of Highland Avenue Baptist Church. God has definitely called me to speak the truth concerning our present racial problems. I have answered that call. My life is on the alter of my God, my country, my Southland, my Alabama and especially my beloved city of Montgomery. I make this prophecy in the spirit of Christian love without hatred or bitterness towards anyone. This pastor would be a spiritual Benedict Arnold if he failed to make this statement.

In 1959, I predict, that the city of Montgomery will be in the spotlight of world attention. During this year hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent to harrass, intimidate, break the moral, and subdue the resistance of our people. This movement shall have one aim, the integration an amalgamation of the races. Let us not forget that Montgomery is the Cradle of the Confederacy. The overall master plan calls for the breaking and subduing of Montgomery at any cost. Our souls will be tried in the firey furnace. God alone can keep us in the midst of it all. There is not one day to lose. We must get ready NOW. The forthcoming trials will separate the men from the boys. We must be willing to put everything on the alter if we are to survive. There is no middle ground; no position of moderation to be taken. Our decisions must be made NOW. We must not let job, position, prestige or anything make us fail our children in this hour.

I realize that many think me to be very un-Christian to take this stand. I am a Christian. I do love humanity regardless of race or station in life. I also love the truth of God's Word and His will for the races of this earth. Integration and amalgamation are not included in his divine purpose for the races. Let us keep our heads cool, our hearts warm, and our feet on the ground. Let us pray for our public officials in this hour of trial. May God help us to stand in this hour. It will be a disgrace to run. Our heritage is sacred—let us preserve it!

Selling—A Good Career

The selling field has failed to sell young men on the merits of becoming a salesman. Youngsters prefer the plush-lined rut—forgetting that a rut grown deep enough becomes a grave.

Surveys based on the expressed career preferences of college men show salesmanship is at the bottom of every list—and on some lists does not appear at all.

Certainly this strange attitude toward a basic American art—salesmanship—may be traced in part to the intro-

ANOTHER SOAKING?

Let's Get Down To:

BRASS TACKS

By BILL CLEGHORN

Has Adam Clayton Powell, one time drinking buddy of Gov. James E. Folsom, replaced preacher Martin L. King as "Mr. Big Man" among America's Negroes? The Harlem trotting mulatto made great strides during the past 10 days for unofficial recognition as champion of the Carribbean colored races.

Powell called a press conference last Sunday week in his Harlem "church" and delivered a "seven-point" directive to the President of the United States, that included these three major demands:

(1) Immediate recognition of the Castro government

(2) Immediate recall of Earl T. Smth, our ambassador to Cuba.

(3) and the granting of an emergency appropriation of $200 millon to the new shotgun government.

Here is the results of the action that Rev. Powell got in mighty quick order;

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Economy Advocates Being Rallied To Block Threat Of Radical Spenders

BY JAMES W. DOUTHAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Economy forces in Washington point to the avalanche of New-Fair Deal spending proposals being urged for Congressional action as compelling evidence that a counter-offensive must be waged immediately.

Otherwise, they contend, government spending will continue its rapid ascent, the deficit and national debt will climb to record heights, and inflation will continue to cheapen alarmingly the value of the nation's currency.

They regard the threat as terribly real. The ranks of the New-Fair Dealers are considerably enlarged in the new Congress—and many of them were elected after promising virtually unlimited spending for the people back home.

Some members of the economy group think that Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was understating the problem when he estimated that it would "require a budget far in excess of $100 billion" if Congress enacted in full the programs advocated by the AFL-CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Democratic Advisory Council, and by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Alcorn summed up the situation by warning that "the fiscal stability of the nation will be on the block in the next two sessions of Congress."

Many other groups also are urging vast spending programs. And new ones are being formulated from day to day by the New-Fair Dealers. Their imagination seems to be unlimited when it comes to dreaming up ways to spend other people's money.

A general idea of the program confronting Congress is presented in the list of legislative proposals advocated by the four groups mentioned by Mr. Alcorn.

All four favored legislation for a new farm program, aid to depressed areas, an expanded housing program, urban renewal expansion, and curbing labor racketeering.

Except for Senator Johnson (who explained that his program was not complete), the other three also favored federal aid for school construction, medical aid for elderly, natural resources development, a boost in the mini-

titanic Congressional struggle lies ahead between the spenders and the economy forces—over new inroads on the federal treasury and over reducing the present level of expenditures.

Senator Byrd (D-Va.), who has called for a "national crusade from the grass roots" against wasteful and unessential spending, believes that reductions can be made in military, foreign aid and domestic-civilian expenditures—and that this action would strengthen the nation.

With respect to defense expenditures, he says that "we should rechart the whole military program and re-evaluate the objectives of our spending in view of changing methods of warfare."

Contrary to general understanding, he explains that the recent great increases in federal spending have been for domestic-civilian programs and not for defense and foreign aid.

Since 1954, he points out, expenditures outside of defense, atomic energy and foreign aid categories have increased from $19.1 billion a year to $33.4 billion—an increase of $14.3 billion, of 75 per cent.

Write To The Editor

The Home News receives a goodly number of "Letters to the Editor", but we would still like more. We need more.

We are of the same opinion as the editor of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga., who wrote:

Wanted—Your Opinion

"In case you don't agree with any of the views expressed on this editorial page, don't feel frustrated. Write us a letter!

Most of the things written here are aimed at providing food for thought. We don't expect everyone to agree with what we say. If an editorial sets people to thinking, it has served its purpose.

Any newspaper worth its salt should express an opinion on subjects of local interest. Citizens should do the same thing. We stand ready to provide space for citizens to "sound off" in, always subject to the libel laws of Georgia, of course.

Too many people today swallow their opinions for fear of offending some unknown power and thereby placing their financial security in jeopardy. We would like to see this trend reversed.

Hardly a week goes by but some citizen stops us on the streets expresses a very strong opinion, but then sheepishly requests that this opinion not be published under his name. Such cowardice has become too prevalent in this regimented world.

Don't be afraid of your opinions, if they are honestly thoughtout and sincere. You may be wrong, but few people will condemn you for just having an opinion."

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Surveys based on the expressed career preferences of college men show salesmanship is at the bottom of every list—and on some lists does not appear at all.

Certainly this strange attitude toward a basic American art—salesmanship—may be traced in part to the introverted security worship that has been growing stronger over the past 25 years.

Not for them the glorious gamble, the heady excitement of selling, the satisfaction of helping others enrich their lives and keeping the wheels of our country turning. Not for them the great responsibility and the great rewards.

How can we blame the young people for ignoring the rewards and responsibilities of selling? So few are made to realize that without salesmanship and agressive, continuous selling of American goods and ideals, this country, as we know it, would cease to exist within a few years.

—Ernest A. Jones, president, MacManus, John & Adams.

Farm Bureau On Power

Time was when farm groups generally favored public electric power development. But in this, as in everything else, times change.

The American Farm Bureau is the country's principal agricultural organization. It has taken a positive stand on the power issue. Roger Fleming, the Bureau's secretary-treasurer, gives that stand in these words: "Farm Bureau favors development of electric power facilities, including the commercial production of electric power from atomic materials, by private enterprise wherever it is willing and able to do so. The federal government should stay out of this commercial business unless a situation arises in which private development is not feasible."

This statement combines the virtues of brevity, clarity and logic. The production and sale of power is purely a commercial enterprise. If government is to do the job, then government with equal justification could proivde us with food, automobiles, homes, entertainment, newspapers, or anything else that comes out of the commercial world. Then of course, we'd have the next step beyond socialism —a total communist state.

Scholarships Open To County Students

High school seniors from Montgomery County are invited to compete Saturday, March 7, in the annual Phi Beta Kappa Scholarship competitions at Birmingham-Southern College.

Top winners in the competitions receive four-year, two-year or one-year tuition scholarships to the college and other scholarships are awarded on the basis of records made in these tests.

Students interested in competing should secure transcripts of their high school records, signed by the principal, and mail them to Miss Evelyn Wiley, Phi Beta Kappa scholarship chairman, by March 1.

Rooms in college dormitories will be available for out-of-town contestants on Friday, March 6. They will be guests of the college for luncheon, following the tests on Saturday morning.

If you misplace a milk-bottle cap, place an egg in the mouth of the bottle and your milk will be well protected.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Dear Editor:

1958 has been a good year for river improvement in Alabama—but not good enough. We hope to show a greater record of achievement in 1959.

However, in one respect we can look back on 1958 with some satisfaction. It has been a year when there has been a great increase in the general public's interest in river improvement, an interest which is vital to the program.

We atribute this increase in interest very largely to the press of Alabama, which has effectively publicized the importance of river development throughout the year.

We appreciate the news and comment on rivers which you have published.

Thank you—and best wishes for 1959.

Sincerely yours,
Ellis Stewart

Powell called a press conference last Sunday week in his Harlem "church" and delivered a "seven-point" directive to the President of the United States, that included these three major demands:

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With Powell at his press conference was a "professionally trained" tool of the sinister conspiracy to overthrow all pro-U. S. governments in the Western Hemisphere. This man, a Dr. Morio Llerema, was introduced as head of public relations of the whole Castro movement in the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Llerema told the press he was an instructor at Princeton University and more recently assistant professor of Spanish at Duke University. He expects, he said, to be made Castro's Ambassador to either the U. S. or Russia, "wherever he can the most good." This U. S. tax supported propaganda expert of Castro was lavish in his praise of "good U. S. press support."

Did you know that March 20, last year, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell demanded that the U. S. quit supplying arms and ammunition to Batista. (We did support Batista, although he may be a bandit or a thug or God knows what—he was ANTI-COMMUNIST and fighting our hot war for us.) Within 48 hours after Powell demanded that we quit supplying Batista, the U. S. stopped supplying the official government of Cuba.

Did you know that the revolution that overthrew the Cuban government was a well-planned, highly financed and a superb masterpiece of international intrigue? Do you think a 30-year-old former failure as a college student and ne'er-do-well like Castro planned it?

Did you know that his new "people's government" has plans for mass arrests and execution of former civil officials, police authorities and the top military leaders of the government? At least 800 of these are docketed for "mock trials and speedy elimination." Sounds familiar?

The State Department reported last week that there was no evidnce that the mysterious Fidel Castro is under Communist influence or that his insurgents include organized Communist elements.

In the light of events immediately following, however, it appears that the U. S. is caught off base again.

After two years of expanding guerrilla warfare that has involved kidnaping the U. S. naval personnel and civilians, interference with US-owned property and business and, finally, the overthrow of the established government to whom some 40,000 US nationals have looked for protection, we do not share left wing TV commentators, enthusiasm for the new Communist-favored dictator who has postponed elections for 18 months—"to let things settle down."

While we embargoed arms to Batista (remember General Marshall's embargo on Chiang Kai-shek in 1946), Communist-pampering Venezuela supplied Castro's forces with Garands, towitzers and other materials. The paradox of the situation is that the Castro revolt against Batista was widely cheered by such anti-South publications as New York Times, Life, Look, and by radio and television characters such as Edward R. Murrow, Ed Sullivan and "Chet" Huntley.

Did you know that Castro has a long record of anti-U. S. and close association with the Communist—check with the Mexico City Police Department. It is on the record.

An Appeal To Southern Patriots

"Rise Up, ye sons and daughters,
The Old South bids you rise,
In a voice of many voters,
Stand firm and heed her cries!

She points you to her altar's fires,
to where her heros sleep!
She bids you imitate your sires
and Freedom's ceaseless vigil keep!

—from "Confederate Veteran June, 1896."

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people's money.

A general idea of the program confronting Congress is presented in the list of legislative proposals advocated by the four groups mentioned by Mr. Alcorn.

All four favored legislation for a new farm program, aid to depressed areas, an expanded housing program, urban renewal expansion, and curbing labor racketeering.

Except for Senator Johnson (who explained that his program was not complete), the other three also favored federal aid for school construction, medical aid for elderly, natural resources development, a boost in the minimum wage, more jobless benefits and repeal of the section of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting states to prohibit compulsory unioism.

Many more proposals were urged either separately or in combination. Most of them involved spending, either directly or indirectly.

It is obvious, therefore that a

OFFICIAL identification badge, which will be worn by Heart Fund volunteers in their door-to-door collection here next Sunday afternoon, is pictured above. More than 1,500,000 volunteers throughout the nation will take part in the Heart Sunday campaign.

OPPORTUNITY
MAN OR WOMAN

Responsible person from this area, to service and collect from automatic dispensers. No selling. Car, references, and $400.00 to $800.00 investment necessary. Four to eight hours weekly nets up to $250. monthly income. For local interview give Name, phone, and particulars. Write Gulf Distributing Co., P. O. Box 1012, Minden, Louisiana.

THE CHURCH FOR ALL . . . ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither democracy nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For his children's sake. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

Day	Book	Chapter	Verses
Sunday	I Corinthians	13	11-13
Monday	II Timothy	3	15
Tuesday	Psalms	144	9-15
Wednesday	Psalms	92	1-15
Thursday	Ecclesiastes	7	8
Friday	I Thessalonians	5	14-15
Saturday	Hebrews	12	1-2

Would you like to be a child forever? Would you like to go sledding each time it snowed without a thought of shoveling the front walk or checking the firewood supply?

If at first you say yes, think again. Childhood is wonderful, but there are few of us who would want to be confined to it forever. Our natural urge toward growth is a strong one. We instinctively want to progress mentally, physically, and spiritually.

Nature will take care of a large part of the mental and physical part of our growth. But for our spiritual development, we must look toward the Church.

It is never too late to start learning—and you will find the Church the most patient of teachers. Start attending services this Sunday.

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This message appears as a Community Service in the interest of all churches by the following public spirited business establishments:

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The Montgomery Home News

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Life Is a Battle.

I will live it courageously.

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; for the Lord thy God is with thee." (Josh. 1:9) —Adapted

Alabama Baptists To Hold Annual Evangelistic Conference In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala.—The Alabama Baptist State Convention will hold its annual Evangelistic Conference Jan. 26-27 at Dauphin Way Baptist Church here.

Ralph E. Longshore, state evangelism secretary, predicts that more than 2000 will be present for the conference which is one of the main events among Alabama Baptists each year.

The preaching of Dr. R. G. Lee, pastor of the Bellvue Baptist Church in Memphis, Tenn., will be one of the features of the conference. He speaks Monday afternoon on "The Salvation in Christ," and closes the final session Tuesday night with the message, "When Harvest Days Are Over."

The newly-elected president of Southwestern Baptist Seminary in Fort Worth, Tex., Dr. Robert E. Naylor, speaks on the topic, "Prayer Must Precede Powerful Preaching," Monday night, and his message Tuesday, at 3:40 is "Conviction Must Precede Repentance."

Other program personalities are Dr. A. Hamilton Reid, executive secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Baptist State Convention's executive board; Dr. George E. Bagley, assistant to Dr. Reid; Dr. C. E. Wilbanks, associate with the Department of Evangelism, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, in Dallas, Tex.; and Dr. B. Locke Davis, pastor, Parker Memorial Baptist Church, Anniston, Ala., now president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention.

Host pastor for the conference is Dr. Harold Seever, former president of the state convention. The Dauphin Way Baptist Church, with more than 6000 mmbers, is the largest Baptist church in the state.

Al and Ivy Walsh, evangelistic singing team and recording artists from Atlanta, will present special music selections during the conference.

---MORE ABOUT---

Baptist Workshop

(Continued from Page 1)

these meetings will stimulate interest in Training Union work and will help to increase enrollment in every union. "I strongly urge every leader and member of Training Union to attend every session," he said.

Morning sessions are scheduled for 9-12 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Evening workshops will be held 7-9:15 p. m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Wednesday, special meetings will be held in individual churches to consider enlargement plans.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dr. A. H. Reid, executive secretary of the Alabama Baptist State Executive Board, will speak. Dr. George E. Bagley, Dr. Reid's assistant, speaks Thursday and Friday.

From Etowah Association, the Rev. Clarence Phillips, associational missionary, and Mrs. Wilma McMillan, associational Training Union director, will have leading roles in the sessions.

Georg Caldwell and his associates from the state Training Union department in Montgomery, George Ricker, Gerald Blackburn, and Mrs. Maurice Williams, will represent Alabama Baptists.

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MAYBE HE IS FUTURE SPEED KING

JUNIOR HOT RODDERS ON PARADE—Billy Marrs shows his buddy, Jimmy Griffin, how to crank up a speedster. Billy Marrs, six-year-old son of Dr. T. C. Marrs, resides at 3508 Prince George Drive. Billy won his "junior hot rod" in Dixie Rexall's annual "Boys and Girls Contest," recently completed.

Readers Offered Help In Planning For New Homes

There's so much more in a home than just the money it costs—care and comfort for the family, hopes and dreams for the future.

Homes should be planned with both present and future needs in mind. Modern conveniences call for modern design. Neighborhoods should be considered. Geographic location, climate, initial cost and future upkeep, custom and tradition, easy entertaining—all of these things are important, when you're planning a home.

A home represents the ultimate desire of most families.

It should be planned with thought, construced with care.

The Home News now offers a valuable new feature for readers thinking about a new home.

Each week, we'll publish a photograph of a new and modern home, with floor plan and descriptive material about it.

This feature, called Homes for Southern Living, is planned to help you in deciding about your new home.

These home plans are designed in the South, for Southern locations. The houses have been built—and proven.

The houses are designed by experienced home builders, for our climate and geography, for econ-

---MORE ABOUT---

Mixers' Plot

Continued from page 1)

tegration," is now in the hands of "favorable" white and negro

Pilot Club Holds Initial Meeting Of New Year At Church

The Pilot Club's first business meeting of 1959 was held Tuesday evening in the recreation room of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, with 47 members in attendance. The meeting opened wih invocation by Miss Peggy Robinson. Following the dinner, the business session was conducted by Miss Inez Entrekin, the president.

Special communications were read from Mrs. Mildred Bradshaw, president of Pilot International, on promoting the sales of Government bonds, and relating to certain requirements in electing the nominating committee.

Elected to serve on the nominating committee were Mrs. Mattie Lee Phillips, Miss Wesley Daniel and Mrs. Mittie Francis. They are to present a slate of officers at the first meeting in February. Also at that particular meeting

"Mrs. Savings Bond" Will Take Part In Inauguration Ceremonies Jan. 19

Visiting "royalty" will play an important role in Montgomery's inaugural day festivities Jan. 19 when "Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds of 1959" arrives in town to help promote the sale of United States Savings Stamps and Bonds.

Considered the U. S. Treasury Department's top women's volunteer, "Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds" in private life is Mrs. Murray Serevance, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn. She won her title in competition with home-makers from all 49 states in the "Mrs. America" finals at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last May.

On inaugural day, Mrs. Severance will reign over a large 40-foot long float scheduled for inclusion in the parade planned to salute the new governor. The Savings Bonds float will exhibit an F-105 Air Force fighter plane and will have the slogan "Strengthen America's Peace Power" as a theme. To be decorated with red, white and blue bunting, the float will also feature a giant replica of a U S. Savings Bond.

During "Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds" stay in Montgomery, she will also visit many schools, service clubs and Bond distribution centers. She will arrive at the Montgomery airport on Sunday where she will be met by Mayor W. A. Gayle, Karl Reed, Montgomery County Savings Bond chairman, and several military and Savings Bonds officials. After the parade on Monday she will speak before the Montgomery Rotary Club, visit with local banking officials and meet with press, radio and television representatives. Monday evening "Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds" will address the Montgomery Exchange Club.

On Tuesday, Jan. 20, "Mrs. Savings Bonds" will speak at the assembly meeting of the Floyd School. This school is to be cited for its outstanding Savings Stamp program. After the assembly meeting she will attend luncheons of the Montgomery Kiwanis Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The two days that she is in Montgomery will be full days for the Savings Bond beauty. Following her meetings with Kiwanis and the Jaycees, a television appearance and still another civic club address is scheduled for her. But busy days are now a matter of routine with Mrs. Severance. Since her selection as the Treasury Department's top women's volunteer, she has been touring the country to spread the gospel of regular savings as a vital force in successful American family living.

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students from other countries by granting them scholarships. Recipients of the scholarships so far have been from France, Holland, Finland, Japan, Autsria, South Korea, Lebanon, and the newest student being from North Korea. She and her husband graduated from Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, last year but are now in Dallas where she attends the Music School of Southern Methodist University while her husband attends Perkins School of Theology. One of these students attended Jacksonville State Teachers College in 1956-1957, Miss Hagedorn pointe dout.

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Homes should be planned with both present and future needs in mind. Modern conveniences call for modern design. Neighborhoods should be considered. Geographic location, climate, initial cost and future upkeep, custom and tradition, easy entertaining—all of these things are important, when you're planning a home.

A home represents the ultimate desire of most families.

It should be planned with thought, construced with care.

The Home News now offers a valuable new feature for readers thinking about a new home.

Each week, we'll publish a photograph of a new and modern home, with floor plan and descriptive material about it.

This feature, called Homes for Southern Living, is planned to help you in deciding about your new home.

These home plans are designed in the South, for Southern locations. The houses have been built—and proven.

The houses are designed by experienced home builders, for our climate and geography, for economy and efficiency, for suburban living or for farm or city.

The plans will offer plenty of ideas and suggestions.

Arrangements have been made for you to order blue prints, specifications, and other information you will need to build, if you find the house of your choice.

Watch for this new feature, Homes for Southern Living, every Thursday in The Home News.

---MORE ABOUT---

Mixers' Plot

(Continued from page 1)

tegration," is now in the hands of "favorable" white and negro "community leaders of our city."

This pamphlet, with a foreword by Martin Luther King, written May, 1958, is known as the "Nashville Plan". Nashville's school desegregation represented four years of open pushing preceded by several years of careful plotting. The undercover work was to find out who "is in favor," to remove "segregationists" from key offices, and to elect "moderate" county and city officials.

The Nashville plan outlines the step-by-step procedure that has been tested and proven to their satisfaction.

You and your children are next—in the mongrel mixmaster orders for the world.

The "First Step towards School Integration" was written by one Anna Holden, a former staff member of the Southern Regional Council. This Florida-born white girl was chairman of the Nashville CORE group. Core stands for the Congress of Racial Equality.

The Southern Regional Council is the Atlanta-based race mixing, Fund for the Republic financed (almost a million dollars now) outfit of communist fellow travelers, liberals and "do-gooders" with sinister roots in all the racial disburbed areas of the South.

Eugene Cook, Attorney General of Georgia said this of the Southern Regional Council: "The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene—the Southern Regional Conference Educational Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

"The Southern Regional Council is dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities."

"Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees has placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Education Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization."

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga. long time veteran worker for racial integration, represented the Southern Regional Council at Montgomey's now famous St. Jude's meeting of Sept. 27 where white and Negro women of this city met to discuss the "problem."

In the instructional pamphlet on "mixing", the Holden girl outlines the 10 steps, and the need to form a community interracial group.

Other Countries Out-Talk U. S.

Americans have more than half of the telephones in the world. But they're being out-talked by people in several other spots on the globe.

The 1958 edition of "The World's Telephones," released this week by the Telephone Company, shows the United States averaged 460 conversations per person last year—trailing the Canadian average of 497 and the Swedish conversation rate of 491.

The statistics indicate it's the inhabitants of the colder climes that make the most use of their phones. Geopraphically, the most talkative telephone area in 1957 was Alaska with an average of 581 conversations per person. Little Iceland also ranked high, averaging 352 per person.

An exception was Hawaii. The island territory with the travel-folder weather reported 522 conversations per person. No doubt, this includes calls by talkative tourists from cold countries.

The world in general—including savages who never have even heard of a telephone—averaged 56 telephone conversations per person. This compares with 51 for the preceding year.

The telephone survey records a total of 117,800,000 telephones in service in the world on Jan. 1, a gain of close to 8,000,000 over the previous year.

The United States, with 63,621,000 telephones, led the list of countries having the largest systems. Second was the United Kingdom with 7,354,000. Canada reported 4,816,118, the German Federal Republic (West Germany) 4,731,945, Japan 3,886,327, and USSR 3,558,000.

The Russian telephone statistics were the first to be reported from that country since 1936.

The first printing press in the New World was set up in Mexico. Craftsmen in Mexico City were printing books in 1539, less than 100 years after the press was invented.

evening in the recreation room of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, with 47 members in attendance. The meeting opened wih invocation by Miss Peggy Robinson. Following the dinner, the business session was conducted by Miss Inez Entrekin, the president.

Special communications were read from Mrs. Mildred Bradshaw, president of Pilot International, on promoting the sales of Government bonds, and relating to certain requirements in electing the nominating committee.

Elected to serve on the nominating committee were Mrs. Mattie Lee Phillips, Miss Wesley Daniel and Mrs. Mittie Francis. They are to present a slate of officers at the first meeting in February. Also at that particular meeting suggestions for District Officers are to be made.

Announcements pertaining to their respective committees were made by Miss Anacile Riggs of Public Affairs, and Mrs. Vivian Traywick of Community Service.

Miss Ethel Hawley, chairman of the Club Service Committee called on Miss Esther Hagedorn to review the special funds of Pilot International, to which the Pilot members throughout the nation make annual voluntary contributions. Miss Hagedorn brought the club up to date on the Ruby Newhall Memorial Scholarship Fund that was established in October 1949 following the death of Miss Ruby Newhall of Gainesville, Florida, then president of Pilot International. The purpose of this fund is to assist deserving

from Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, last year but are now in Dallas where she attends the Music School of Southern Methodist University while her husband attends Perkins School of Theology. One of these students attended Jacksonville State Teachers College in 1956-1957, Miss Hagedorn pointe dout.

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It's Costing You Billions—

Byrd Bares Waste Of Federal Funds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A renewed—and intensified—effort is under way among the economy forces in Washington to dispel the widespread popular conception that the federal government can play Santa Claus to the people without costing the people anything.

It is estimated that almost 40 million people are now receiving direct payments from the federal Treasury each year.

Generally speaking, these 40 mllion people—with their families—could reach a number equivalent to half of the Nation's population.

The federal government, Senator Byrd (D-Va.) has found, is now subsidizing business, industry, private finance, agriculture, transportation, power, health, education, states, localities, and individuals.

It too often is overlooked that the people sooner or later pay every cent of this vast expenditure.

Not only this but there also is a huge waste involved in sending money to Washington to be returned to the people back home who originally sent it to Washington.

Senator Byrd estimates that about 15 per cent is eaten away by federal administration of the funds.

So, the economy forces advocate that essential projects be carried out, whenever possible, on the state and local level. This would save a great deal of money and also avoid the dangers of federal control.

Statistics compiled by Senator Byrd show that nearly $80 billion is outstanding now under so-called federal credit programs for housing, veterans, agriculture, commerce, defense production, small business, etc. This has increased $12 billion in the last three years.

Grants to state and local governments now total $4.9 billion. There are now 62 programs for state and local subsidy.

Contrast this with the situation 25 years ago when Senator Byrd became a member of the Senate. At that time, he says, there was only one state aid program of any consequence—the highway program which cost $250 million.

The Virginian thinks that new proposals to expand the urban renewal program (rehabilitation of cities and towns) are pointed examples of domestic-civilian programs which are bottomless pits for federal expenditures.

"In the first place," he says, "I think people should keep up their own property. I know of no reason why the federal government should absorb two-thirds of the loss entailed in cleaning up huge city subdivisions to be used for private profit.

"Federal funds already available for this program total $1 billion for loans and $1.2 billion for cash grants. These tremendous sums will not be a drop in the bucket if we are to undertake these projects in cities and towns from one end of this country to the other."

The necessity for economy is emphasized not only by the Federal fiscal situation but also by the whole national picture.

Senator Byrd emphasizes that the people should keep the following in mind:

Total public expenditures in this country—federal, state and local—are approximately $145 billion in 1958.

Fedeeral, state and local governments are taking in 1958 approximately $130 billion out of the pockets of American taxpayers in revenue receipts from all sources.

In their regular budgets federal, state and local governments are running deficits totaling some $15 billion.

Public debt—Federal, state and local—approaches $350 billion.

Private debt now totals more than $500 billion.

This means our economy is burdened with indebtedness amounting to between $800 billion and $900 billion. This is close to a trillion dollars.

Senator Byrd says "these are figures beyond ordinary comprehension." They certainly should constitute a "stop, look and listen" sign for legislators acting on future spending proposals.

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What do you know... About Your HEART

1.Is shortness of breath upon exertion a symptom of heart disease?

Ans. Frequently yes, but not always. We all get breathless with exercise, those with heart trouble uncomfortably so, and often during activties which were previously performed easily. But other diseases may also lead to shortness of breath.

2. Is palpitation a symptom of heart disease?

Ans. This is common in nervous people without heart disease. It may accompany heart disease as a sign that the heart is overworked.

3. Is pain in the left arm a symptom or heart disease?

Ans. Usually only in people over 40 years of age. That

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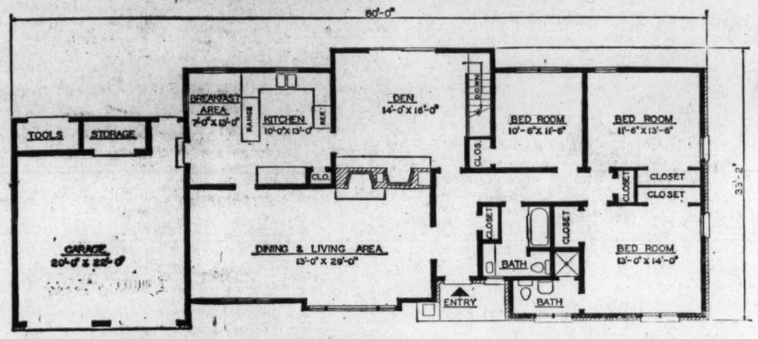

Brick, Board and Batten

This brick, board and batten ranch style lends itself well to suburban living. Its three bedrooms, family room, and kitchen with breakfast area provide room and convenience.

The kitchen has ample counter space and a pantry, in addition to the breakfast area.

The den has a fireplace and sliding glass doors to the patio or garden. An open stairway to the large basement makes the den appear larger, and has a decorative wrought iron railing.

The living-dining room also has a fireplace. Entry hall has a large coat closet.

The master bedroom has a private bath and two large closets. There are two other large bedrooms with ample closet space, and another full bath.

There is storage area at the rear of the double garage and also in the basement.

The house has 1814 square feet, basement 877, and garage 440.

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My Neighbors

University Alumni To Entertain Here

The Montgomery Chapter of the University of Alabama Alumni Association will entertain its membership at a cocktail party prior to the Alabama-Auburn

The capital city of the Aztec Indians is buried beneath the present capital of Mexico. The Aztecs built their city, called Tenochtitlan, on islands which they enlarged by filling huge reed rafts.

Earn More In 1959

Dalraida Church To Stress Fellowship

The Dalraida Methodist Church plans a monthly Fellowship Night with the emphasis on getting better acquainted, fun and fellowship. The church urges the entire family to come and brings a covered dish or basket lunch.

The date of the first fellowship dinner is Wednesday, Jan. 21. On the committees are Arrangements: Harry Isbell, Capt. Bob Rice, T. C. Capell, Mrs. Frances Charlton, Mrs. Wiley Parkman; Food & Service; Mrs. C. E. Cowna, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davis, Mrs. Bernard Davis, Mrs. Ren Thrasher; Program, Bill Cleghorn, Winston Adams, Mrs. Jo Lizzie Brown.

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What do you know... About Your HEART

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Ans. This is common in nervous people without heart disease. It may accompany heart disease as a sign that the heart is overworked.

3. Is pain in the left arm a symptom or heart disease?

Ans. Usually only in people over 40 years of age. Characteristically, heart pain radiates from the midline of the chest into the shoulder and down the inside of the arm.

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Nine Experts To Speak On Cancer

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,—Nine of the nation's leading authorities on cancer will address Alabama doctors at a cancer seminar to be held here Jan. 28-29.

The American Cancer Society, Alabama Division, Inc., is sponsoring the event in cooperation with the Medical Association of Alabama and several other professional groups. These include the Alabama Academy of General Practice, the American College of Surgeons, Birmingham District Dental Society, Jefferson County Medical Society, and the Medical College of Alabama.

Speakers and their subjects will be: Wednesday morning, Jan. 28—Dr. Alan Thal, associate professor of surgery, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis, "Cancer of the Breast"; Dr. George Andrews,, New York City, "Warts, Moles and Malignancy"; Dr. Oliver Moore, Memorial Hospital, New York City, "Cancer of the Head and Neck".

Wednesday afternoon, January 28—Dr. Milton Friedman, associate professor of radiology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, "Supervoltage and Cobalt Bomb X-Ray Treatment of Cancer"; Dr. Herbert Schmitz, professor, department of Obstetrics & gynecology, Loyola Medical School, Chicago, "Cancer of the Cervix"; Dr. Louis A. Leone, associate professor of medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, "Chemotherapy of Cancer".

Thursday morning, Jan. 29—Dr. Warren Cole, professor of surgery, University of Illinois School of Medicine, Chicago, "Cancer of the Colon"; Dr. W. W. Scott, Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, "Cancer of the Prostate"; Dr. Thomas F. Nealon, Jr., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, "Cancer of the Lung".

Dr. Paul G. Reque, Birmingham, is program chairman. Session moderators will be Dr. Champ Lyons, Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham; Dr. John Day Peake, Mobile, president of American Cancer Society, Alabama Division, Inc.; and Dr. Joe Donald, Birmingham, vice-president, American Cancer Society, Alabama Diivsion, Inc.

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The master bedroom has a private bath and two large closets. There are two other large bedrooms with ample closet space, and another full bath.

There is storage area at the rear of the double garage and also in the basement.

The house has 1814 square feet, basement 877, and garage 440.

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"Home Plan for Better Living"

....(54 plans) @ $1.00 ea. book .....

TOTAL .....

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My Neighbors

"Pardon me—lady—haven't we met somewhere before?"

Methodist Promote Attendance Drive

The Methodist Churches of Montgomery and vicinity have begun a Church Attendance Campaign month and will continue the special emphasis through Easter.

Twenty Methodist churches and their 14,000 members are promoting the program.

University Alumni To Entertain Here

The Montgomery Chapter of the University of Alabama Alumni Association will entertain its membership at a cocktail party prior to the Alabama-Auburn basketball game on Saturday, January 17, 1959. The party will be at the Montgomery Country Club from 5:45 p. m. to 7:15 p. m. Dress will be informal.

Alumni and Alumnae of the University in the Montgomery area who are not members of the /local chapter but who wish to attend this cocktail party may contact J. Allen Reynolds, Jr., at AM 4-9761 or AM 3-4334, Mr. Curtis H. Springer at AM 4-6050, or Mrs. Thomas F. Parker at AM 3-4615 after 6 p. m.

The praying mantis doesn't live up to its name. The insect is cruel and greedy, but it is valuable to man because it eats destructive field and garden insects.

When it's all said and done, the only person easy to deceive is yourself.

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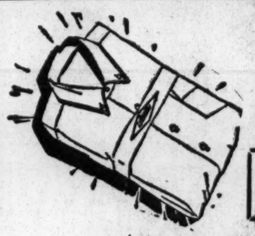

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The Home News

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LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA
January 19, 1959

Rev. James P. Dees
Trinity Episcopal Church
421 Walnut Street
Statesville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Dees:

I appreciate your having written me under date of January 15 as follows:

"Be assured that you do not stand for what the South stands for. If you are a Southerner, then you have betrayed your heritage."

I am not facetious when I express my thanks for your having written me. In the absence of such a letter I would not have the occasion or the incentive to correspond with the head of one of the resistance groups in North Carolina and its chief theological champion. Your letter gives me a convenient opportunity to place before you considerations you may otherwise overlook.

You are no doubt entirely correct in asserting I do not speak for the South. I have never assumed that I did. There are some 30,000,000 people in the South of many colors and descriptions and gradations and shadings in their beliefs. It would be quite presumptuous for anyone to pose as spokesman for so conglomerate a group.

For example, for whom do you speak? The millions of Negro citizens? The states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia, all of which are peacefully de-segregating their schools? The Catholics, the Quakers, the Unitarians? The Southern divinity schools, including, notably, Sewanee? The ministers of all denominations in Atlanta, 311 in number, in Dallas, in Little Rock, and in scores of other Southern cities? The Methodist Council of Bishops who spoke their convictions in their statement of Nov. 13, 1958? The Protestant Episcopal Bishops with whose profound utterance of Oct. 17, 1958, you must be familiar?

Surely you do not speak for any of those groups. Your convictions must be at war with theirs. And, particularly in your isolation from the moral and religious trends which now nobly assert themselves, you must be a very lonely figure.

It is only fair to say that you must be conceded spokesmanship for the official policy of the "hard core" states. Those states are now in open rebellion against the law of the land. They have suspended guaranties of the Federal Constitution as effectively as if such suspension were formally proclaimed by edict of a Hitler, a Batista or a Fidel Castro. The fruits of such policy have been cross-burnings, bombings, assaults and murder. For these the policy makers and policy spokesmen must answer to their consciences.

While I speak for no one except myself, I derive comfort from the fact that the Supreme Court, both political parties, all religious bodies, United Nations, labor unions and the overwhelming weight of informed opinion throughout the world condemn legalized segregation. The Southern "stand" to which you refer is in opposition to such imposing and respected forces.

So, when you say I do not stand for what the South stands for I must ask what South you mean. There are many features of Southern life worth preserving -- the tradition of hospitality; urbanity, good manners, mastery of parliamentary procedure; sense of international obligation and responsibility evidenced by support of the old League of Nations and United Nations; and a scale of values which minimizes the importance of the sharp commercial instinct. For all of those things I should like to stand. This heritage I do not betray.

But when you and your associates use the expression "our Southern way of life," you never seem to mean any of those things. You seem to mean only a system of caste legally enforced. Probably you do not intend to do this, but the image of the South which you are fashioning and exhibiting to the rest of the world is of a region obsessed with the significance of pigment, with the preservation of a fixed status for some millions of Southerners. For those features of Southern life I do not stand. I should be humiliated if I were thought to stand for them. If they are a part of my heritage, I have no particle of loyalty to them.

If I have understood anything at all of the religion you profess, it is that the supreme loyalty is not to state, or region, or race, but to truth as it is given one to see the truth. And if your religion has the slightest meaning for mankind, that

meaning is that no man looms larger or smaller in the divine vision because of his color. Man-made institutions which attach personal status to color depart from what even the conscience of the unorthodox tells him is the only honorable way of life.

You and your associates seem deeply disturbed that I and others seek to change Southern custom, "the Southern way of life." My answer is that there is nothing sacred about custom; that its right to survive unchanged depends upon how it affects humanity; that the human race has progressed as it has had the wisdom to abandon outworn institutions, and, that the only way of life worth preserving is one which is always subject to change.

You will no doubt recall that the complaint of the rabble of Thessalonica against Paul and Silas was that they had "turned the world upside down"; and that the founder of your religion said, "I come not to send peace but a sword."

Those who hack away at the injustice and cruelty inseparable from segregation feel that they humbly wield that sword. All the world's great religious bodies and the vast majority of their ministers, rabbis and priests have their hands upon the hilt. The defection of any one of their number causes the peculiar sorrow with which one always observes a betrayal of a noble faith.

Sincerely,

/s/ M. A. WRIGHT

M. A. Wright

MAW/eg/mf

Advertiser-JOURNAL
Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 1, 1959

EDITORIALS, NEWS, MKTS, MOVIES B

As I See It

By WILLIAM J. MAHONEY JR.

Petty racketeering is a nuisance that annoys particularly those cities that, like Montgomery, are unable to support a full-time Better Business Bureau.

Unhappily for us—the victims—the racketeers may stay on the shady side of the street, but they try to keep just on the edge of the right side of the law. The individual "take" may be small. That's why most people don't bother to complain. But, whether home-folks or visitors, being "gypped" is not pleasant.

Montgomery's Chamber of Commerce tries to shoulder as much of the responsibilities of a Better Business Bureau as it can, but there are necessary limits.

Paul Fuller, capable general manager, told me of one "job."

Need Some Cash?

A number of merchants received letters asking, invitingly, if they needed any money for expansion purposes — money that was not readily available in their local banks. Now, I ask you, what ordinary merchant doesn't? And here were people offering to lend "responsible" merchants up to $50,000 for expansion purposes.

Mr. Fuller knows of two Montgomery merchants who responded.

To the first merchant came a suave gentleman who heard his story, took a cursery inventory, looked over the books of the firm, and told the merchant: "There is no reason that I can see why you shouldn't get the full $50,000."

He then handed the merchant an agreement to sign. "This," he explained, "is simply authorizing a more complete examination of your business. Mine, you understand, is preliminary. I'll have to ask a deposit of $750 for the further survey."

A 'Cagy' Merchant

But this Mongomery merchant was cagy. He informed his unbearded "Santa" that he would have to "think it over." Then he called Paul Fuller and told him the whole story. There followed a telegraphed query to Washington, D. C., and the reply was not re-

CHILDREN LEARN TO COOK, SEW BY PRACTICE, RECEIVE PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE, Mrs. Cava Cherry Helps Sandra Dearth (Right), Jean Thaxton, And Jimmy Steele To Mix Ingredients

'BUTCH' RAY TYPES WITH STYLUS IN MOUTH, HOPES TO WALK Dr. Joe Stewart, Mrs. Joe Williamson, See Him Use New Mouthpiece

VITAL COURSE: THE HABIT OF SUCCESS—

Local School Pioneer In Reclaiming Lives

By ART OSGOODE

Young lives are being reclaimed at 1776 Park Pl., in Montgomery.

At the Spastic Children's School, 85 youngsters are learning to use their limbs and minds. Many once considered hopelessly handicapped are learning to talk, to read, to add and subtract.

But, more than that, they are learning the habit of success, where they once expected only failure. They are finding that happiness can replace misery, and hope can succeed dispair.

450 in Montgomery) need care and cannot get it. "The hardest thing we face is the knowledge of the unmet need."

"The other day," Mrs. Loftin related, "I saw parents from Mobile, and the next day a family from Atlanta. Both want to move here so their children can be in the school."

At Maxwell AFB, she added, many requests are received from airmen and officers with handicapped children who wish to transfer here because of what they have heard about the school.

BIG PLANS

cludes seven teachers, Mrs. Cava Cherry, Mrs. Marilyn Cochran, Mrs. Frances Long, Mrs. Otis Bradley, Mrs. Joe Williamson, Mrs. Richard Webster, and Mrs. Jim Wilder.

Mrs. Mason Lanier gives the physical therapy treatments, and Mrs. Mary Denman is the speech therapist. The psychologist is Mrs. Eva L. Llewellyn.

The school has a full-time pediatrician, Dr. Hugh McCullough. He is in charge of the diagnostic and guidance center, which is supported by federal funds.

tion to their physical therapy," said Mrs. Loftin. And the mentally retarded learn by doing, gaining a grasp of arithmetic by actually "shopping" with real dollars for real cans of food, and taking part in many similar real-life activities.

The big thing, says Mrs. Loftin, is to get the children while they're very young.

Once well into their teens, handicapped children who have never received trained help are often irreparably harmed, she said.

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There's a sequel to this story. This same merchant wandered into a Montgomery bank and there, standing in line with a check in his hand, was the suave gentleman who was supposed to have $50,000 to lend on a $750 "investigation" fee. It seemed pretty obvious that somebody else planned an expansion and needed further investigation.

Leaving the bank he debated what to do. Was he his brother merchant's keeper? Deciding he was, he dropped into an office and called Mr. Fuller, who called an official of that bank. Describing the man and explaining the gimmick, he suggested that the official do something. The official tried. The only trouble was that our suave gentleman had chased the check and left.

Nearly Out $750

The bank official called Merchant No. 2 and found matters were as he feared. It was $750 for a prospective $50,000 loan. Now, Merchant No. 2 had been impetuous with his check. But he proved equally impetuous in the other direction. He ran his suave quarry to earth in his hotel room, where he was already packing to leave. His demand for the return of his money was couched in stronger language than one hears in polite society. He got his money back.

But it is not generally in such sums that the transient pursuing a "quick buck" generally deals. It is more on the order of the two men in Army uniforms who stood on a downtown corner during the inaugural parade selling plastic flowers at 50 cents a throw for "the Disabled American Veterans." Now the DAV is a reputable service-men's organization, and Don Hallmark, a veteran, contributed his 50 cents. He noticed there was nothing of "DAV" on his plastic flowers.

For Two 'Worthies'

A demand for an explanation developed the fact that the two worthies peddling the plastic flowers were the only "disabled" American veterans involved, and they didn't explain their disability. They did return the 50 cents.

When Mr. Hallmark took the matter up with a nearby policeman it was to learn that the two men were "licensed" by the city to do business.

Under our present license code the city sells a "novelties" license for $5 a day. It cannot anticipate fraud and we have no law yet for fingerprinting licencees and delaying licensing.

But even today there is a way. Such cases of deliberate misrepresention should be reported to the Chamber of Commerce. And with the help of Detective Capt. E. P. Brown they can be held in line. That's how magazine subscription sellers are "restrained."

Local School Pioneer In Reclaiming Lives

Staff Photo by Joe Holloway Jr.

DONNY GARDNER IS PULLED UP BY HYDRAULIC LIFT
With Him Is Mrs. Mason Lanier, Who Gives Physical Therapy Training

TEACHER'S SPECIAL GUIDANCE OPENS WAY TO KNOWLEDGE
Mrs. Joe Williamson Helps Brenda Nichols With Her Lesson

By ART OSGOODE

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At the Spastic Children's School, 85 youngsters are learning to use their limbs and minds. Many once considered hopelessly handicapped are learning to talk, to read, to add and subtract.

But, more than that, they are learning the habit of success, where they once expected only failure. They are finding that happiness can replace misery, and hope can succeed dispair.

Take the case of the little girl who was a crocodile.

She came to the school at three years of age, suffering such apparent mental retardation that she could not even be tested to determine her intelligence.

Mentally handicapped, she was even in worse shape emotionally. Frantic with frustration and anger, she would pound her head on the floor until restrained, and scream out her pent-up emotions.

FREE TO ACT

There is a period at the school when children are allowed to be any character they wish, and to act as they please, within reasonable limits.

This little girl chose to be a crocodile. She would lie on the floor and snap at people as they passed.

She remained at the home for four years. Her teachers patiently taught her to use her mind. Kind attention and training slowly cleared away her inner turmoil.

Today her IQ is 82, just short of normal. Better still, she is a happy and emotionally secure 8-year-old who is now keeping pace with others her age in a private school.

Similar stories are almost commonplace at the school, a pioneering operation in helping handicapped children that was spearheaded by a group of local parents, and has now won the admiring attention of specialists in this field across the nation.

FOUNDED BY 1948

It was founded by the parents of 13 handicapped children, who organized here in 1948. They operated a nursery for a while, then set up the school in 1951, with 13 children suffering from cerebral palsy.

Today, the 85 children at the school include victims of muscular dystrophy, arthritis, cerebral palsy, and other physical afflictions, as well as mentally retarded children. Children are admitted between the ages of 3 and 16.

Mrs. Juanita Loftin, administrator and one of the original founders, says her work "is the most rewarding thing I know of."

She has seen helpless children grimly learn to stand, and then to walk. She has seen mentally retarded children double their intelligence level, shedding their old nervousness and frustration along the way.

FIRST: SHOCK

"The first impression a person gets when entering a group of handicapped children is one of shock," she says. "But, as you become accustomed to them, and watch them learn, they bring you a feeling of satisfaction and happiness."

But there is also a feeling of sadness at knowing that so many other children (at least 450 in Montgomery) need care and cannot get it. "The hardest thing we face is the knowledge of the unmet need."

"The other day," Mrs. Loftin related, "I saw parents from Mobile, and the next day a family from Atlanta. Both want to move here so their children can be in the school."

At Maxwell AFB, she added, many requests are received from airmen and officers with handicapped children who wish to transfer here because of what they have heard about the school.

BIG PLANS

Bigger plans have been made that will come true only if funds become available.

Plans have been drawn for a new $300,000 school, with more and better facilities, that could accommodate 15 classes instead of the present seven.

The staff at the school includes seven teachers, Mrs. Cava Cherry, Mrs. Marilyn Cochran, Mrs. Frances Long, Mrs. Otis Bradley, Mrs. Joe Williamson, Mrs. Richard Webster, and Mrs. Jim Wilder.

Mrs. Mason Lanier gives the physical therapy treatments, and Mrs. Mary Denman is the speech therapist. The psychologist is Mrs. Eva L. Llewellyn.

The school has a full-time pediatrician, Dr. Hugh McCullough. He is in charge of the diagnostic and guidance center, which is supported by federal funds.

Dr. Joe Stewart has a dental clinic at the school once a week.

The facilities include custom-made relaxation chairs, hydraulic lifts, standing tables, and cyclotherapy chairs, which relax stiffened limbs with a gentle massage.

The physically handicapped get a "full work load, in addition to their physical therapy," said Mrs. Loftin. And the mentally retarded learn by doing, gaining a grasp of arithmetic by actually "shopping" with real dollars for real cans of food, and taking part in many similar real-life activities.

The big thing, says Mrs. Loftin, is to get the children while they're very young.

Once well into their teens, handicapped children who have never received trained help are often irreparably harmed, she said.

"Then it's too late. They are too far behind, and their attitudes have been set. They are almost total losses who will wind up as wards of the state."

And the tragedy is, as Mrs. Loftin knows, that many of them could have been trained to be useful, productive, and happy citiziens, able to fill their own places in society.

THESE HANDICAPPED LADS PUT OUT NEWSPAPER AT SCHOOL
Joe Mack Lee Draws; Wendell Funderburk Writes. Teacher's Mrs. Webster

HANDICAPS POSE NO FEAR OF FAILURE FOR THESE THREE
Left To Right Are Gene Dickey, Dwight Goodrich, And Peter Wise

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Lo, The Poor Senate

Electronic gadgetry may be fine on logarithms and the quantum theory, but it still isn't smart enough to tell a senator from a lowdown taxpayer. So it will be necessary for the Senate to hire a genuine human elevator operator, rather than rely on the push-buttons.

The first thing an elevator operator at the Capitol learns is that a senator is A-1 priority freight, beside which all other forms of life—such as representatives and plain peepul—is mud. A senator has but to push the button three times in summoning the elevator and all other business must wait.

But the other day a senator inspected the Senate's new office building (cost $24,446,000, including $1,000,-

would avoid a lot of trouble, confusion and debate if we'd send Junior a luxuriously appointed B-47 now and have done with it.

The Talmadge Amendment

SENATOR TALMADGE'S proposal to amend the constitution to reaffirm local control of education—and thus reverse the 1954 Supreme Court ruling—is being laughed at by Northerners as absurd.

Among those laughing are many members of Congress who have voted in the past to overturn Supreme Court decisions by congressional act.

Since Talmadge is a Southerner, and a segregationist at that, why the very idea of challenging a sacrosanct judicial decision is unthinkable to these.

But a few have taken a more reasonable view. While not seriously suggesting that the school amendment has a chance, *The New York Times'* Arthur Krock, for instance, has violated the taboos of his city and region by a frank, intelligent discussion of the Talmadge amendment. There is, Krock says, "much to commend" the proposal.

The 1954 decision was an "indirect amending" of the 14th Amendment, Krock says flatly. Between the "separate but equal" ruling of 1896 and the integration ruling of 1954 "not a line had been added to or subtracted from the 14th Amendment that both decisions construed."

Moreover, though the 14th Amendment spells out Congress' "power to enforce" the section by "appropriate legislation" Congress has never entered the legislative field. The court arrogated this congressional responsibility. The manner of this judicial legislation has aggravated Southern hostility, Krock says:

> Southern resistance to the Supreme Court's reversal of its earlier and long-established interpretation would have been intense anyhow. But it was inflamed by the fact that state control of the operation of public education, locally financed, had been restricted solely by a new ruling of the federal judiciary. Lawyers and judges outside the South have supported the Southern protest on the same legal grounds.

★

FOR A TIME, defenders of the ruling argued weakly that the court

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Robbed

The Clarke County Democrat

JUDGE GEORGE C. WALLACE was robbed of a sure-fire political issue when Federal Judge Johnson refused to commit him to jail on a contempt-of-court charge. Grover C. Hall Jr. described him as "probably the most distressed acquitted man ever to appear before the court."

Gallant Wallace

Union Springs Herald

WHEN the history of federal encroachment upon states rights is finally written, Judge George C. Wallace will be listed among those who fought gallantly for the rights of the people of the sovereign states to resist the dictatorial infringement of the federal government upon their constitutional rights.

The people of Alabama have won another battle against the forces which would finally destroy our way of life, and Alabama should be grateful for men like Judge George C. Wallace who has the courage of his convictions.

Two Losers

The Huntsville Times

THE unfortunate case of Judge George Wallace vs. the federal court system is now concluded, and while the former south Alabama judge did not go to jail, there are two possible losers in the case.

The first possibility is George Wallace. Had he been sent to jail for defying a federal court order to turn over voter records, he would have stepped a long way toward winning the governor's chair four years hence. As it is, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson's refusal to convict him because of "politicaly generated whirlwinds" may backfire on Judge Wallace and his four-year headstart may prove ineffective.

The second and more important possible loser in the case is Alabama and the Southern cause for states rights. The loudly predicted clash and court test of state vs. federal rights failed to materialize after Judge Wallace made, with much show, voter records in question available to the Civil Rights Commission. This in itself is perhaps fortunate for the South and other advocates of states rights, for the history of the present law-writing Supreme Court certainly gives little reason to think a decision might have resulted in favor of states rights.

Judge Wallace's alleged defiance, aided by now-Gov. John Patterson, therefore resulted only in strengthening the hand of those politicians pushing for stronger cicil rights legislation, by turning public opinion outside the South against Alabama and in favor of new legislation.

In all fairness, Judge Wallace might have been very sincere in his effort of resistance, but a quieter approach without so much political overtone would have been the better course if

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Harassed And Threatened

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Since the publication, in a weekly newspaper, of the story of the meeting of a group of Montgomery church women last September, and carried by the weekly two months later, anonymous calls and letters have harassed, threatened and intimidated many of this group of women.

Inaccuracies in reporting the meeting have been called to the attention of the publisher, who has ignored the corrections and continued to misrepresent facts.

Among the inaccuracies in the weekly paper were statements that the meeting was "secret" and "devoted to the problems of integration." The meeting was open to all interested persons and not considered any more newsworthy, by our reputable dailies, than other meetings of church groups.

The subject of integration was not discussed. The program was designed to show woman's role in world affairs.

This inter-faith group met for the purpose of religious study and prayer. Such meetings have been held regularly in our city over the past 15 years.

Irresponsible reporting by the same weekly was further evident in the fact that license numbers of cars in the vicinity of the meeting were taken down, and, whether or not owners attended the meeting, were published by this paper with the purported owner's business and address.

WOMEN OF THE FELLOWSHIP
OF THE CONCERNED.
Montgomery.

Keep Voting Records

Editor, The Advertiser:

NO, No. Don't destroy voters application records. Registrars who function properly need them for their own future protection.

Why not appoint intelligent, honest, courageous citizens, who have nothing to hide, to the Boards of Registrars. Government, good or bad, begins with these boards.

To destroy these records is proof of malfunction and dishonesty. Let's keep them.

J. A. TUCKER.
Union Springs, Ala.

Let The Supreme Court Do It

Editor, The Advertiser:

Mr. Eisenhower has on several recent television appearances asked the states to assume a greater responsibility in the affairs of the nation.

He is now asking for an increase in the federal tax on gasoline. While we don't claim to be an authority on national finance or the nation's budget, we submit that any cross-roads lawyer might conceivably balance our budget, if given the power to increase, forevermore, the tax on a necessity such as gasoline.

This tax if at all necessary should be a job for the states, not the federal government.

Maybe as a shortcut, and to save the wear and tear on committees, the budget balancing could be referred to the Supreme Court. This august body of infallibles would no doubt do the job in quick time.

This court has served notice on the states that they, the states, are not qualified to: operate their public schools, register their voters, operate their public parks, or qualify any applicant to practice law within state boundary, to mention a few of their recent decisions.

We believe these decisions to be of far more importance to our nation than the balancing of the nation's budget in any given fiscal year.

LAWRENCE V. MEANS.
Montgomery.

Another Order

Editor, The Advertiser:

My name is Wesley Monfee. I would like a parakeet.

WESLEY MONFEE.
Rt. 1, Box 155B, Deatsville, Ala.

Congress' Favorites For President

By Congressional Quarterly

[To get the following stories, Congressional Quarterly *asked Republican and Democratic congressmen to "Give us your judgment on your party's strongest possible ticket for president and vice president." The results won't have force of law at the '60 conventions but are nonetheless interesting.—Ed.]*

STUART SYMINGTON

DEMOCRATS in Congress rate Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri as their party's strongest possible 1960 presidential candidate. Symington rolled up an impressive 2-1 lead over his closest competitor, Senator John F. Kennedy, in the secret balloting by 133 Democratic sen-

RICHARD M. NIXON

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. Nixon holds a 4½-to-1 lead over New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in a poll of Republican congressmen's choices for the 1960 presidential nomination.

Rockefeller emerges as the leading choice for vice president, but by a

Policy Change

U.S. Appears To Abandon Key Point In Its Berlin Stand

C. L. Sulzberger
In The New York Times

PARIS.

IF NOTHING ELSE, Mikoyan's visit to the United States appears to have defused the Berlin time bomb. After a period of genuine alarm the Soviet traveling salesman has conveyed the impression that there will be no war next spring.

Twelve days ago Senator Humphrey, after lunching with Mikoyan, said the latter had pledged continued allied access to Berlin. On Jan. 9 Khrushchev's special envoy said, anent his country's demand for a new Berlin status: "A salesman sometimes names a higher price than he expects to get for his goods."

On Jan. 13 Secretary Dulles noted Mikoyan's assurance that Moscow's proposals were not intended as an aultimatum. He added that he did not think free elections constituted "the only method" for restoring Germany's unity.

These exchanges prompted President Eisenhower to observe that it was possible, in such informal exchanges, "to get behind each other's facial expressions and see what we really think." From the American side such opinions have been braced with explanations that there really has been no shift in our diplomatic position. Nevertheless Chancellor Adenauer has been rendered acutely nervous by our apparent willingness to abandon the free-election formula for attaining German unification.

THERE would seem to be ample reason for Bonn's concern. Just last month Dulles reminded the NATO allies (including West Germany) that we would contemplate settlement on Berlin only within terms of an agreement on German unification. He said such an agreement could be reached solely by free, all-German elections.

The secretary took pains at the December meeting to repeat his 1955 offer on Germany. This pledged that when East and West Germany were reunited by free elections, the amalgamated state could remain in NATO. Its military forces would not be increased beyond the level already set for the Bonn federal republic. No allied forces would be stationed in the present Soviet zone.

Furthermore, Dulles offered Moscow specific security guarantees. All the allies would help defend the USSR if it were attacked by Germany—despite the fact that country was in NATO. His only precondition for reviving this formula as a negotiating basis was that Moscow should indicate its Berlin ultimatum was not an ultimatum.

Mikoyan said it wasn't. He admitted Moscow was stating an asking price for a deal—and was prepared to reduce its claims. We replied by indicating we would abandon the

buttons.

The first thing an elevator operator at the Capitol learns is that a senator is A-1 priority freight, beside which all other forms of life—such as representatives and plain peepul—is mud. A senator has but to push the button three times in summoning the elevator and all other business must wait.

But the other day a senator inspected the Senate's new office building (cost $24,446,000, including $1,000,000 worth of leather and walnut furniture and an untold amount to provide each senator with three tile washrooms), tried out the unmanned elevator and had to stop four times before reaching his destination.

It was humiliating. Hereafter, therefore, the elevator will be operated by a human, who knows better. Let 'em get away with that other business, and the next thing, they'd be tampering with the bean soup, the free haircuts and all the other Senate prerogatives without which the democracy would fizzle.

Lost Generation

Of the seven eggs laid by Candy, the office parakeet, four hatched. One of the four was practically stillborn and the other, a seemingly healthy chick, expired yesterday. That leaves two chicks alive and chirping.

This kind of miscarriage is afflicting the birds of professional breeders and the reason is not established. Whether Candy is an adequate breeder is yet to be seen. Meanwhile, Millie is rested from her two broods, so those on the waiting list for a chick should hold the phone.

The Jet Set

Mrs. Herbert May, the prominent and wealthy hostess who commutes between her various diggings in Palm Beach, Washington, Pittsburgh, Texas and the Adirondacks, has revealed that she will buy a turboprop Vickers Viscount.

The private jet will cost about $1,400,000 or close to a half-million more than the yacht *Sea Cloud* which Mrs. May, the former Marjorie Merriweather Post, used to travel to Russia when she was married to our ambassador to the Soviet Union, the late Joseph E. Davies.

Mrs. May married her present husband last June. The *Sea Cloud* was sold to the Dominican government and was the luxury craft used by Rafael Trujillo, Jr., in his orgiastic odyssey last summer at the expense of American taxpayers.

It was inevitable that someone would say that Mrs. May thus becomes a leader in the new class of rich folks, the jet set. But our guess is that Trujillo Junior is even now planning ways to graduate from the lowly yachting class and have the U.S. pay his way. Except that this time he probably won't settle for Mrs. May's hand-me-downs. Perhaps it

Southern resistance to the Supreme Court's reversal of its earlier and long-established interpretation would have been intense anyhow. But it was inflamed by the fact that state control of the operation of public education, locally financed, had been restricted solely by a new ruling of the federal judiciary. Lawyers and judges outside the South have supported the Southern protest on the same legal grounds.

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FOR A TIME, defenders of the ruling argued weakly that the court had simply issued a negative ruling, one that only said a state could not deny anyone admission to any school because of the applicant's race.

In 1955, however, the Supreme Court turned over to the district courts the power to enforce the ruling "with all deliberate speed." As we have seen in Virginia and Arkansas, the negative ruling, since it denied states the right to say no, became an affirmative ruling as implemented by district judges.

In application, the metaphysical distinction between telling communities to integrate and in telling them they cannot segregate is ridiculous, as proved by Federal Judge Hoffman in Norfolk. He told the city council they could not cut off funds for grades above the 6th, thus assuming the role of administrator of local school funds. Negative ruling, indeed.

It is highly unlikely that Congress would submit the amendment to the states or even if Congress did that the amendment would be approved by three-fourths of the states as required. But, even so, Krock says:

> . . . the Talmadge proposal offers Congress and the states a means to insert the principle positively into the Constitution if this should be the will of three-fourths of the states, expressed either by their legislatures or by convention.

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KROCK proposes that Congress could add to the Talmadge proposal an alternative one, allowing states to insert school integration in the 14th Amendment. "The new principle asserted by the Supreme Court would be written into the constitution for none to dispute if this is the will of the people." But,

> if this is not their will, it merits demonstration in view of the gravity of the problem of enforcing a judge-made constitutional command which is resisted by a whole section of the United States to the point of abandoning its public educational syster.

Such an amendment would not of course ease the vast problems of the Southern states, but it would at least make the "law of the land" a fact. And not the private legislative act of nine men.

One whose favorite color is gray is pretty much out of luck in flowers. We've heard of a gray iris, but never saw one displayed.

The mocking birds are commencing to sing.

South and other advocates of states rights, for the history of the present law-writing Supreme Court certainly gives little reason to think a decision might have resulted in favor of states rights.

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In all fairness, Judge Wallace might have been very sincere in his effort of resistance, but a quieter approach without so much political overtone would have been the better course if this was the case.

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The Loyalists Won

The Tallassee Tribune

SAM ENGLEHARDT won the fast gavel-banging championship of the world in Montgomery on Monday of [last] week.

The record had previously been held jointly by former Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives Rankin Fite and U.S. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. Mr. Fite won his laurels by pounding through a legislative pay raise on the first day of he session four years ago. Mr. Rayburn's handling of the hickory of authority at the last Democratic national convention entitled him to share honors with Mr. Fite.

Mr. Engelhardt, however, now has the undisputed championship. He is the new chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee by virtue of five broken pledges in the ranks of the states rights wing of the committee. The loyalist wing of the committee, solidly backing the former Macon County senator, is now back in the saddle after upending Frank J. Mizell, Jr. Mr. Mizell is the Montgomery attorney who led the successful fight to wrest control of the committee from the loyalists and to repeal the dastardly oath that binds Alabama office seekers to support Walter Reuther, Adam Clayton Powell, Eleanor Roosevelt, Soapsuds Williams, or whoever is chosen as the national party standard bearer.

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The Fruits The Same

The Selma Times-Journal

THIS time there were 36 who remained to drink from the Common Cup, while five went forth to receive their pieces of silver. But the fruits will be the same.

For the five, only suicide (political) lies ahead, while the 36 never will be lacking in honor among their fellows.

Living Today

By Arlie B. Davidson

The Unsuccessful Wife

RECORDS of marital troubles show the unsuccessful wife tends to have such traits as these:

DAVIDSON

1. She nags the husband so that he has little piece of mind around the house. The nagging habit took first place among the grievances of husbands, in a study of several hundred couples.

2. She is not affectionate. Rather, she takes her husband for granted and shows him little attention except as the breadwinner of the family.

3. She is selfish and inconsiderate of his wishes and needs. She neglects the house, gives her chief attention to outside activities, and doesn't try to make the home a desirable place to be in.

4. She is prone to over-complain about her health, her husband or children, the hard time she has, his failure or slow progress, or anything that doesn't suit her.

5. She is moody and quick-tempered and gets her feelings hurt at the least criticism of her and her ways.

By Congressional Quarterly

[To get the following stories, Congressional Quarterly *asked Republican and Democratic congressmen to "Give us your judgment on your party's strongest possible ticket for president and vice president." The results won't have force of law at the '60 conventions but are nonetheless interesting.—Ed.]*

STUART SYMINGTON

DEMOCRATS in Congress rate Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri as their party's strongest possible 1960 presidential candidate. Symington rolled up an impressive 2-1 lead over his closest competitor, Senator John F. Kennedy, in the secret balloting by 133 Democratic senators and representatives.

Kennedy, in turn, was the overwhelming choice, in the opinion of his colleagues in Congress, for the vice presidential nomination.

Trailing behind Symington and Kennedy in the *CQ* presidential sweepstakes were two other senators, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey. Adlai E. Stevenson, the party's twice-unsuccessful standard bearer, finished in fifth place, and there was a scattering of votes for seven others.

Symington was given an advance look at the CQ poll results and commented: "Naturally, I'm very pleased and flattered that my friends in Congress think so well of me." But the former Air Force Secretary, just starting his second term in the Senate, refused again to say whether he was a candidate for anything at this time.

Here is how the presidential vote was distributed:

¶ Symington 33%.
¶ Kennedy 17%.
¶ Johnson 14%.
¶ Humphrey 13%.
¶ Stevenson 12%.

One or two votes each were recorded for Democratic Senators Harry Flood Byrd, Richard B. Russell, Henry M. Jackson, Frank J. Lausche and John L. McClellan, and for Governors G. Mennen Williams and Robert B. Meyner.

Symington was the first choice of Southern and Midwestern Democrats in Congress, with Johnson the runner-up in the former region and Humphrey in the latter. Symington was second to Kennedy in the voting of Eastern Democrats. In the West, Stevenson led and Symington and Johnson tied for second.

In the Vice Presidential balloting, Kennedy (41%) was a runaway victor over Symington (12%), Meyner (7%), Johnson (6%), Humphrey (5%), California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (5), and 14 others.

RICHARD M. NIXON

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. Nixon holds a 4½-to-1 lead over New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in a poll of Republican congressmen's choices for the 1960 presidential nomination.

Rockefeller emerges as the leading choice for vice president, but by a less decisive margin.

Secret ballots were filled out by 76 Republican senators and representatives, comprising over 40% of the total GOP membership of Congress from all sections of the country.

In the Presidential voting, Nixon was named 59 times, Rockefeller 13 times and Senator Styles Bridges once. Three Republicans said they didn't know who the strongest candidate would be.

Nixon had a big margin over Rockefeller in the votes of Western and Midwestern Republicans and led the Governor by a 2-1 margin even in the East. Scattered returns from Southern Republicans gave the two men equal strength.

The voting for vice president was wide-open, with 19 men drawing mention and almost one fifth of the ballots indicating no choice at all.

Rockefeller was named for Vice President on 16 ballots, four times as many as the runner-up, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Only three men drew votes as running-mates for both Nixon and Rockefeller: Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck, each mentioned six times in all; and Senator Barry Goldwater mentioned once as a running-mate for each man.

Those who got two votes for vice presidential candidate: Senator Kenneth Keating, Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge and Rep. Richard M. Simpson, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Single votes went to: Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Senator Clifford P. Case, Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr., Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield, F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, Senator Frank J. Lausche, Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton and Senator John J. Williams.

(Copyright, 1959, Congressional Quarterly, Inc.)

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.

IN PUBLIC and in private, the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are now pouring the usual floods of soothing syrup about America's defense posture.

Administration Deludes Itself On Defense

This year's soothing syrup differs in several respects from the syrup of earlier years, however. For instance, it has a higher content of outright untruth. Even the President indulged in flat misstatement of facts, though no doubt unwittingly, when he told his press conference that "our missile program is going forward as rapidly as possible."

But what makes the 1959 vintage of soothing syrup really memorable is not so much the untruth that is included, but all the harsh, disagreeable, indigestible facts that are left out.

THE SOVIETS must be assumed to have, already in operational squadrons or soon going into operation squadrons, between 600 and 1,000 IRBMs to cover the Strategic Air Command's bases in Europe and the Mediterranean, plus enough more to cover SAC's Pacific bases.

The plain truth is that the Soviet IRBM lead is vastly greater than the Soviet ICBM lead. Secretary of Defense McElroy has not been allowed to count the Soviet IRBMs on a special guided tour, so he can say he is not "positive" the Soviets have any that are operational. But it is worse than playing Russian roulette with the intelligence estimates, if American policy is not squarely on the assumption that the Soviets now have or will soon have the kind of IRBM capability outlined above. And this powerful Soviet IRBM capability is simply omitted from the balance sheet!

MEANWHILE the mere eight squarrons of 120 IRBMs that this country will eventually send to Britain and elsewhere are put down on the balance sheet's credit side. And the fact is omitted that our allies will absolutely control the use of these American IRBMs. The whole striking power of SAC is also put down on the credit side. And the further fact is omitted that SAC's striking power can be reduced by at least 50 and perhaps 60%, by a surprise attack by the Soviet IRBMs on SAC's overseas bases. Thus the balance sheet is cocked in the most flagrant manner.

(Copyright, 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

creased beyond the level already set for the Bonn federal republic. No allied forces would be stationed in the present Soviet zone.

Furthermore, Dulles offered Moscow specific security guarantees. All the allies would help defend the USSR if it were attacked by Germany—despite the fact that country was in NATO. His only precondition for reviving this formula as a negotiating basis was that Moscow should indicate its Berlin ultimatum was not an ultimatum.

Mikoyan said it wasn't. He admitted Moscow was stating an asking price for a deal—and was prepared to reduce its claims. We replied by indicating we would abandon the *sine qua non* we had proclaimed as essential to any German settlement.

IT WOULD SEEM that in exchange for Mikoyan's soothing remarks we have departed from what we previously had stated as the cardinal basis of our policy. In other words, when Khrushchev first laid down an obvious ultimatum our response was to reaffirm our fundamental views and obtain the support of our allies. But when Khrushchev withdrew his ultimatum we revised our views.

All this inspires a question: If a categorical stand for free all-German elections was necessary during the past five years, why is it no longer necessary? And if it is no longer necessary, why not? How, apart from a sudden spate of words, has the world situation truly altered?

National Whirligig

By Ray Tucker

WASHINGTON.

A GREAT American aviation firm has been paid $223,000,000 by Pentagon paymasters for cargo planes which it never delivered. But the five-year-old bills of that company's small subcontractors still remain unpaid, with the result that they face bankruptcy which has created more unemployment and depretssed areas.

Small Firms Are Hurt By Unpaid Bills

this is only one example of the licking which thousands of small business units have suffered because of the armed services' red tape, indifference and admitted partiality to the larger corporations. With a backlog of unpaid claims now estimated at $4 billion, the victims have abandoned all hope of Pentagon satisfaction, and have turned to Congress for relief.

They have had to cut their personnel in many instances from 400 to a maintenance crew of 10 or 20. They have had to borrow on their insurance or from friends merely to finance fruitless negotiations with the military bureaucracy at Washington.

★ ★ ★

RETIRED OFFICERS HELP GREAT CONCERNS—It is not the great corporations which suffer from these incredible delays — General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Raytheon Manufacturing Company, North American Aviation, Boeing, Martin, Convair, etc. They get paid promptly for obvious reasons.

Almost every large firm and prime contractor has employed retired generals, admirals and Air Force officers. They know their way around the labyrinthine corridors of the Pentagon Building. Having promoted many of the officers handling defense finances, they get de luxe treatment—no waiting, no delays, no gaggling.

★ ★ ★

BIG FIRMS HANDLED WITH KID GLOVES—In fact, Gerritt Westlink, a member of the Air Force's general staff, pleads guilty to the charge of discrimination in favor of gilt-edged corporations. In a recent interview, he said:

"Of course, we handle the big firms with kid gloves. The reasons are obvious.

"When you contract for a B-52 or a missile, you are dealing with the only outfit that can produce your article. You need it, so you keep him in business."

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

MONTGOMERY Home News

Independent Weekly

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 6 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1959 TEN CENTS A COPY

From The Commercial Appeal Sept. 30, 1958

Unsigned Letter In Local Daily Newsaper Shields Identity Of Race Mixers

Dear Harassed:

To you and whoever else is involved in the puzzling and mysterious letter written to the editor of the Advertiser last Sunday concerning the "Women of the Fellowship of the Concerned."

First, which of the women are you—the Negro or the white or some of both?

You race mixers sure do confuse me. You get all steamed up over this social experimentation and are real pioneers and willing to go right down the line—that is except having your name printed or being publicized.

I wish you women would get together. In your letter you condemn the Home News for writing up a church meeting that was public while one of your members writes and says our reprsntative had no business at a "private" meeting.

According to Mrs. M. E. Tilly, well-known Methodist Church apostle of race mixing, who wrote from her church-located headquarters in Atlanta, my representative, who was also a church woman, had no business at your meeting.

Mrs. Tilley says, "I can assure you the only mysterious woman present was the uninvited guest who was rather "mysterious' in trying to explain her appearance."

Answer that, please, and sign it, mystery guest.

Andrews Bill Would Provide Funds For Removal Of Dissatisfied Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rep. George Andrews, of Alabama's Third District, has introduced a bill in Congress which would finance with federal funds the removal from the South of Negroes who are unhappy with conditions here.

His bill would authorize relocation loans to any Negro living in a state which practices racial segregation to enable him and his family to move to any state without such segregation.

It would set up a three-member human resettlement commission appointed by the president and authorize transportation and relocation loans up to $1000, repayable within 10-20 years at 2½ per cent interest.

Sens. John Sparkman and Lister Hill, Alabama Democrats, said they like his measure.

"I have supported legislation of this character in the past and I shall continue to support it," Hill said.

Sparkman said he strongly favors Andrews' bill.

"Some have charged that bills of this type would force Negroes now living in the South man said. "This is not true. Rather, assistance would be claimed on a wholly voluntary basis by anyone in need of financial assistance who desires to move to another state and can show that migration would be for his economic betterment.

"If, as is often claimed. Negroes now living in the South could do better in the North and they wish to migrate, such a law would make it possible for them to do so.

"Rep. Andrews' bill makes sense, I hope it will receive the careful consideration which it deserves."

Andrews has introduced the bill in the last two Congresses. It has never reached the House for a vote.

Tempo Speeded In City Politics As Candidates Launch Drive For Votes

One dozen candidates of assorted political backgrounds have tossed hats into the ring for the three commission position in Montgomery's city government.

Wtih the March 16 Democratic primary only six weeks away, intense activity and heavy political salvos are expected to tag this race as one of the hardest fought in Montgomery history.

The deadline for qualifying was last Saturday.

Now qualified with their names on the ballot are:

For Mayor: Dave Birmingham, John G. Crommelin, W. A. (Tackey) Gayle, Earl D. James.

For Associate Commissioner No.1: Walter J. Bamberg, Richard H. Burwell, D. H. (Sarge) Caraker, Allan B. Jones, Frank Parks, George Rivers.

For Associate Commissioner No. 2: Clyde Sellers, L. B. Sullivan.

A last-minute qualifier was Crommelin, a retired Navy admiral. He was the object of national attention in 1949 with his running battle with the Pentagon over the importance of sea-air power rather than the Air Force position of big-bomber strength.

There are only two contests in the races for eight seats on the city committee.

Qualified for the City Democratic Executive Committee are: Ward one, Rufus Marvin Taylor and J. J. O'Connor; Ward Two, Stuart May Jr.; Ward Three, Linus J. Moeller; Ward Four, John Dowe; Ward Fiv, C. L. (Cad) Beale; Ward Six, George L. Wise; Ward Seven, B. Theron Bradley and T. A. Hardy, and Ward 23, Herbert R. Nation.

Methodist Paper Asks Donations To Negro Schools

Sunday, Feb. 8, is Race Relations Day, according to a report from the Methodist Christian Advocate. The Advocate says of all the Negroes in private colleges, one out of five is in a Methodist college.

"To keep standards high at a crucial moment in the history of a race, a million dollars is needed in the 1959 Race Relations Day offering.. Each dollar given will bring three to five dollars in matching money." (ed. note—from whom?).

The Methodist Church is asking its members to raise one million dollars for Negroes in Methodist Colleges.

No one knows what the NAACP or the Southern Regional Council nor the Communist Party will give the colleges.

After all, the NAACP has its own creed, "One Million Dollars for Racial Agitation—not one cent for education."

The Advocate story written by a Dr. John O. Gross, of the Commission on Higher Education, says the goal can be realized if every Methodist Church will take an offering for these schools on Race Relations Sunday.

"Through the years these schools have furnished Methodism best known Negro leadership", [illegible] King, nationally

Identity Of Race Mixers

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Mrs. Tilley says, "I can assure you the only mysterious woman present was the uninvited guest who was rather "mysterious' in trying to explain her appearance."

Answer that, please, and sign it, mystery guest.

No coaching from the audience.

In the letter to the Advertiser signed by "some of the concerned" published Sunday, Feb. 1, you state the meeting was open to all interested persons and not considerd any more newsworthy, by our reputable dailies, than any other meetings of church groups.

If this is so, why did your church ask one "white lady" to leave as she was not properly oriented?

Are you women concerned over the exposure of your "pilot meeting" to plan "the first step toward racial integration" in Montgomery schools or are you just concerned over your husband's and other relatives business.

Well, get this straight, race mixers, we haven's even begun to fight. We know you even though you are too cowardly to sign your names when you write letters to the editor of the Advertiser. That is the place to send them. After all, you women asked their reporter and photographer to leave and "no publicity" and they compiled.

Do you believe as the editor of the Advertises that "integration is inevitable.?"

Is that why you write letters to the Advertiser? You are right on the target there wih old Mr. Askelon, himslf, who says yes, segregation is a sin in the South, but it is a sin in the North, also.

Write the Home News a letter and sign it, please.

Yours,
Bill Cleghorn,
a segregationist.

31,000 Veterans Pension Cases In Alabama Are Being Adjusted

Approximately 31,000 compensation and pension cases, added to the rolls of the Veterans Administration in Alabama after World War II, have required adjustment in the claims review now underway, it was reported today.

The actual number of adjustments is 1,908 and is cumulative to September 30, 1958, Neil R. Smart, Acting Manager of the Montgomery, Ala., VA Regional Office announced today. It involves 10.8 per cent of the 17,687 cases reviewed to that date.

Included in the adjustments were 93 instances of increases in monthly payments to reflect a worsening in degree of disability Improvement in the degree of disability with accompanying decresases in monthly payments occurred in 580 cases. There were 1 235 terminations of payment.

Breaking down this last figure of 1,235 terminations, 598 were ended primarily because of an improvement in disability to a level no longer justifying monetary awards. The remaining 637 were terminated after the VA found "clear and unmistakable error" in associating the disability with the period of military service.

Smart said that of the 598 veterans whose payments ceased because of an improvement in disability, service—connection was confirmed in almost all cases and these veterans may be returned to the compensation rolls if their service-connected ailments again become disabling to a compensable degree. Veterans involved in adverse changes have the right of appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals if they believe that the changes were not justified, Smart pointed out.

Legion Chaplain Speaks At Local Kiwanis Meeting

The Right Reverend Monsignor John J. Twiss national chaplain of The American Legion addressed Montgomery Kiwanis Club Tuesday in observance of "Religious Emphasis Month."

The week of Feb. 1-7 has been proclaimd by Governor John Patterson as "Religious Emphasis Week" in Alabama. During the month of February the American Legion, as one of its major programs, has designated the week of Feb. 1-7 "Back to God Week"; Feb. 8-14, "Go to Church Week"; Feb. 15-21, "Pray For Peace Week", and Feb. 22-28, "Divine Guidance Week."

A nation-wide telecast last Sunday presented the American Legion's religious program, "For God and Country."

"I have supported legislation of this character in the past and I shall continue to support it."

Andrews has introduced the bill in the last two Congresses. It has never reached the House for a vote.

NO BARS FOR GEORGE—George Wallace, former circuit judge from Clayton, Ala., and defeated candidate for governor, pauses outside the federal building in Montgomery after U. S. Judge Frank Johnson, Jr., dismissed a contempt of court suit against him for defying "federal snoops." Crossed steel bars of the federal building cast a patchwork shadow at his back. Home News Photo by Norman Vowell.

Integration Leader Will Be Speaker At Tuskegee "Boycotters" Meeting

Special to Home News

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— One of the leaders in the "public school integration workshops" will be featured speaker at Tuskegee Institute Sunday.

Frederick B. Routh, assistant director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., will be the scheduled speaker at the Tuskegee Civic Association meeting when the group observes "Race Relations Sunday."

The TCA is the sparkplug of the boycott of the merchants in Tuskegee.

Routh is known for his work in community counselling in race relations. He claims the title 'of race relations consultant.

The Southern Regional Council, one of the "race mixing fat cats" of the Fund for the Republic, has been slammed hard by Eugene Cook, former attorney general of Georgia, as "aiding and abetting in the NAACP fomented racial agitation."

According to Cook, the South-

(Continued on Page 3)

crucial moment in the history of a race, a million dollars is needed in the 1959 Race Relations Day offering.. Each dollar given will bring three to five dollars in matching money." (ed. note—from whom?).

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"Through the years these schools have furnished Methodistism best known Negro leadership".

Martin L. King, nationally-known mulatto racial strife stirrer, is one of these leaders. At this moment, King is on his way to India to study Ghandi's philosphy for one month. Someone might ask King, "what is wrong with the teachings of Jesus Christ?"

Lanier Students Raise Hogs For Chapter Project

The vocational agriculture students at Sidney Lanier High School are raising hogs as a chapter project.

At th epresent time the chapter has 51 head of hogs which includes one registered boar and eight brood sows. All the hogs were purchased this past November. The pigs will be grown to market size before they are sold. Plans are to grow into a purebred Landrace program in the near future. The purebred stock will be shown by the Sidney Lanier FFA members in the hog shows this fall.

(Continued on Page 3)

READY FOR HER SECOND HUNDRED—Mrs. Lucy E. Garrett, Five Oak Forest Drive, Montgomery, checks her birthday cake on her first century anniversary during a tea held in the Gold Room, Montgomery Fair. The mother of Mrs. Joe B. Owens, Montgomery, Mrs. Garrett, observed her 100th birthday Jan. 19. The cheerful little ladyweighed 100 pounds on her 100th birthday. She has 11 children, nine living; 7 grand children, 84 great grandchildren, and 20 great great grandchildren. Mrs. Garrett's father fought in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. She was born in Clarke County near Grove Hill. Home News Photo by Norman Vowell.

No.1: Walter J. Bamberg, Richard H. Burwell, D. H. (Sarge) Caraker, Allan B. Jones, Frank Parks, George Rivers.

For Associate Commissioner No. 2: Clyde Sellers, L. B. Sullivan.

A last-minute qualifier was Crommelin, a retired Navy admiral. He was the object of national attention in 1949 with his running battle with the Pentagon over the importance of sea-air power rather than the Air Force position of big-bomber strength.

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NICHOLAS S. HARE

Nicholas S. Hare Joins Attorney General's Staff

A prominent attorney and former member of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, has ben addd to the staff of Attorney General MacDonald Gallion.

Nicholas S. Hare of Monroeville, Monroe County, will be assigned as Chief of the Trials Division in the Attorney General's office Gallion said.

Mr. Hare was born in Monroeville, October 11 1911, son of the late Circuit Judge F. W. Hare, and grandson of Probate Judge N. F. Stallworth. He was educated in public schools in Monroe County and won a scholarship to Northwood School, Lake Placid, N. Y. He studied pre-law courses at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, and later graduated in 1935 from the University of Alabama Law School. He was class orator for the graduating class.

Mr. Hare served in the House of Representatives from Monroe County 1954-58. He served on the Judiciary Committee, Military Affairs, and Committee on Constitutions and Elections. He was chairman of the Judiciary Advisory Council, charged with the comprehensive study of our court system. The study resulted in the introductions of bills generally known as the Court Reform Bills.

The first printing press in the New World was set up in Mexico. Craftsmen in Mexico City were printing books in 1539, less than 100 years after the press was invented.

DANCE BALLERINA, DANCE—Learning to trip the light toe fancy at Jacksonville State Teachers are (left to right); Helen Molan, ballerina captain; Barbara Cary, Gadsden, Rebecca Allison, Gadsden; and Helen Edwards, Valley Head.

49th Anniversary Will Be Observed During Boy Scouts Week Feb. 7-13

The 49th anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America will be observed nationally during Boy Scout Week Feb. 7 to 13.

Since 1910, more than 29,500,000 persons have been identified with the Boy Scouts of America. Currently 4,780 000 boys and adult leaders are enrolled.

Chartered by Congress n 1916, this movement has the responsibility to "promote the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to develop skills, self-reliance, initiative, physical strength, endurance, courage, patriotism, and those other qualities which contribute to the very highest type o fcitizenship."

Boy Scout Sunday will be observed in churches of all faiths Sunday Feb. 8, with Scouts attending services in uniform. Theme for the week is "Onward for God and My Country" "A Scout is friendly" will be given emphasis during 1959.

Today there are more than 4,780,000 boys and leaders playing the "game of Scouting" Although one of every four boys eight to sixteen years old is enrolled, leaders of the movement want to serve at least a majority of the boys in America.

The next five years will see a large increase in boys of those ages.

"Looking ahead for the next five years," says Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, chief Scout executive, "we must recognize that never has it been so important or imperative that the youth of our nation be trained to high idealism, acquired through unselfish service, by self-reliance, and cooperative effort."

He says that although Scouting's ideals and objectives have remained constant since 1910, "the program organization methods, and aoperating techniques have changed as the result of study and understanding of changing conditions and as necessary to meet the needs of a rapidly growing organization."

The capital city of the Aztec Indians is buried beneath the present capital of Mexico. The Aztecs built their city, called Tenochtitlan on islands which they enlarged by filling huge reed rafts.

Kimbrough New President Of AEA

Alabama teachers elected W. H. (Zeke) Kimbrough, superintendent of Piedmont schools as president of the Alabama Education Association for 1959-60, effective March 13.

The AEA elections committee announced the results of state and district elections following a total tally of 16,591 votes cast by members for Kimbrough and his opponent, Birmingham classroom teacher Miss Lillian Gatchell. Seven of the eight AEA districts filled their presidency posts uncontested. Dr. John A Scarborough, Greenville High School principal won the executive position in District II over candidates James D. Thomason, Sweet Water, and N. P. Penton, Camden. District II encompasses Perry, Dallas Marengo, Wilcox, Lowndes and Butler Counties.

Miss Annette Loftis, Selma Elementary School principal, was unopposed for AEA vice president.

Kimbrough and other state and district officials will assume office following the adjournment of the annual AEA convention, to be held in Birmingham March 12-13.

A university of Alabama graduate, Kimbrough has been superintendent of Piedmont schools for the past 16 years. During his teaching career he has served as a principal, classroom teachers and coach, and is past president of the Alabama High School Athletic Association.

The president-elect is active in teaching profession organizations on the local, district, and state levels. He has served as president of District VI, as a member of the AEA board of trustees and is currently chairman of the AEA committee on retirement. Kimbrough is also a member of the National Education Association.

TV Blackout Hits City Race

EXTRA EDITION

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

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MONTGOMERY Home News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Independent Weekly

EXTRA EDITION

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 7 | MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1959 | TEN CENTS A COPY

Private School Plans Being Discussed Here

Private schooling for white children turned out of public schools by race-mad-decrees issued by leftwing dominated federal courts is now in the realm of actuality.

A group of 17 prominent Montgomery businessmen, residents in most part of the Cloverdale and Southern section of the city are now advertising plans for a private school.

A number of business and professional people of East Montgomery have been discussing the same idea for the East Montgomery area.

The Citizen Council is considering another private school.

While private schools in those states beseiged by race mixers place a hardship on the people, as well as the school children, the plan can work out to the advantage of all concerned.

excellent private school in the

Private schools are nothing new in this country. There are many South. Along with private schools there are also some outstanding church supported schools and colleges.

Private schools have the advantage of small classes, strict supervision and the emphasis on education.

McDonald Gallion, attorney general for Alabama, after a visit to Little Rock, praised the Raney Private School there, set up after the NAACP forced the close of the public schools in the city.

"I was tremendously impressed with the smoothness of the operation at this private school," Gallion said.

From Washington, one hears word that the Internal Revenue Service is pondering the question of "deductibles for cash gifts made to private schools." Can you deduct such gifts from your federal income tax?

Auburn Students Practice Teaching At Local School

Four practice teachers from Auburn are on the faculty at Dalraida Elementary School, during the winter quarter.

In the First Grade are Miss Sue Ellen Fuller, Montgomery, and Mrs. Carolyn Kenney, Bay

Mixup In Names Links Saint And Pagan Custom

St. Valentine's Day has long challenged historians to explain how a Christian saint became identified with a pagan custom of exchanging tokens of love.

The answer may be simply that somebody got his ABC's mixed up.

At one time the letters "v" and "g" frequently were interchangeable in popular speech.

Among the Normans, the word "galantin" referred to a lover of the fair sex. But the word often was written and pronounced "valentin."

By a natural confusion of names, the Christian martyr was established as the patron saint of sweethearts, and his name given to the Roman festival at which young men and women chose partners for the coming year.

Some historians argue, however, that there is another explanation for giving the name St. Valentine's Day to the Roman holiday.

The early Christian fathers often had difficulty wiping out pagan festivals. Sometimes they simply appropriated the festivals—and gave them a Christian meaning.

The church fathers may have taken over the Roman holiday, which was celebrated on Feb. 15, and named it after three saints named Valentine, whose feast day fell on Feb. 14.

Indignation Expressed Here Over Press "Silence" On DAR Speaker

One of the most surprising, shocking examples of the people's betrayal of the right to know was condemned by many of the distinguished Montgomery audience that heard the National Defense Chairman of the Daughters of The American Revolution speek here last week.

The Advertiser-Journal was soundly censured for failure to cover the address.

Mrs. Ray L. Erb, native New Yorker, resident of Washington, D. C., and vice-president of the DAR, and forthright American patriot, spoke on segregation and the fact that this "is a time of decision, we can take the low road to security and slavery or the high road to liberty and maybe death; its' a dangerous road, the same one our ancestors walked in 1776".

And Mrs. Erb added, "Or worst of all be cowardly and by not taking sides, belong to the damned."

The audience that nearly filled the Huntingdon College Auditorium last Thursday was mostly graying and distinguished with representatives of city and county government—nearly all descendants of early American settlers.

Conspicious by their absence were all but a few of our educational and spiritual leaders and our daily press.

Lack of daily press coverage of the visit and address of Mrs. Erb was commented on by the group and by a number of the ladies who belonged to the four DAR chapters sponsoring the address.

LILLIE FALKENBERRY

Vacation Bible School Clinic Is

Candidates' Comments

(Editor's Note: Realizing the importance of television political advertising to the 12 candidates competing for the three places to be filled on the city commission we made an attempt to interview each one and find out what they thought of the unprecedented ruling on "no live tv for the city candidates." Our interview came as a complete surprise to all and in fairness to all we must say that many had no ready made comment or answer—but just talked off the cuff and on the spur of the moment.)

The strongest and most emphatic statement was made by John G. Crommenlin, candidate for mayor, who quickly and without hestitation said that the "communist-jewish conspiracy imposed this TV blackout for candidates and he daily-press blackout for he magnificant address last week of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution before he Alabama State Senate—and it is no surprise to me!"

"In fact, I was notified several days ago that a young Jewish attorney for a local real estate firm had boasted; we (the Jews) should have stopped him (Admir-

Drastic Ruling Arouses Storm Of Public Protest

BY BILL CLEGHORN

When word began spreading around Montgomery Wednesday that the candidates for election in the Democratic Primary, March 16, would be unable to appear in person on local television stations in live or filmed presentations, most people were unable to believe it or grasp the significance.

But, the ruling is true or it was sticking until press time Friday morning.

The two television stations were asked and they admitted that time was not available for personal appearances of the candidates due mostly to "programming difficulty."

Answering the charges of 'conpiracy' and 'political plot,' the two staticns in saparate telephone interviews denied this and stated it was simply a matter of filling network committments and finding time available.

Hardwick Answers

Speaking for WSFA-TV, station manager Carter Hardwick, said "We found it necessary to make this ruling as we are an area station reaching into 35 different counties."

"During the last political campaign, we received letters, phone calls and wires protesting the political broadcasts," Carter Hardwick reveled.

"Since the city election is an

County To Join Vigorous Drive On Heart Disease

Residents of this county will join with other Alabamians in an intensified campaign against the state's No. 1 killer—heart disease—which will reach a climax Feb 22 with Heart Sunday.

Gov. John Patterson officially proclaimed Heart Sunday for Feb. 22 in state-wide heart campaign ceremonies at Montgomery Friday.

The governor commented that funds from the annual drive will help support a year-around program of research, education and community service conducted by Alabama Heart Association.

He urged "all citizens to cooperate in the Heart Fund Drive

Auburn Students Practice Teaching At Local School

Four practice teachers from Auburn are on the faculty at Dalraida Elementary School, during the winter quarter.

In the First Grade are Miss Sue Ellen Fuller, Montgomery, and Mrs. Carolyn Kenney, Bay Minette. Miss Fuller has travelled in the U. S. and Mexico and is able to add a great deal to the children's background on our country's geography. She will be married in March and expects to teach out of Montgomery next year.

Mrs. Kennedy also, has travelled in the U. S. mainly in the mid-western states. She expects to teach out of the state next year.

Mrs. Bess Mizzell is the teacher being observed.

According to Mrs. Elizabeth McFaden, the student teachers often take over primary classes when teachers have to leave school for meetings, demonstrations and other assignments. They are assisting the first grade teachers of Dalraida in preparing children for an audiorium assembly to be held Feb. 13.

In the sixth grade are two student teachers. Miss Sue Shumack, of Excel, Ala., who wishes to teach the fifth or sixth grades next year. Her hobby is reading.

Also in the sixth grade is Miss Lois Von Seeburg, Montgomery. Miss Seeburg has travelled extensively all over the United States, Canada, and Mexico. She is to be married in June and will teach next year.

Mrs. Mary Ming is the sixth grade teacher being observed.

Legislation Aimed At Aiding Veterans

WASHINGTON—Senator Lister Hill and Representative Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala) are co-sponsoring legislation to aid veterans who receive non-service-connected pensions.

Th legislation would allow these disabled veterans to receive full pension payments although they may be also benefiting from retirement under Civil Service, Social Security, or Railroad Retirement Acts.

In a joint statement, the Alabama Congressmen called it "unfair to penalize these veterans by not allowing them to receive the small disability pension just because they receive the retirement benefits they have earned."

They declared, "These veterans often have greater expenses than others, and they deserve full payment of any benefit due them."

The three bills introduced would amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Social Security Act, and the Railroad Retirement Act. whereby pensions and annuities under each of these acts would not be considered as income in determining non-service-connected disability pensions for veterans.

McDonald Gallion, attorney general for Alabama, after a visit to Little Rock, praised the Raney Private School there, set up after the NAACP forced the close of the public schools in the city.

"I was tremendously impressed with the smoothness of the operation at this private school," Gallion said.

From Washington, one hears word that the Internal Revenue Service is pondering the question of "deductibles for cash gifts made to private schools." Can you deduct such gifts from your federal income tax?

Group Files Petition Asking Supreme Court Impeachment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A massive petition calling on Congress to impeach the U. S. Supreme Court on the grounds that it has rendered "unconstitutional" decisions was filed in the House clerk's office Wednesday by a group of about 25 men and women.

Presented in the name of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, the petition carried names from all over the nation. Mrs. Opal Tanner White, spokesman for the group, said the petition was 1,500 feet in length.

The petition contained foot-long pages headed "Impeach Warren!" They were glued together and rolled on three rollers:on each page were instruction to mail the petition, when completed, to the Christian Nationalist Crusade. P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, Calif.

On the back of each page was a chart headed "How the Present Members of the U.S . Supreme Court Voted on Issues Involving Communism."

Mrs. White described herself as chairman of the special committee to impeach the Supreme Court and said her group worked with individuals and many organizations to circulate the petition.

The petition was subheaded, "A Petition to Impeach Chief Justice Warren, Justice Felix Frankfurter and Others."

It said: "Whereas, certain members of the Supreme Court of the United States have, in our opinion, violated their oath by substituting legislation decisions for legal precedent, and whereas their decisions, if enforced, will tend to destroy law enforcement agencies, congressional investigation of treason and subversion, and whereas their unprecedented and unconstitutional decisions are designed to destroy the sovereignty of the several states, we the undersigned respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to begin impeachment procedings.e"

Dalraida Pupils To Present Play

The four first grades at Dalraida Elementary School have been working diligently on a play, "The Litle Lost Valentine in Story Book Land," to be presented Friday, Feb. 13, at 9 a. m. in the school auditorium. A musical with plenty of singing and dancing and dancing, the play has captured the imagination of the young folks. The steady practice and hard work of getting the play ready for their parents and friends have been overlooked in their general excitement.

It is a three-act play, written and directed by the teacher, Mrs. Bess Mizzell, Mrs. Odell Sumerlin, Miss Sue Morrow and Mrs. Mary Ann Morehead.

The practice teachers are Miss Sue Ellen Fuller and Mrs. Carolyn Henry of Auburn.

The children are trained for two groups for the play.

In the finale, the Song "Will You Be My Valentine" will be sung.

Dr. Lyon Labels Mixing Unchristian

Dr. Henry Lyon, pastor of the Highland Ave. Baptist Church, spoke to the East Montgomery Exchange Club Tuesday night on "Why Racial Integration is Unchristian."

Recognized as one of the South's leading ministers. Dr. Lyon is active in civic and community life and is in constant demand as a speaker throughout the South.

Sparkman Measure Would Aid REA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to "restore to the REA Administrator those powers taken away by the Secretary of Agriculture" is being co-sponsored by Senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.).

The bill's chief purpose is to abolish the veto power now held by the Secretary of Agriculture on loans of over $500,000.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter convened a Montgomery County Grand Jury Monday that will consider many violations of the state and city laws on segregation. (a juvenile delinquency—but no mention of the violation of the state and cit ylaws on segregation. (a full report on the actions and results of the Grand Jury will be carried next week).

partners for the coming year.

Some historians argue, however, that there is another explanation for giving the name St. Valentine's Day to the Roman holiday.

The early Christian fathers often had difficulty wiping out pagan festivals. Sometimes they simply appropriated the festivals—and gave them a Christian meaning.

The church fathers may have taken over the Roman holiday, which was celebrated on Feb. 15, and named it after three saints named Valentine, whose feast day fell on Feb. 14.

taking sides, belong to the damned."

The audience that nearly filled the Huntingdon College Auditorium last Thursday was mostly graying and distinguished with representatives of city and county government—nearly all descendants of early American settlers.

Conspicious by their absence were all but a few of our educational and spiritual leaders and our daily press.

Lack of daily press coverage of the visit and address of Mrs. Erb was commented on by the group and by a number of the ladies who belonged to the four DAR chapters sponsoring the address. A possible resolution of censure against the Advertiser-Journal for its un-American stand on "freedom of the press" and for its lack of initiative in our time of crisis may be released.

Significant of the great lady's remarks are those pertaining to our nation, our states' rights and on separation of the races.

Invocation By Lyons

The invocation was given by D. Henry Lyons, minister, Highland Ave Baptist Church. Mayor William A. Gayle gave the welcome remarks.

Mrs John T. Clarke, national vice-president general, DAR, introduced the speaker. Mrs. Thomas W. Richardson presided.

Sponsoring chapters of the DAR were the Peter Forney Chapter, Mrs. Frank R. Stewart, regent; Francis Marion Chapter, Mrs. Thomas W Richardson, regent; Anne Phillips Chapter, Mrs. Madden Ceder, regent; and Captain William Bibb Chapter, Mrs. Walton H. Hill, regent.

Emphasizing the dangers of the "world conspiracy" that threatens our way of life, Mrs. Erb pointed out the extent of infiltration into our institutions by the new world order.

She warned that these enemies were trying to destroy and defeat us through our established insti-

(Continued on Page 3)

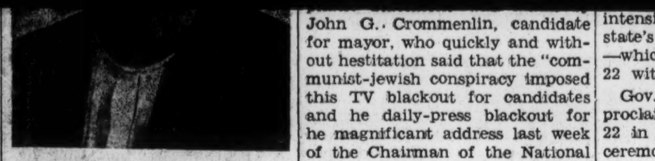
Montgomery Gets New Guard Unit

Managing Editor
Home News record, Montgomery. Ala.

Officials have advised us of the allotment of a new air national guard squadron to Montgomery. It will be the 280th base communications squadron (special) with a total complement of 260 officers and airmen at a total annual payroll of $100,000. We are proud of this new addition to the Alabama Air National Guard. The Guard's growth and development in the state of Alabama is encouraging to those of us in the Congress who have supported the program and it is a tribute to the dedication and enthusiasm of the Alabama Guard officials. Regards.

Lister Hill USS, John Sparkman USS, George Grant, MC.

The Lea Harris Plan that would change the counting of Alabama electoral votes in a presidential election is now before the legislature. Watch for a full report on this next week's Home News.



LILLIE FALKENBERRY

Vacation Bible School Clinic Is Set Feb. 16-18

The State Vacation Bible School Clinic for Alabama Baptists will be held at the Normandale Baptist Church in Montgomery Feb. 16-18.

Under the direction of Miss Lillie Falkenberry, teams from Baptist associations throughout Alabama will study and make plans to meet the goal of 2,850 Bible schools with an enrollment of 265,000 for 1959.

Age-group workers from the associations will receive expert instruction from state and Southern Baptist leadership. Later in the Spring these teams will conduct similar clinics in their own areas, to train the men and women who will teach the local Bible schools next Summer.

The clinic begins at 1:30 p. m. Monday, Feb. 16. Host pastor for the meeting is Dr. R. H. Falwell.

Two of the main program personalities are Harold C. Marsh. state Sunday School secretary, Alabama Baptist State Convention; and Dr. Crawford Howell. secretary, Vacation Bible School Expansion, Sunday School Department, Nashville.

Others on the program are Wayne Buck. R. B. Easterling, Harold L. Anderson, Mrs. Harold C. Marsh, George Holmes, Mrs. A. L. Kirkwood, Mrs. Duncan Jernigan, Charles Padgett, Mrs. Henry Altheimer, Mrs. J. D. Church, Ralph Longshore, George Bagley, and David K. Morris, all of Montgomery. Mrs. C. C. Buckalew, Mrs. E. M. Strickland, Mrs. Asa Marsh, Birmingham

Higher Wage Costs Hits U. S. Business

DAYTON Ohio,—Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of United States Steel Corporation, cited ever-increasing wage costs as a primary reason for the foreign competition faced by American manufacturers in this country.

Speaking before the Foreman's Club of Dayton, Mr. Cooper pointed out that between 1940 and 1957, employment cost per manhour of employment rose three-and-one-half times as fast as did product output per manhour.

"You all know," Mr. Cooper said, "that employment cost is the largest of all costs in the production of good and services, representing nationally some 75 per cent to 80 per cent. And it is a matter of public record that employment costs have been rising at rates far in excess of any reasonable estimate of productivity increases."

John G. Crommenlin, candidate for mayor, who quickly and without hestitation said that the "communist-jewish conspiracy imposed this TV blackout for candidates and he daily-press blackout for he magnificant address last week of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution before he Alabama State Senate—and it is no surprise to me!"

"In fact, I was notified several days ago that a young Jewish attorney for a local real estate firm had boasted; we (the Jews) should have stopped him (Admiral Crommenlin) from appearing on TV when h ran for office last year. This time we (the Jews) will stop him." Crommenlin added.

"I challenge the local members of the Jewish "Kabala' (Jewish local government rulers) to deny their complicity in this subversive activtiy and deny that they received orders from the Zionist leaders in New York to threaten the local TV stations with advertising boycott unless they refuse me TV 'politcal time."

Crommenlin added, "what the local members of the Communist Jewish conspiracy do not realize is that most White Christians in Alabama arebeginnin g to know that Communism is Jewish from start to finish."

"Any candidate in this race for mayor who takes this infamour communist-jewish dictatorial act without serious protest creates a grave presumption of collusion with the local Jewish 'kehillah'."

"The supine attitude of the TV stations management is hardly in keeping with the traditions of Southern White-men," Crommenlin asserted.

"Practcally every White man in Montgomery knows that the only reason TV time has been denied candidatees is because the local Jews know that I, John Crommen can and will prove that the plot to mix the races in the South is financed and master-minded by the Communist-Jews and the Communist-Jewish Conspirators are hoping that they can keep White Christians lulled into a false sense of partial security for just a very few more years and then—

Mayor William A. Gayle

Mayor Willam A. Gayle, running for reelecion, was equally fast to response when asked his opinion on the "blackout".

"I applied for time on television and was told I couldn't get it. This means I must use more radio time to reach the public. I am always available for quesions or commens from he public," Gayle added.

Clyde Sellers

The present police and fire commissioner admitted he was disappointed over the lack of available time on television for city candidates.

"TV is an excellent medium to reach the public", Sellers said. "I like to use it and have found it most effective. Naturally, I am disappointed and regret that it is not available."

"If it is available, I will be using it," Sellers ended.

Dave Birmingham Blasts

Dave Birmingham, candidate for Mayor, and former City Hall Commissioner, blasted the maneuver as "another city hall trick to stop free speech."

"I, Dave Birmingham, am asking the voters, have we, the people of Montgomery reached an all time low in politics in the barring of tv time to candidates?

"Did political gangsters stop free speech?" Dave asked.

"I challenge Mayor William A. "Tacky" Gayle to a free debate at the place he may name—City Hall Auditorium the Coliseum, or the arena at Normandale shopping center to meet me, Dave Birmingham, the champion of the freeman, and to answer to the public for this dastardly deed", Birmingham said.

"Is this blackout to stop the questions and answers on such things as th city hall's tax and spnding, breakdown in segregation, and many other things that are happenig in your City Hall."

"Dave Birmingham has the answers, and I challenge Tack

(continued on Page 3)

intensified campaign against the state's No. 1 killer—heart disease—which will reach a climax Feb 22 with Heart Sunday.

Gov. John Patterson officially proclaimed Heart Sunday for Feb. 22 in state-wide heart campaign ceremonies at Montgomery Friday.

The governor commented that funds from the annual drive will help support a year-around program of research, education and community service conducted by Alabama Heart Association.

He urged "all citizens to cooperate in the Heart Fund Drive and all schools, churches, scientific, civic, social and fraternal organizations and business establishments to give this campaign the greatest possible support."

Did You Know?

The Christian Layman in its Jan. issue asks the question; Did You Know That . . . .

the 1957 Legislature of Alabama appropriated $16 000.00 to the Southern Regional Council?

The preamble to Act. No. 587, 1957 Acts reads . . . "To make an appropriation for the support of the Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research."

(ed. note—The bill was introduced by George Hawkins and Joe Dawkins.)

This is in addition to $14,000.-00 to Mental Health Clinic-Etowah County and $36,000.00 for Mental Health Training and $180,000.00 Mental Hygiene appropriated to State Health Dept.

Why the $16,000.00 to an out-of-state organization? And without knowledge of the Southern Regional Council and the Mental Health bills in our National Congress makes us really wonder what the elected members of our State Legislature were thinking about, appropriating public tax monies in support of organizations that would destroy our way of life in the South!

Why not contact the members of your state governing bodies . . and find out what they are thinking about.

interviews denied this and stated it was simply a matter of filling network committments and finding time available.

Hardwick Answers

Speaking for WSFA-TV, station manager Carter Hardwick, said "We found it necessary to make this ruling as we are an area station reaching into 35 different counties."

"During the last political campaign, we received letters, phone calls and wires protesting the political broadcasts," Carter Hardwick reveled.

"Since the city election is an local affair, we are not planning to carry any of the candidates advertising as a personal appeal for votes. Slides or short spots willb e available."

"As the Federal Communication Commission insist that if we sell to one, we sell to all, we looked over the field and decided we would not make time available to any," Hardwicke added.

Morris South

Unable to reach Hugh Smith, station manager a the other local televisicn station WCOV-TV, we talked to the advertising sale director Morris South.

Mr. South confirmed that the station had made a new ruling as of Wednesday noon on refusing political advertising of the 'speech' or personal appearance variety due to the difficulty of finding time available without interfereing with station programming and network time.

"This is a new departure stemmig in part from the fact what few candidates had asked for time and they wanted only five minute spots. Only one candidate had asked for quarter-hour segments." South added.

"As you know, candidates, do not like back-to-back logging, that is where one follows another. And we are certain that the public doesn't either."

South added, "We really studied this problem and wanted to work something out for the candidates that would fit into network committments and also please the public."

"We did not know about the other station's policy until after we had made our own individual decision."

South said he had suggested something like a 'simucast' that would carry all candidates at one over both stations but this was not agreeable to the other station. "It's a lost cause, "he ended.

The proposal, now pending before the Montgomery County Legislative Delegation, to abolish the Montgomery County Jury Commission and to substitute therefore a Jury Commission to be appointed by the governor is of vital concern to the people. A dissenting stand will be presented by the Home News next week. One of Montgomery's outstanding young attorneys has given us a complete outline of why we should stick with our present system.

The dates are set, the candidates are in and the voters have begun the difficult task of making up their minds—if they haven't already—as to who will go into city hall after the Spring Primary Election, May 16.

MORNINGVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH ROYAL AMBASSADORS—Morningview Baptist Church installed a group of new RA boys this week. For complete details see Vera's Views, page five. The group include, first row (left to right) Jay Johnson, Stan Montgomery, Donnie Beaird, Cahries Isbell; second row—Ronnie Beaird, Larry Huffstetter, Sherman Armstrong; third row, Johnny Smith, Alex Johnson, Larry Montgomery. Home News Photo by Vera McDonald.

—MORE ABOUT—

DAR Speaker

(Continued from page 1)

tutions.

Mrs Erb cited the National Council of Churches of Christ as designed to subvert our religious views to a "socialist brotherhood."

And she said that our Christian religions is being lost to worship of a socialist world state. She said religion and socialism are different fields and should be treated as such.

Names NEA Danger

Mrs. Erb named the National Education Association as being a party to spreading socialist propaganda. Pointed out that UNESCO had the endorsement of the NEA.

Calling on the parents to check on their children's education, she warned that our children "are being taught the wrong information." Quoting Krushchev, she said "I can take any country, if you give me the education of the youth for two generations"

Touching on the Supreme Court and the Justice Department, Mrs. Erb said they are under control of the "World Conspiracy" and are being used to destroy our Constitution and all of our written laws, as well as our rights of the

How Is The Time

HOW IS THE TIME

"Unless we do something immediately, the dictatorship will soon be here," the outspoken lady emphasized.

Mrs. Erb said she had just talked to lawyers who told her that state legislatures were our best hope and asked us to look into that.

Mrs. Erb cited that the constitution of the new state of Alaska also gives the right of school control to that state. Why can't Alabama have the same?

During her two day visit to Montgomery Mrs Erb appeared on television and addressed the State Senate. Her remarks to the State Senate also went unreported in the daily newspapers.

Speaking on METRO, Mrs. Erb slammed the super government idea for what it is—Communist inspired.

'Have nothing to do with it," she cautioned. "It is working to replace our elected officials with appointees."

Other highlights of Mrs. Erb's speech:

Mikoyan's Visit

Wined and dined by official America from coast to coast

Welcome given to second ranking communist in the world shows susceptibility and gullibility of American people. Also shows infiltration in government and elsewhere.

Tremendous publicity and build up of Miokyan by our news media, press, TV, radio shows infiltration and News Control.

Mrs. Erb warned patriotic Americans of dangers at news con-

VOTE FOR AND ELECT

L. B. SULLIVAN

Associate Commissioner, Place No. 2

(POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONER)

— MORE ABOUT —

Candidates' Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Gayle to meet me in public debate," Birmingham flings down the gauntlet.

George Rivers

George Rivers, another candidate for Place Number One, Associate Commissioner, said, "This is a rigged deal by City Hall incumbent to top their oppoition."

"If we are allowed to look at TV and choose our blends of coffee or sausage, then why can't we do the same for our city government. I believe our right of free speech is more important than's a smoking man's filter! Rivers related.

Allan Jones and Richard B Burwell, both candidates for Place Number One, City Commission, were unavailable for comment at press time. We will attempt to give you their views in next week's run.

"Sarge" Says

Another strong statement came from D. H. "Sarge" Caraker running for Place No. One, City Commission, who wants th public to know" I am standing up straight and tall on this issue."

This is a matter of free speech If the price for TV time is given and a candidate has the money to pay for it, then the TV time should be available. The same treatment for everyone is my platform or this."

"TV asks you to look and listen to advertiing on the different brands of wine, ber, coffe, cars and cigarettes and lets you hear and see and then make up your own mind."

"Then, I consider that a good policy for our most important commodity—the people you plan to put into city hall."

Caraker added, 'then if the ring or TV people or whoever it is putting this blackout on the candidates think a man is not qualified to speak up for himself on TV, then how can that man be qualified to speak for 165,000 Montgomerians if he is elected to the City Hall?"

"And," Caraker said, "The man who will not fight for his right for free speech surely would fail to fght for your rights at City Hall." This is a good yardstick for you to use in measuring up the candidates for the City Hall."

"Earl James"

Earl James when called relative to the television blackout of live show for candidate admitted he had tried to buy time on one station and had been turned down One of the four candidates for mayor, James said that he had no definite comment to make now, had been busy all day preparing for a supporters rally for that night.

"I had planned to use television," James said, "and would like to use this medium, if it is available."

"Frank Parks"

Commissioner Frank Parks, occupant of Place No. One, when asked for his opinions on this unusual action of the television stations said that he had "no comment".

L. B. Sullivan

L. B. Sullivan, competing for Place No. 2, Associate Commissioner (Police and Fire), said he was disappointed in the local ruling and had desired to use television. "You may be sure if it is available, I will use it, Sullivan said.

Walter Bamberg

Walter Bamberg, candidate for Associate Commission, place No. One, himself a professional television announcer said, "I do not think it is fair when political pressure is used by a few individuals to pressure television into

new word coming into our language in this generation and it's effect on our youth.

United Nations

Sold to the American people as an organization to promote peace, with a charter written in 1946 by now infamous Alger Hiss, their headquarters in New York is used as an attacking point to destroy America from within.

Quoted Dr. Milton Eisenhower as saying while president of a western university that national soverignty would have to give way to United Nations, world government.

Mentioned the United States flag, "Old Glory" now hangs under the banner of the United Nations. (She wouldn't dignity that by calling it a flag)

All the way through she referred to it as a banner.

She explained what a small part America could play in such a world government. With 6½ per cent of world population and one vote, there wouldn't be enough influence to save any part of our American way of life. Nor could our white race, with sheer lack of numbers, even lighten the yellow, not to mention other dark races.

Our only hope of the future, the return to strong nationalism.

Southern House Members Offer Bill To Reduce Federal Income Tax Load

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Want to get your taxes reduced?

Then you might wish to learn about a bill just introduced in Congress to bring about basic reform of the tax system.

Among other things, it would reduce from 20 to 15 per cent the personal income tax rate paid by those in the lowest bracket.

It also would lower corporation income tax rates and all other personal income tax rates.

The bill was introduced by two members of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee—Reps. Herlong (D.-Fla.) and Baker (R-Tenn.).

Its supporters contend that it should receive immediate consideration by Congress because its enactment is essential to protect the nation's future.

Here, in general, is the reasoning behind the measure:

The present tax systm stunts economic growth by limiting the supply of capital essential for starting new businesses and expanding those already established.

By removing tax blocks to progress, economic growth would be accelerated and a vital contribution made to the nation's economic progress and security.

This economic expansion would produce additional tax revenue which, in the long run, would more than compensate for the amount lost by the tax revision program.

The Herlong-Baker bill is the 1959 version of the Sadlak-Herlong measure, which was supported by a majority of witnesses during tax hearings early last year before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The revised measure provides for a series of annual reductions in the personal and corporation income tax rates which would lower them, at the end of five years, to a maximum of 47 per cent.

The corporation tax now is 52 per cent. The personal income tax rate soars as high as 91 per cent.

In addition, the measure would establish more realistic depreciation rules, revise the capital gains tax on individuals, and reduce the estate and gift taxes.

These tax revisions would be expected to have a highly beneficial effect on the economy—an effect much needed, as is made evident by a few statistics:

for themselves who they wish to go into the City Hall and I don't think that we should allow a few selfish men to impose censorship of the people's right to know.

"I have nothing to hide—can my oppoent say the same?" Bamberg queried.

Mrs. Wadsworth Dunn returned to her home in Dayton, Ohio, last Monday after visiting her brother, Mr. Ed Laslie and Mrs. Laslie, for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson and daughter returned to their home in Tuscaloosa Sunday after a week's visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bearden.

Business Opportunity

Man or Woman

Responsible person from this area, to service and collect from electric cigarette dispensers. No selling. Car references, and $673.50 to 2245.00 investment necessary. 7 to 12 hours weekly nets excellent monthly income. Possible full-time work. For local interview give phone and particulars. Write International Sales & Mfg. Co. of New Orleans Inc., P. O. Box 7351, New Orleans 22, La.

208 Montgomery Street Phone AHerst 2-2046

McGRAW,S GOODYEAR SHOE SHOP

Preferred Attention

Place your confidence in our live, wide awake firm that will represent your best interest. For preferred attention in the purchase or sale of your home contact . . .

Dennis & Company

REALTORS

Phone AM 2-5242 **Bell Building**

TEXAS COMPANY

Now manufacturing quality unit needs qualified man or lady to operate a consignment service in this area.

Good income for person who qualifies.

Must have 4 to 6 hours weekly, be bondable and have a minimum of $750 cash to maintain inventory.

Write

Federal

COMPLETE 24-HOUR **WELDING SERVICE**

BY ONE OF MONTGOMERY'S MOST RELIABLE FIRMS

WELL DRILLING

— COMPLETE WATER and WELL SERVICE

— SALES and INSTALLATION ON ALL TYPES OF PUMPING EQUIPMENT

— REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES

WIGGINS WELDING and JET DRILLING COMPANY

of a socialist world state. She said religion and socialism are different fields and should be treated as such.

Names NEA Danger

Mrs. Erb named the National Education Association as being a party to spreading socialist propaganda. Pointed out that UNESCO had the endorsement of the NEA.

How Is The Time

HOW IS THE TIME

"Unless we do something immediately, the dictatorship will soon be here," the outspoken lady emphasized.

Mrs. Erb said she had just talked to lawyers who told her that state legislatures were our best hope and asked us to look into that.

'Have nothing to do with it," she cautioned. "It is working to replace our elected officials with appointees."

Other highlights of Mrs. Erb's speech:

Mikoyan's Visit

Wined and dined by official America from coast to coast

Welcome given to second ranking communist in the world shows susceptibility and gullibility of American people. Also shows infiltration in government and elsewhere.

Tremendous publicity and build up of Miokyan by our news media, press, TV, radio shows infiltration and News Control.

Mrs. Erb warned patriotic Americans of dangers at news control by Communists, naming as one example, Ed. Murrow. Stated plainly, we would have to get our information from other sources rather than news fed public.

Mentioned brainwashing as a ment.

Mentioned the United States flag, "Old Glory" now hangs under the banner of the United Nations. (She wouldn't dignity that by calling it a flag)

All the way through she referred to it as a banner.

She explained what a small part America could play in such a world government. With 6½ per cent of world population and one vote, there wouldn't be enough influence to save any part of our American way of life. Nor could our white race, with sheer lack of numbers, even lighten the yellow, not to mention other dark races.

Our only hope of the future, the return to strong nationalism.

Mentioned the Korean War fought under the banner of United Nations. Said the lowest point any nation ever stooped to, was the day President Truman allowed the enemy in the United Nations to stop the American army short of victory. Used the testimony of Gen. Douglas McArthur and Gen. Van Fleet before the House un-American activities committee to document her statements.

Definitely the DAR passed a resolution to get the US out of United Nations.

On Purple Team

MONTEVALLO—Sue Bedgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bedgood, Sr., Montgomery, has been appointed to the Purple Team Music Committee in College ight activities at Alabama College.

asked for his opinions on this unusual action of the television stations said that he had "no comment".

L. B. Sullivan

L. B. Sullivan, competing for Place No. 2, Associate Commissioner (Police and Fire), said he was disappointed in the local ruling and had desired to use television. "You may be sure if it is available, I will use it, Sullivan said.

Walter Bamberg

Walter Bamberg, candidate for Associate Commission, place No. One, himself a professional television announcer said, "I do not think it is fair when political pressure is used by a few individuals to pressure television into refusing available time to their opposition in this race."

Bamberg added, "I believe the people have the right to see and hear their candidates and to decide

VOTE FOR AND ELECT

L. B. SULLIVAN

Associate Commissioner, Place No. 2

(POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONER)

A Candidate Of and For the People
Not the Special Interest Groups

Paid political advertising by L. B. Sullivan, Montgomery Ala.

VOTE FOR

D. H. (Sarge) CARAKER

for

Seat No. 1, CITY COMMISSION

Public Works, Parks and Recreation

Sgt. Caraker is a veteran of both World War I and II and is a member of American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Sons of the Confederacy and promises to serve all the people alike. Sgt. has had 38 years experience with recreation in Montgomery and feels he knows the recreation need and promises more recreation for all the people.

Sgt. will maintain segregation
Sgt. will uphold law and order.
Sgt. will recommend repell of Sewerage Tax
Sgt. will improve Sanitary Department
Sgt. will improve Engineering Department
Sgt. will work with all youth groups.
Sgt. will strive to bring more Industry
Sgt. will give you a $ worth for every $ spent.

(Paid Pol. Adv. By D. H. (Sarge) Caraker)

Business Opportunity

Man or Woman

Responsible person from this area, to service and collect from cigarette dispensers. No selling. Car, references, and $592.50 to $1975.00 investment necessary. 7 to 12 hours weekly nets up to $327.50 monthly income. Possible full time work. For local interview give phone and particulars. Write Pan-American Distributing Co. Inc. P. O. Box 7517, New Orleans 19, Louisiana.

VOTERS:

Perhaps you are aware of the fact that my announcement for the office of Mayor was not carried by The Advertiser like those of the other candidates. Could it be because when I was your Commissioner, I tried to make The Advertiser Company pay their Prorata share of taxes? I introduced resolution after resolution to tax The Advertiser Company—Mayor Gayle and the other Commissioner voted me down every time.

If they were paying their share of Franchise and Sales Tax, based on the business they are doing, it would be approximately $140,000 per year. The City 1 per cent Sales Tax would amount to approximately $40,000 per year.

Have you any idea how much they pay? The Advertiser pays $300.00 per year and The Journal pays $250.00 per year, a total of $550.00 per year.

VOTE for DAVE BIRMINGHAM

for your MAYOR and

CURE THESE INJUSTICES

Watch for Dave Birmingham on TV soon

(Pd. Pol. Adv. By Dave Birmingham)

Now manufacturing quality unit needs qualified man or lady to operate a consignment service in this area.

Good income for person who qualifies.

Must have 4 to 6 hours weekly, be bondable and have a minimum of $750 cash to maintain inventory.

Write

Federal

Manufacturing Company

Box 2116 Dallas 21, Texas

Phone AM 2-5242 Bell Building

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Montgomery 3, Alabama

Name _____

Address _____

TOTS and TEENS

By Mrs. Joan Cameron

I've been very busy helping my girls redecorate their rooms, but I finally managed to steal a few hours to call on a neighbor.

She's a very competent, calm young mother who says her knack with her firstborn stems from having a lot of faith in her own good common sense. She was a little shaken, though, the day she discovered some scaly, dirty-looking patches on her baby's scalp.

Her pediatrician assured her not to be fearful; her little one had cradle cap. He told her that the exact cause of this mild scalp disorder was not known, but that some thought it was related to secretions of the sweat glands. He added that cradle cap was almost as much a part of infancy as diapers but, unlike diapers, it rarely persisted beyond the early months.

The doctor recommended that she treat it at home by cleansing the baby's head with a mild lubricant, such as Vaseline Petroleum Jelly on absorbent cotton, instead of soap and water. He also advised her to rub the crusty spots twice daily with additional petroleum jelly, so they'd soften enough to be removed with a fine-toothed comb.

Baby Talk

Of course, if the treatment didn't work, she was to call him. But, from what I saw, the cradle cap seemed to be clearing up with this simple remedy.

Attack SRC
Page 1

"See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."—Bee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MONTGOMERY Home News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 10 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1959 TEN CENTS A COPY

Mr. H. Victor Kerns
481 Japonica st.
Montgomery, Ala.

The Home News Endorses—

Your Right To Know All About City Candidates

It is urgent that the Montgomery public be adequately informed concerning the facts about each candidate and the record at City Hall, be it good or bad.

Now, that it is apparent to every one of plain, common, walking-about-sense that a "conspiracy of silence" surrounds the campaign for the three positions at City Hall, we stress the importance of the job of each voter in seeking the truth.

You, the voter, are urged to become a one-man fact findng board. Dig out all you can. Look beneath the surface. Find out who or what is so powerful, so influential that political speech time is "blacked out" on television and the daily papers are playing down the campaign news with only "inside stories."

In politics and on special issues, most newspapers take partisan sides, editorially. The Home News will not endorse any candidate in this race. We stand only for your God given right to know.

But, you the voter are not doing enough to quarantee your right to know.

Raise cain with everyone you see. Demand more information on this race. You are voting for four years of city government. If you like what you have received, then vote that way. If you believe a change will improve conditions, then vote for a change.

But, until election time, be your own boss. Remember as the television commercial says, "let every man think for himself."

"Closed" Political Rally Held By Women Incenses City Candidates

City Hall candidates are still seething over the closed, "by invitation only" dinner meeting held last Wednesday by the League of Women Voters for the present occupants of city hall commission places.

Although a carefully-worded newspaper report in the downtown dailies stated that the league of women voters (composed of approximately 100 women voters) purposely avoided politics, the only speakers were three political candidates. (This is a real outstanding piece of maneuvering—invite three politicians to speak and still avoid politics?)

Hugh Ashurst, chairman of the Town Hall Meeting, perhaps, recalling the public's disgust over the "staged political rally for the incumbents" put on by the partisan League of Women Voters, told the Home News that the Town Hall Meeting plays no favorites.

"This is definitely for the public"

"Our only stand is for free speech and segregation of the races".

George Rivers challenged the League to speak up for segregation, pointing out that many of cumbents told the Home News that William A. Gayle, Frank Parks, and Clyde Sellers, were not necessarily asking for the League's endorsement when they spoke at the private, "public-segregated" meeting.

Town Hall Rally For Candidates

Town Hall Calling, Mr. Voter be sure to mark your calendar ahead to Monday's Town Hall Meeting.

Candidates for the three city posts will attend an open forum at the City Auditorium at 7:30 March 9 during the regular meeting of the Town Hall Meeting.

Hugh Ashurst, chairman of the Town Hall, said all candidates have accepted an invitation to attend the forum and the spectators will be allowed to question them.

He said senior high school students at Lee and Sidney Lanier are especially invited.

The purpose of Town Hall.

Highland Church Conference Votes Building Program

In a special church conference Wedneday, February 25 the Highland Avenue Baptist Church voted to enter a new building program. The pastor, Dr. Henry L. Lyon, was given authority to appoint a Building Committee with power to secure an architect, perfect plans which has been in the making for the past two years, award contracts, and to make necessary financal arrangements. The pastor has announced the following Building Committee: H. Earl Nix, Chairman, Stanley Boswell, Mrs. D. L. Epperson, E. Vernon Rush, and J. T. Upchurch, Sr. The committee has been directed by the church to proceed without delay in the new building program.

In the program pace will be provided for the following departments: eight nursery, two beginner, four primary, four junior, four intermediate, two single young people, one married young people, and four adult. Provisions will be made for a library, chapel, church parlor, general church office, indiivdual offices for paid staff members, gynasium, unification of all utilities, air-conditioning, choir rehearsal and robing rooms, and expansion of present kitchen facilities. Provisions will be made for outdoor sports and a 50'x300' off-street parking lot.

During the past twelve and one-half years the church has purchased property totalling $60,800.-00 for expansion purposes. $23,-400.00 has been spent for air-conditioning and redecorating the present Educational Building. Highland Avenue Baptist Church has a total membership of 3,248. A new auditorium, seating 1,000, was completed in 1954 at a cost of $275,000.00.

TWINKLE TOES—In the sprnig a young man's fancy turns to the tripping of the light footloose frolics. We have been unable to identify this couple. Can You?

Home News Photo by Norman Vowell

Two Noted Speakers On Program For

Voters Hold Rallies To Hear Programs Of City Candidates

Montgomery's well warmed up race for the three positions on the city commission moved into the final phases this week with all the candidates meeting their first major test in scheduled platform appearances.

All qualified candidates in the race have been invited to speak before a Citizens Council public forum Thursday, March 5, at the City Hall Auditorium. Time is set for 7:30 p. m.

According to Bruce Wyatt, chairman, each candidate will be given a specified amount of time—each equal to the other—to discuss his candidacy, and this will be followed by a questoin and answer period.

Following the Citizens Council meeting will be the specially-arranged Town Hall Meeting for the purpose of allowing the candidates to [illegible] the Town Hall Meeting is Monday, March 9 at the City Hall Auditorium.

The next meeting will be the public barbecue at Dalraida Recreation Center, Dalraida. Each candidate will be allowed to contribute $100.00 to the club and to speak 15 minutes. This is scheduled for March 14. The public is invited. Plates are $1.25

Regional Meeting On Management To Be Held Here

The Seventh Regional Management Conference of the Alabama Council of the National Management Association will be held March 7 in the Hotel Whitley. Spotlight speaker for the conference is Seymour Taylor, of Alabama Power Co., Montgomery, according to Chester Brown, president, Alabama Council of NMA clubs and a director of The National Management Association from Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Fairfield, Ala.

Mayor W. A. Gayle of Montgomery is scheduled to welcome the conferees who will hail from all over the state. Five outstanding workshop conferences are scheduled for the afternoon session Saturday.

The Alabama Council of the National Management Association consists of 1,875 supervisory and management men. There are 16 club organizations representing

Commerce Day Set

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — Annual

Dalraida Church Votes For State In School Crisis

Gov. John Patterson received assurance of support here Monday night when the Dalraida Methodist Church went on record with a [illegible] resolution [illegible] "pledge" to take such action as he deems necessary to maintain local control of education."

Although the action by the board of directors of the church did not so state, it put the church on record as favoring the historic, time-proven school program of "separate but equal."

In addition, the church leaders promised "to stand ready to cooperate with churches of all faiths in providing facilities for education of our children if local control is threatened."

Shelby Starline is chairman of

town dames stated that the league of women voters (composed of approximately 100 women voters) purposely avoided politics, the only speakers were three political candidates. (This is a real outstanding piece of maneuvering—invite three politicians to speak and still avoid politics?)

Hugh Ashurst, chairman of the Town Hall Meeting, perhaps, recalling the public's disgust over the "staged political rally for the incumbents" put on by the partisan League of Women Voters, told the Home News that the Town Hall Meeting plays no favorites.

"This is definitely for the public"

"Our only stand is for free speech and segregation of the races".

George Rivers challenged the League to speak up for segregation, pointing out that many of its members have been identified with "interracial group meetings" such as the now well-known St. Jude meeting.

A spokesman for one of the in-

Town Hall Rally For Candidates

Town Hall Calling, Mr. Voter be sure to mark your calendar ahead to Monday's Town Hall Meeting.

Candidates for the three city posts will attend an open forum at the City Auditorium at 7:30 March 9 during the regular meeting of the Town Hall Meeting.

Hugh Ashurst, chairman of the Town Hall, said all candidates have accepted an invitation to attend the forum and the spectators will be allowed to question them.

He said senior high school students at Lee and Sidney Lanier are especially invited.

The purpose of Town Hall, Ashurst said, is to create interest in civic responsibility and to keep the people informed.

Bob Underwood will be moderator at Monday's meeting.

young people, one married young people, and four adult. Provisions will be made for a library, chapel, church parlor, general church office, indiivdual offices for paid staff members, gynasium, unification of all utilities, air-conditioning, choir rehearsal and robing rooms, and expansion of present kitchen facilities. Provisions will be made for outdoor sports and a 50'x300' off-street parking lot.

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Martin Completes Eight Years With Guaranty Savings

Gentry Martin, Secretary of the company, has completed eight years of service with Guaranty Savings Life. He joined the Company as an agent in 1951 and later came to the Home Office in the Premium Collection Department. He was later named to head this department, was promoted to Assistant Secretary in 1953 and was named Secretary in 1957.

TWINKLE TOES—In the sprnig a young man's fancy turns to the tripping of the light footloose frolics. We have been unable to identify this couple. Can You?

Home News Photo by Norman Vowell

Two Noted Speakers On Program For Meeting Of Teachers In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two noted speakers in the fields of science and news, will speak to Alabama teachers when the Alabama Education Association convenes in Birmingham March 12-13.

Dr. Gerald Wendt, science interpreter and director of the Institute for Atomic Developments, New York, and Robert St. John, foreign correspondent and author will give lectures at the Thursday evening and Friday morning general sessions. All general sessions will be held in Birmingham's Municipal Auditorium.

Wendt, Thursday evening speaker, will talk on "The Foreseeable World of Tomorrow." America's foremost interpreter of nucleonics, electronics, cytology and biochemistry translates modern science into an informal and understandable discussions of of virus diseases, longer life and leisure. Dr. Wendt is a former science editor for Time, Inc., publications and director of science and education at the New York World's Fair. His academic career has included service as dean of the School of Chemistry and Physics, Pennsylvania State University.

Robert St. John, Friday morning speaker, first became nationally famous as an NBC war correspondent. His 18 years as a foreign correspondent, covering wars, revolutions and reconstruction in over 40 countries have given him material for his half-dozen best sellers. "Ben-Gurion", a biography of the Israeli statesman, is his most recent book. The topic of St. John's convention talk will be "War and Peace in the Middle East."

Presiding at the three general sessions will be AEA president, J. R. Pittard, Tuscaloosa, and AEA vice president, Mrs. Phillip Hamm, Dothan. Speakers at the kick-off session will be Pittard and Mrs. G. C. O'Kelly, president, Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers. State Superintendent of Education Frank Stewart, and guest lecturer Wendt will talk at the second Thursday session. Gov. John Patterson has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak at the third and last session Friday morning. He will be followed by guest speaker St. John.

During the convention members of the State Teachers Retirement System will elect a classroom teacher to the System's Board of Control for a three year term.

New state and district officers will assume their offices for the 1959-60 term at the last general session. Incoming state officers are W. H. Kimbrough, Piedmont superintendent of schools, president; and Miss Annette Loftis, Selma elementary school principal, vice president.

New district presidents are: District I, Mrs. Henrietta Till, Brewton; District II, Dr. John A. Scarborough, Greenville; District III, William E. Goss, Troy; District IV, Warren N. Richards Phenix City; District V, Merill Collins, Birmingham; District VI, Mrs. Corona Nelms, Guntersville; District VII, Dr. Marjorie Swift, Tuscaloosa; and District VII, Allen Thornton, Florence.

Council of the National Management Association will be held March 7 in the Hotel Whitley. Spotlight speaker for the conference is Seymour Taylor, of Alabama Power Co., Montgomery, according to Chester Brown, president, Alabama Council of NMA clubs and a director of The National Management Association from Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Fairfield, Ala.

Mayor W. A. Gayle of Montgomery is scheduled to welcome the conferees who will hail from all over the state. Five outstanding workshop conferences are scheduled for the afternoon session Saturday.

The Alabama Council of the National Management Association consists of 1,875 supervisory and management men. There are 16 club organizations representing large companies in the state of Alabama and 2 city clubs representing smaller companies in these cities. The primary purpose of these clubs is to keep abreast of changing management techniques and problems to development supervisors and management men.

cuss his candidacy, and this will be followed by a questoin and answer period.

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Commerce Day Set

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — Annual Commerce Day activities at the UA April 22 will feature IBM Corporation's Leonardo de Vinci display, and a Remington-Rand UNIVAC.

Chairman of Commerce Day is Lawrence Harris, Slocumb, a senior majoring in financing.

In School Crisis

Gov. John Patterson received assurance of support here Monday night when the Dalraida Methodist Church went on record with a resolution favoring the exercise of control of education "by the state of Alabama to take such action as he deems necessary to maintain local control of education."

Although the action by the board of directors of the church did not so state, it put the church on record as favoring the historic, time-proven school program of "separate but equal."

In addition, the church leaders promised "to stand ready to cooperate with churches of all faiths in providing facilities for education of our children if local control is threatened."

Shelby Starling is chairman of the official board.

Apparently, this act on was just a reendorsement of a similiar policy already on record with the church.

The resolution began "WHEREAS, We believe in our rights as a free people to exercise control of our educational institutions under the provisions of Amendments IX and X of the Constitution, and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that freedom in the education and training of our children is second in importance only to freedom of worship, and,

WHEREAS, This right is being seriously threatened by the usurpation of powers not delegated nor defined by the Constitution, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that,

We urge the Governor of the State of Alabama to take such action as he deems necessary to maintain local control of education."

My Dear Mr. President—

Home News Again Publishes Putnam Letter As Public Service

In order to meet public demand the Montgomery Home News reprints the Putnam letter for he benefit of our subscribers.

The letter was written by Charleton Putnam, who addressed it to President Eisenhower. Putnam is a member of the famous New England Putnam family, a native of New York City, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia, founder and resident of the Chicago and Southern Airline and is on the board of Delta Airlines.

The Montgomery Home News is glad to print this letter and urges all Montgomerians to circulate it around as this message apparently has not reached the public.

Here is what Birmingham Post columnist John Temple Graves wrote about this letter in his Monday's effort:

The "Putnam Letter Committee," organized in Birmingham after The Post Herald had published the letter and then, in response to unprecedented demand, supplied some 22,000 reprints to individuals requesting copies, has lifted its sights.

From Washington, D. C., contributions received after the paid ad was refused by The Post and had appeared in The Star exceeded considerably the cost of the ad.

What interests me most, however, is the need and prospect of circulating the Putnam Letter now in those areas of our own South where, even now, it is still largely unknown, especially the great cities of New Orleans, Atlanta, Miami Memphis, Charlotte, Norfolk and amazing to relate Montgomery.

The sad fact is that many of our Southern young people, influenced by preachers and teachers and the presiage of North and East, are being turned from the Southern viewpoint even as their counterparts among young people elsewhere, faced for the first time with realities of racial mixing, are shocked into a never-anticipated sympathy with the South.

Graham To Make Talks On Radio

BILLY GRAHAM

Messages by evangelist Billy Graham wil be heard in this area over Station WHHY, Montgomery, March 9-13 at 8:15 a. m., in connection with the simultanious Baptist revivals being held in Alabama in March and April.

Five 15-minute radio messages have been produced by the Radio and Television Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, and they are being distributed to stations throughout the nation.

Dr. Graham's subjects are: Monday, "The Importance of Revival"; Tuesday, "The Importance of the Church"; Wednesday, "The Importance of Prayer"; Thursday, "The Importance of Belonging"; and Friday, "New Life for You."

Perryman Is Named To Guaranty Board

The newest member of the Guaranty Saving Life Board of Directors is W. J. Perryman. He is president of W. J. Perryman & Company, which is a general insurance agency located in Birmingham. The company is celebrating its 25th year of service this year.

The Triumph Of Faith In Conflict With Evil Forces

by COMMISSIONER HERBERT A. LORD
Salvation Army

(ED. NOTE: This month's issue of the Civitan Magazine carries a most important story on the test of Christian Faith against heathen philosophy of international Communist brutality. As a public service, the Home News is running this a "public must" in three installments).

We who were watching in North Korea (we were living in the city of Seoul, 48 miles from the artificial frontier), had figured on what to do. I could say a great deal about the way the Japanese military party had underlined and prosecuted the Christians in Korea. All churches had been destroyed and worship interefered with, and I feel that this is serious when it comes from the right as when it comes from the left, but when we went back to Korea we found a people who were anxious and willing to cooperate, anxious to rebuild their country, anxious to rebuild their churches, anxious to build up again that way of life that they had been so bitterly deprived of during the war years, and therefore we worked happily with them.

I think it would not be out of place at this moment for me to say a word of thanks and appreciation to citizens of the United States for the generous way in which relief work and rehabilitation where possible was made possible—the milk powder—the potato powder—the clothing—the engineering things—the cement and all those things that you sent out to Korea to help in the rehabilitation of that country. I want to say on behalf of the large, large body of the common people to whom it made life—to whom it made a new hope, and that their thanks are undaunted and their appreciation very, very deep indeed.

So, with only 48 miles from this artificial frontier, we who were working in the vineyard knew that at any time the volcano might erupt and there might be trouble, but we carried on with our work. And it was one Sunday morning the 26th of June, 1950, we had gone for our Sunday morning service my wife and I went out onto the street and found the streets strangely empty. Immediately we made inquiries and we found that morning at day-break the North Korean comunists had crossed the forty-eighth line and were advancing on the city of Seoul. Their advance was rapid and they were well equipped. They came over the line with five or six hundred mounted tanks, fully equipped with modern artillery. These had not been built on Korean soil—they had not been manufactured in Korea. Obviously they had come over another frontier. By midnight on that Sunday night things were so serious that the American authorities evacuated all American women who had families.

On the Monday, thousands of war refugees were streaming in from the towns and villages between us and the artificial frontier, the 38th line. We of The Salvation Army opened a relief camp and were providing food and shelter for those who were coming in. During the day numerous rumors came in; sometimes they were advancing.

We could hear the guns quite clearly and we knew the fighting was quite near but at midnight on

(continued on Page 3)

ALL-STAR CAST—Just like Betsy Ross, Mrs. Henry Roes and Janice Herrmann, 5, of West Hempstead, N. Y., are busy making their own 49-star U. S. flags. Their work is made easy by a new do-it-yourself kit. It consists of a one-yard square of washable cotton percale printed with three flags. One flag is 24 by 36 inches, and two are 12 by 18 inches. The three flags are to be cut apart and hemmed.

Harry Ashmore Exposed In Hearings Before Arkansas Legislative Council

(Third in a series on the hearing before the Special Educaton Committee of the Arkansas Legislatige Council, held Dec. 16, 17, 18, 1958, in Little Rock)

1. National Association for The Advancement of Colored People is

The National Association for the Advancemet of Colored People is a New York corporation organized in 1911. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been president of the Arkansas Conference of Branches of this organization for approximately 10 years. The NAACP received contributions in Arkansas of $182.00 in 1957, yet is spent over $50,000.00 in this State during that year on litigation and other integration endeavors.

It is a well known fact that the NAACP has been the moving factor in filing integration suits in this State, designed not only to integrate the schools, but the public parks, swimming pools and golf courses, and has the ultimate goal of invalidating the statutes forbidding intermarriage among the races. Many of the officials of this organization both local and national, have an almost incredible tie-in with communist and communist front organizations.

2. Funds for the Republic. The Fund for the Republic a grant of Ford Foundation several years subsequently decided not to make further grants. The Funds for the Republic has made grants totaling $497,000.00 to the Southern Regional Council, which in turn has made grants to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Harry Ashmore is one of the direcors of the Fund for the Republic, and was one of the three incorporators of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and as such, made two direct grants from the Fund for the Republic to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, which was organized for the purpose of instigating and pushing integration in Arkansas.

3.Southern Regional Council.

(Continued on page 6)

Isenhour Promoted By Southern Bell

Southern Bell Telephone Company announces that John Calvin Isenhour, Office Manager in the Commercial Department of Southern Bell Telephone Company in Birmingham, has assumed the duties of Supervisor in the Sales Department of Southern Bell in Montgomery. Mr. Isenhour replaced F. W. Smith, who was transferred to Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Isenhour, a native of Charlotte, N. C., received his college training from the University of North Carolina where he graduated in 1951 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

Mr. Isenhour began his career with Southern Bell as a crewman in the summer of 1947. He worked every summer with the company, and in July, 1951 came to Birmingham as a Survey Engineer. He became a Manager in the Birmingham Commercial Office in July, 1956.

He is married to the former Mary Grier of Charlotte, N. C. They have two children—Johnny, age 3½ and Anne, age 14 months. They live at 1354 Birmingham Drive.

"There still are a lot of wide open spaces in this country. The trouble is most of them are surrounded by teeth."

The Montgomery Home News

An independent newspaper published weekly by Community Advertisers, Inc., 455 Julia St., Montgomery 4, Alabama. Established June 27, 1957. Combined with Montgomery Record (formerly The Montgomery Examiner and Montgomery Weekly) July 1, 1957. Montgomery Weekly Established 1931.

PHONE AM 2-6783

Second-Class Postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama

WILLIAM E. CLEGHORN ..... Editor-Publisher
HARDIE J. DENNIS ..... Business Manager
DOROTHY M. CLEGHORN ..... Associate Edtior
VERA McDONALD ..... Community News Editor
JOHN ASHURST ..... Advertising Representative

RATES: $2.50 per year in Alabama. Elsewhere, $3.50. All advance pay. Six Months for $1.50.

Life Is a Battle.

I will live it courageously.

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; for the Lord thy God is with thee." (Josh. 1:9)

—EDITORIALS—

Enemies Of The People

Writing in The Freeman, E. F. Hutton has something to say about the cost of a necessity used by virtually everyone, in their homes and on their jobs—electricity.

Thirty years ago a kilowatt-hour in the home cost about 7c as compared to an average of around 3c now. In that period, the consumer price index as a whole has followed an absolutely contrary trend, rising 90 per cent.

Mr. Hutton compares the cost of electric energy used in the average home as compared with the same amount of energy supplied by human muscle. The home consumes some 3,000 kilowatt-hours a year, for which it pays around $90. It would take 40 hard-working able-bodied house servants to provide the home with that much energy. They'd cost at least $80,000, not counting board and room or vacations.

So Mr. Hutton says: "This is what the privately-owned electric power industry, together with the manufacturers of electric appliances—from washing machines to curling irons, have done for you.

"Yet the public power socialists call them 'enemies of the people'."

The fact is, of course, that of all the goods and services of consequences used in the home, the cost of power is one of the goods and services of consequence used in the home, the cost of power is one of the smallest items in the family budget. And, with a very small number of exceptions, the same thing is true of business and industry. In the average business, power costs run around one per cent of the total overhead.

Why, then, has the production and distribution of electricity been the primary target of the socialists and the socialist-minded? There's one good answer. If a government monopoly could be established in this vital field, it could dictate to us all, and totally dominate our economic affairs.

IMPORTANT!

LOOKING AHEAD

By DR. GEORGE BENSON

Too Fantastic To Believe!

One of our columns published several weeks ago reported on the fantastic fact that known Communists for years have been working position that permit them to intercept top-secret messages going from the Pentagon, State Department and other vital agencies to our far-flung defense installments of friendly nations throughout the world. The column has created widespread interest. Many citizens who read the report have protested the situation to their Congressmen, and this is the most effective citizenship action that could be taken! Some readers of the column, however, have expressed to me the feeling that the report was "too fantastic to believe."

But the report is true! A subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee of the House Un- permitting espionage and sabotage.

Challenge to Citizens

A former Communist official of ACA, Michael Mignon, testified: "The importance of obtaining control of the communications industry in times of stress or in revolutionary times, was a primary factor, and therefore the efforts of the Communist Party in subsidizing the union and offering whatever assistance they could in building the union . . . was so that if (the United States) should ever be at war with the Soviet Union, to be able to more effectively control the communications system of the country." And in times of war two or three of these Communist agents could wreck these vital communications facilities.

Defense Department officials have testified that they know Communists who are handling Pentagon messages and that messages have been intercepted. Secretary of the Army Brucker has testified that "We are distur-

PUGGY

THE FIZZLE FAMILY

By H. T. ELMO

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Dear Editor,
Montgomery, Alabama:

POLITICAL BLACKOUT

Both television stations in Montgomery have refused any of the candidates in the upcoming City election, any tv time, except short, spot announcements.

I like Maverick, too, but I am also interested in my City Government, and in hearing the platform of all of the candidates.

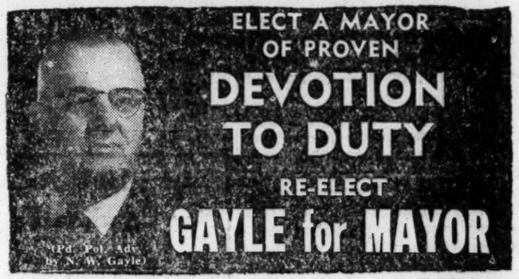
When someone maliciously blacked out the Steve Allen tv program some months ago, the officials of the station stated, in effect, that it was a breach of rights, a blow to freedom of speech, etc. They felt that our rights, as citizens, had been sorely violated. Certainly, they meant every word that they uttered!

such obvious pressure groups, to call your tv station and protest the violation of our rights. Tell them that, even though you like a certain program, you still feel that you have the right to see and hear your particular candidate on television.

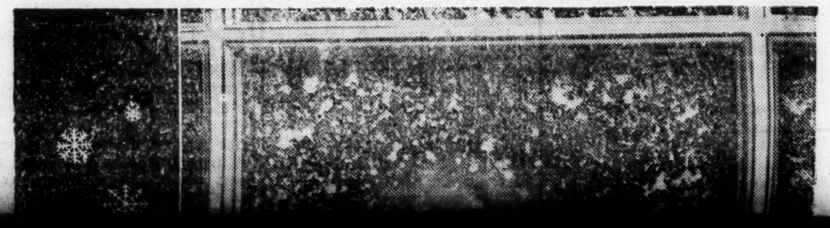
Our Rights are diminishing daily! Help hold on to what we have.

C. D. PAYNE

Organized fire departments in America depend on 75,000 fire trucks to protect lives and property.



Read The Home News Every Week



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Stamps And Savings

The man of the house had better brace himself to face an "I told you so" glow from the little woman across the dinner table.

No less substantial a personage than Uncle Sam himself has announced that the shopper who saves and redeems trading stamps does come out ahead. She pays an average of six-tenths of 1 per cent more in stamp-giving stores, but the value of the stamps averages about 2 per cent of the money spent, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. When she redeems the stamps her average profit nets 1.4 per cent.

"That is," comments the USDA report with an accent that only can be described as masculine, "if you don't count the time and trouble it takes to save and redeem these stamps."

But what woman thinks of these transactions involving premiums in terms of "time and trouble"? To her they are fun and fulfillment. What is more deliciously satisfying to the one who is usually the chief watcher of the family purse and pincher of budget pennies than the feeling that she has not only acquired something she wants and might not otherwise have but that she has gotten it practically "for free"?

In spite of controversies that have long waged over whether trading stamps represent a bonus or an expense to consumers, seven out of ten American housewives have been patronizing stores that issue trading stamps, reports Sperry & Hutchinson, a large trading stamp company.

Now Uncle Sam's findings, based on a survey to determine the effect of trading stamps on food prices in 21 cities in the period from November, 1953, to March, 1957, appear to vindicate the little woman's built-in ability to track down a bargain.

—Christian Science Monitor

"Total Selling Medium"

How valuable is newspaper advertising to the retail merchant?

Here's what the president of a Montana department store has to say: "If I were suddenly restricted to one and only one advertising medium, I would board up the display windows, discontinue all interior and departmental selling displays, eliminate all informative show cards, discontinue all sales meetings and sales incentives, stop all telephone selling—and continue an aggressive business—building advertising investments in the newspapers."

This merchant also terms newspapers "the total selling medium." What advertiser could ask for more?

Grants, N. M., Beacon: "If we must have additional taxes to build roads, let's collect it locally where we can exercise some influence over how it's spent and where."

Conway, S. C. ,Horry Herald: "The Lords of organized labor . . . are out to wipe out that portion of the Taft-Hartley law which permits states to enact and enforce right-to-work laws. They plan to control states through the federal government and further throttle the rights of political subdivisions to guarantee American Citizens the right to work."

One of our columns published several weeks ago reported on the fantastic fact that known Communists for years have been working position that permit them to intercept top-secret messages going from the Pentagon, State Department and other vital agencies to our far-flung defense installments of friendly nations throughout the world. The column has created widespread interest. Many citizens who read the report have protested the situation to their Congressmen, and this is the most effective citizenship action that could be taken! Some readers of the column, however, have expressed to me the feeling that the report was "too fantastic to believe."

But the report is true! A subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee, although hamstrung every step of the way by Supreme Court, Communist-serving lawyers and the legion of dupes whom the Communists are constantly mobilizing to protest exposure of their apparatus, have dug up and exposed enough facts in the situation to bring shivers of right to any citizen.

Shocking Situation

Our nation has reached an absurd and shocking state of vulnerability when defective laws or insignificant legal technicalities can expose the whole heart of our national defense and security structure to known agents of the international Communist conspiracy! That is precisely what is happenening. The whole fantastic story is told—a large part of it out of the mouths of the Communists themselves—in these official documents: Investigation of Communist Penetration of Communications Facilities—Parts 1 and 2, published by the U. S. Government Printing Office for the Committee on Un-American Activities; Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry, published by the U. S. Senate; Defense Facilities Protection Act, Hearings before the committee on the Judiciary, published by the Government Printing Office; and House Report No. 1360, Annual Report 1957, Committee on Un-American Activities, published by the Government Printing Office

Cold Facts

These documents show, beyond any challenge, the following facts:

The American Communications Association, whose top officers have been identified as Communists in sworn testimony, has for years been the certified bargaining agent for companies operating domestic and overseas cables and radio facilities used by the Defense Department, the Department of State and other vital agencies. Many Communists are in its membership. These Communists (by their own admission in tesstimony) have access to top-secret messages to and from our vital defense establishments.

They can intercept messages; they can do the key work necessary to breaking our most secret codes; they can garble messages or change their meaning; they can substitute messages of their own. There are approximately 45-00 members in ACA. They control most of the vital facilities—the North Atlantic Cable, the tie-lines and lease lines—in and out of the Pentagon and the State Department. They are certified by the National Labor Relations Board and under present laws their Communist members cannot be fired from these strategic positions

A former Communist official of ACA, Michael Mignon, testified: "The importance of obtaining control of the communications industry in times of stress or in revolutionary times, was a primary factor, and therefore the efforts of the Communist Party in subsidizing the union and offering whatever assistance they could in building the union . . . was so that if (the United States) should ever be at war with the Soviet Union, to be able to more effectively control the communications system of the country." And in times of war two or three of these Communist agents could wreck these vital communications facilities.

Defense Department officials have testified that they know Communists who are handling Pentagon messages and that messages have been intercepted. Secretary of the Army Brucker has testified that "We are disturbed . . . the situation is nothing short of deplorable." And yet in the last Congress, when legislation was introduced to permit the military to disassociate Communist saboteurs from these vital defense communications facilities, it failed! Every American citizen who cares about his family's future security should ask his Senators and Congresman what part they played in this failure and what they are now doing to clean up this situation.

Cancer Conference Set In Birmingham

A delegation from Montgomery County has been invited to attend a statewide meeting of the American Cancer Society, Alabama Division, Inc., in Birmingham March 5 in connection with the 1959 cancer crusade in April.

During April, observed nationally as "Cancer Control Month", volunteers throughout the nation distribute life-saving literaure on cancer and raise funds to support the work of ACS.

Mrs. Martha Sewell, of Montgomery, is county educational chairman for the cancer society. The educational chairman directs the year-'round informational program in this county.

Montgomery, Alabama:

POLITICAL BLACKOUT

Both television stations in Montgomery have refused any of the candidates in the upcoming City election, any tv time, except short, spot announcements.

I like Maverick, too, but I am also interested in my City Government, and in hearing the platform of all of the candidates.

When someone maliciously blacked out the Steve Allen tv program some months ago, the officials of the station stated, in effect, that it was a breach of rights, a blow to freedom of speech, etc. They felt that our rights, as citizens, had been sorely violated. Certainly, they meant every word that they uttered!

DID THEY?

If so, why have these same tv officials allowed a few self centered political bosses to influence, or rather, pressure them into imposing this POLITICAL BLACKOUT on the people of Montgomery? Haven't we the right to know? Is this not a breach of freedom of speech?

As a taxpaying citizen of our town, I am interested in knowing, and seeing, all of the candidates for public office, who are willing to buy time through any advertising media. We, in the South, were sorely disappointed when the "Putnam Letter" was refused for publication in the North. We "howled" louder when we learned that we couldn't even BUY space in a certain northern publication in order to get the "Putnam Letter" before the people. Yet we allow this "political blackout" to exist without even trying to find out WHY.

THINK! Who stands to gain by this "political blackout"? Is it you? Is it the tv station? Is it one of the incumbent candidates? Or is it some special interest" group who is afraid for the truth to be brought to light?

I challenge all of the citizens of our city, who are opposed to television.

Our Rights are diminishing daily! Help hold on to what we have.

C. D. PAYNE

Organized fire departments in America depend on 75,000 fire trucks to protect lives and property.

RE-ELECT
GAYLE for MAYOR
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by N. W. Gayle)

Read The Home News Every Week

TOTS and TEENS

By Mrs. Joan Cameron

Teen-aged Bud and his friend have formed a "safety safari." Before going into "the bush," as the boys call our neighborhood, to hunt for accident hazards, each member must check his "home compound" for traps that could be harmful to the "tribe."

Safety Safari

In the bush, they beat through vacant lots to track down dangerous holes that are not properly filled in and report them to city officials. They also cart away dry weeds and rubbish that might cause fires and remove any broken glass that could injure small fry.

At home, Bud's check was very thorough: he made sure that electrical cords were in good repair, that combustible paints and varnishes were stored in fireproof containers and that poisonous and harmful medicines and household supplies were labeled correctly and put in safe places.

He examined our first-aid supplies to see if they included such staples as antiseptic for cuts and wounds, Vaseline Petroleum Jelly for minor burns, calamine lotion for skin irritations, tongue depressors, spirits of ammonia, adhesive tape, gauze bandages, cotton and aspirin.

And when Bud saw his sister cooking in a fancy long-sleeved blouse, he explained that frilly clothing ignites easily and has no place around the stove.

Then he stocked a small first-aid kit for the kitchen where most home accidents occur. It includes additional petroleum jelly, tape, gauze, bandages, cotton and antiseptic.

FIRST SNOW

The first snow of the season! What excitement—what delight is written in her shining eyes! To her, the world has suddenly become a wonderland of white enchantment—a miracle.

A child accepts the miracle, and finds in it pure, unblemished joy. An adult finds it increasingly difficult to accept anything as miraculous—and his joys are dimmed by life's myriad complexities.

Yet, within every adult's grasp is the greatest miracle of all—the story of Christ and the message he left the world. This is the inheritance of every man and woman who will reach out to accept it. It waits for you . . . in the Church.

Go to church this Sunday. Discover, again, what Christ did for you.

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THE CHURCH FOR ALL . . . ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither democracy nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For his children's sake. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

Day	Book	Chapter	Verses
Sunday	Isaiah	11	1-6
Monday	Isaiah	6	6-7
Tuesday	Matthew	1	18
	Matthew	2	15
Wednesday	Luke	2	41-52
Thursday	Matthew	13	31-32
Friday	John	12	23-32
Saturday	John	5	39-47

This message appears as a Community Service in the interest of all churches by the following public spirited business establishments:

FIVE POINTS DRUG CO.
3 NORTH GOLDTHWAITE

MATHERS HARDWARE CO.
3370 ATLANTA HIGHWAY

REEDER BOOK BINDERY
433 N. DECATUR

C. P. BAMBERG UTILITY CONTRACTOR
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

VERA'S VIEWS

By MRS. VERA McDONALD
PHONE AM 3-3194

I returned last Friday from the 26th annual meeting of the South Atlantic National Council of State Garden Clubs. The convention was held in the Peabody Hotel, with Mrs. Fred C. Brown, honorary chairman. Mrs. E. F. Simpson was general chairman of the Convention, and Mrs. Carl Heyer co-chairman.

From 2 to 6, Tuesday, was registration, and at 7:30 Tuesday night in the Georgian room, with Miss Louise Ballard, president of the Garden Club of North Carolina, moderator.

Mr. Henry Mitchell, Garden Editor, Commercial Appeal, spoke on Hollies.

Mrs. Homer H. Harris, chairman of National roadside Development committee, spoke on Community Planning and Planting a Challenge, Mrs. John R. Parkinson, chairman of Radio and T. V. committee, spoke on Public Gardens for all to enjoy.

Some of the Gardens were: The Shaw Gardens, in St. Louis, where the permanent home of the National Council of State Garden Clubs will be dedicated in May. All your garden clubs in Montgomery know what I mean when I say permanent homes, because we all paid on it, remember? The Municipal Rose Garden in Los Angeles and Tulsa, The Kew Gardens in London, the Wisley Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society in London.

In Mobile the Bellingrath Gardens, The Azalea Trail, The Ida Cason Calloway Gardens, Chipley, Ga.

Wednesday from 7:30 A. M. to with Mrs. Reuben Sawyer in charge. At 9:30 A. M. the formal opening of the meeting with Mrs. Brooks Fleming Director, presided. Collect by Mrs. Charles B. Nettleton, Pledge of Allegiance to the flag led by Mrs. Frederick A Wallis, past National President. Welcome by Honorable Edmund Orgill. Minutes were read by Mrs. Claude R. Givens, after which a 6-minute talk was given by each of the presidents of the eleven weather, Fla., Mrs. Vernon L. states, Ala., Mrs. E. N. Merri-Conner, Ga., Mrs. Nathaniel S. Mrs. Fred C. Brown, Va., Mrs. James H. Donahue, Jr., West Va., Mrs. J. Campbell Palmer III. (There is going to be a division of the National Council Region. Fla., Ga., Ala., La., and Miss., and West Va., Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ky.) We will all miss seeing the ones from the other states. The luncheon, at 12:30 was in the venetian room. The invocation by Mrs. Talmadge Orr. Music by Mrs. Merle W. Strauck and Mr. Pat Walker, Accompanied by Glorie Myer Dick.

Romance in Southern Gardens by Mildred Muller of Memphis at 3 o'clock. We had our tour of the residental section, views of the mighty Miss., and were driven into Ark., to the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery, which included the Samuel H. Dress Collection. The Avant Garden Painting from Roy R. and Marie S. Newberger collections. Then a tea, which was very nice, Mrs. Lee H. Bettis, Memphis, in charge. Of course, to the garden center and antique shops. We saw beautiful green bushes with the most beautiful camellias. They told us the flowers were plastic and tied on the bushes, so if you happen to pass 2747 Biltmore and see flowers of all kind in season, you can know what it is, because I intend to try them. They are 10 cents each at the florist. Hows that?

At 7:30 the banquet in the Ball Room—Our Pleasant Land-Fair, Tenn. Invocation by Dr. John K. Johnson, Idlewild Presbyterian Church. Music was led by the Confederates Quartet. Believe me, they are really good. An address by Mrs. Daniel J. Mooney president of National Council of State Garden Clubs. The Heritage of Tenn. by Dr. Marshall Wingfield, president of Tenn. Historical Society. He says Memphis is the state's largest city and owns its light, gas and water system and operates it under a 3 man board. It is America's largest city using artesion well water exclusively and Memphis alone has gained 317 of the 828 Industrial plants which have come to Tenn., since 1945 and it is there that the tailor shop of Andrew Johnson, 17th

Capitol Heights PTG Has Performance By Physical Ed. Group

The Capitol Heights Junior High Parent-Teacher Guild met in the school on Monday evening.

Mr. Carl James, president, presided at the meeting. Mr. James Mitchell introduced Rev. Aubrey Ponce, who gave the devotional on Romans 12.

An outstanding program of dancers was presented by Capitol Heights Jr., High Physical Education Girls, under the direction of Miss Ray Williamson, instructor. The following dancers included in the program were "Irish Lilt', "German Polka", "Tennessee Wig Walk". Miss Williamson introduced the following students Sharon Monday, Teresa Frese, Linda Mallory, Barbara Day, Johnie Jackson, Linda Akers, Patsy Canterbury, Barbara Caldwell, Ann Morris, Jan Holliday, Brenda Talbert, Marylin Brown, Teresa Lydon, Patsy Pugh, Elizabeth Rich, Jeannie Crussell, Charlene Garry, Mary Jo Tulley, Carolyn Robertson, Maryland Long, Linda McNeil, Betty Cassity, Martha Godwin, Mary Spiney, Peggy Hayle, Pat Hood and Sharon Matisi.

Mr. Shield Henderson introduced Rep. Joe Goodwyn, who was the guest speaker.

T. A. Kirby award committee was appointed to report in April.

Mr. Robert Anderson announced a band concert would be held at the next meeting.

Concluding the meeting coffee and donuts was served by the refreshment committee in the lunchroom.

About one out of every seven people employed in America depend either directly or indirectly on the trucking industry for their jobs.

Hostess, Mrs. Fred C. Brown. Thursday morning from 7:30 to 9 a. m. Buffet breakfast was served, and at 9:30 the final business session. Luncheon was in the Skyway room at 12:30. Program—Colorama in Fashions and Flowers.

Mrs. E. F. Simpson, a nationally known flower arranger and chairman of the convention combined a flower show with an elaborate style show. The flower arrange-

"WE DARE DEFEND OUR RIGHTS"

MOTTO STATE OF ALABAMA

"THE PLATFORM" OF John G. CROMMELIN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY

IF I AM ELECTED MAYOR:

The schools in Montgomery will not be integrated at any time or under any conditions. The Interposition Act No. 14, passed by the Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature in 1957, approved May 30, 1957, and still in full force. and effect, which states that

"Said decisions and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States . . . relating to separation of the races in the public institutions of a State, are null, void and of no force or effect," and

"That the elected representatives of the people of Alabama do now seriously declare that it is the intent and duty of all officials, state and local, to observe, honorably, legally and constitutionally, all appropriate measures available to resist these illegal encoachments upon the sovereign powers of this State" (Alabama). will be upheld and defended.

In the event of an invasion of Montgomery by federal troops, the public schools will positively be closed, and private schools will be established in their place, and there will never be a "sell-out" in Montgomery of the White Citizens as apparently occurred recently in the State of Virginia.

I say again, the schools in Montgomery will not be integrated at any time, or under any conditions whatsoever—so help me God.

NOW

SAFEGUARD THE WHITE RACE AND MONTGOMERY'S SECURITY

ELECT

Native Montgomerian
Lifelong Democrat

JOHN G. CROMMELIN

MAYOR

CITY OF MONTGOMERY

WHO IS JOHN G. CROMMELIN?

John Crommelin is a native son of Montgomery and a lifelong Democrat as were his forbears. He comes from pioneer stock who settled in the Montgomery area at about the time Alabama was admitted to the Union. He was born October 2, 1902, at 545 So. McDonough St., in Montgomery, where he attended public school and Sidney Lanier High. Before his 16th birthday he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1919 was appointed to Annapolis. After graduation he rose through the various grades in the Navy to his present rank.

John Crommelin comes from a family which has never failed to take a firm stand. His great grandfather, Charles Gunter, an Alabama State Legislator in 1847, was the author of the act establishing married women's rights to property. Both of his grandfathers fought for the Confederacy. His great uncle, John G. Crommelin, was Mayor of Montgomery from 1891 to 1895. He is the oldest of five brothers, all graduates of Annapolis and all veterans of World War II. There was at least one Crommelin brother in every major naval engagement in the Pacific and Crommelin Field of the Naval Air Station at Atlantic City is named in tribute to the valor of the two Crommelin brothers, Charles and Richard, who were lost in action. As witness that John Crommelin serves his country with distinction, a war correspondent wrote a book, "Then There Was One," the war record of the most famous fighting ship in all history, the USS Enterprise, and dedicated the book "To John Crommelin and His Breed of Men."

Nine years ago John Crommelin told the American people the truth about potential subversion in Washington and as a result was forced to retire by the then President Harry S. (Solomon Truman. (Ten months later Crommelin's estimate was proved by Truman's treasonable conduct of the Korean War.) Since then John Crommelin has been very active in the political and public life of Alabama and has maintained a keen interest in the welfare of his fellow Ala

Municipal Rose Garden in Los Angeles and Tulsa, The Kew Gardens in London, the Wisley Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society in London.

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Memphis was founded in 1819 by Andrew Jackson, John Overton, and James Winchester. Mr. Winchester named the place remembering another Memphis, on another river in a fertile delta like Tenn. Memphis, Egypt, on the Nile.

At 210, Court Ave., stood the house in which Jefferson Davis, only President of the Confederacy, lived from 1875 to 1876, while president of a life insurance Co. Born in Ky, 1808, he had been a member of Congress, Senator from Miss. and U. S. Secretary of war.

The Sander Silver bowl award was won by a club in West VA. State President, Congratulations.

The 9 o'clock reception in the venetian room, honoring National Presdients and officers and regional directors, State Federation Presidents and Regional officers.

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Mrs. E. F. Simpson, a nationally known flower arranger and chairman of the convention combined a flower show wih an elaborate style show. The flower arrangements made by Mrs. Simpson were beautiful and most unusual and colorful. Julius Lewis presented the fashion in which 10 models took part. A clear sweep of underwater color showed blue greens, to turquoise, while young treatment of clovery colors swings into fresh lavender and gypsy pink with a dash of chartreuse. Sunlight streaming from outer space, showed bright green, tangy orange and gardenia white with enough yellow for sunshine. The fashion and flower scene was brightened with a straight flush of brilliance showing pink and red with an accent of orange. Corsages for the honored officers were of violets. At each place on the banquet and luncheon tables, there was favors of cigarettes and beautiful plastic orchids. Shopettee books, Spring garden flower seed of all kinds too. Pencils by Swift & Co., Tigress perfume by John Gerber Co., Pause for Living book by Coca-Cola Co., were gifts also.

The people of Memphis were all friendly to everyone and we really had a wonderful time. The next South Atlantic region National Council of State Gardens Convention will meet at Boca Raton, Fla., in the Boca Raton Hotel & Club, near Palm Beach. I will be looking forward to going. It will be Feb. 29, 1960. Mrs. Lewis Eastely of Haynesville, Ala., is nominee for State President of Ala. Congratulations, Clara.

• • •

When I was young, my slippers were red, and I could kick as high as my head,

Then I was older and my slippers were blue and oh. I could dance the whole night thru.

Now I am old and my slippers are black, I walk to the corner and I slowly walk back.

Why do I know my youth is spent? My get up and go—just got up and went. Copied

• • •

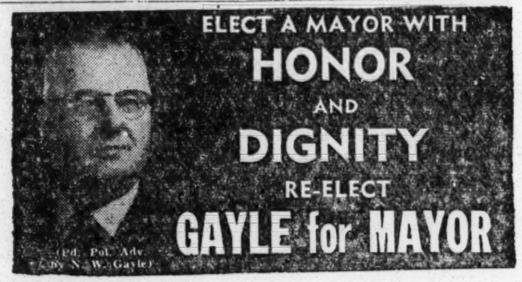
The TEL Sunday School Class of Highland Ave. Baptist Church had their Monthly meeting in the home of Mrs. Lucy Grey Arnold, Wares Ferry Road. It was a spend the day party last Tuesday and there were 16 members and one visitor present. Mrs. Louise Marrs was the visitor and members were: Mrs. Sentell Saltz, Mrs. Maud Griffin, Mrs. Fanny Garrett, Mrs. Julia Bath, Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Mrs. Betty Carr, Mrs. J. T. Kimbell, Mrs. Felix Smith, Mrs. W. E. Swinn, Mrs. J. W. Staggers, Mrs. B. H. Grigg, Mrs. R. S. Jansma, Mrs W. C. Perkins, Mrs. Al D. Peden, Mrs. I. M. Zimmerman. The committees gave reports and everyone is making plans for the revival which starts March 15th.

for CLOTHES you CARE the most . . . USE

LORREN'S

DECATUR & HIGH

AM 2-5747



208 Montgomery Street Phone AHherst 2-2046

McGRAW,S
GOODYEAR SHOE SHOP

MY FIRST OFFICIAL ACT AS YOUR PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONER . . .

Make a Motion to Vote Out the One Cent City Sales Tax.

Then if I find the tax is needed—I will ask the voters to endorse it.

I STILL BELIEVE IN GOVERNMENT BY THE VOTERS

Elect ALLAN B. JONES

Associate Commissioner Place No. 1

(Paid Pol. Adv. by Friends of Allan B. Jones, D. W. Smith)

Native Montgomerian

Lifelong Democrat

JOHN G. CROMMELIN

MAYOR

CITY OF MONTGOMERY

---

people of Alabama do now seriously declare that it is the intent and duty of all officials, state and local, to observe, honorably, legally and constitutionally, all appropriate measures available to resist these illegal encoachments upon the sovereign powers of this State" (Alabama). will be upheld and defended.

In the event of an invasion of Montgomery by federal troops, the public schools will positively be closed, and private schools will be established in their place, and there will never be a "sell-out" in Montgomery of the White Citizens as apparently occurred recently in the State of Virginia.

I say again, the schools in Montgomery will not be integrated at any time, or under any conditions whatsoever—so help me God.

NOW

WHEREAS, the key to segregation of the races and ultimate survival of the Christian White Race is a thorough understanding by White Christian Voters of the communist-jewish conspiracy; and

WHEREAS, the ultimate objective of the communist-jewish conspirators is to use their world-wide control of money to destroy Christianity and set up a World Government in the framework of the United Nations, and erase all national boundaries and eliminate all racial distinction except the co-called jewish race, which will then become the master race with headquarters in the estate of Israel and in United Nations in New York, and from these two communication centers rule a slave-like world population of copper-colored human mongrels. (This is the Messianic dream of the Communist-Zionist Jews, but it is the unspeakable nightmare of the great White Christian Race); and

Whereas, the following seven incidents, unquestionably timed and coordinated by the communist-jewish conspiracy, have taken place here in Alabama, and Montgomery in particular, since November, 1955, to-wit:—

First: The whisky-drinking episode of Governor Folsom with the Negro Congressman from New York, Adam Clayton Powell, who has 66 reported communist-front citations;

Second: The illegal negro bus-boycott in Montgomery;

Third: The case of the negress, Arthurine Lucy, at the University of Alabama;

Fourth:The bombing of the negro churches in Montgomery, followed by the departure for Europe of a suspected communist-jewish leader in Atlanta;

Fifth: The mixed meeting of white and colored women of September 27, 1958, reported by the Montgomery Home News;

Sixth: The initial meeting here in Montgomery, Alabama, of the so-called Federal Civil Rights Commission on December 8th, 1958, with all the ridiculous Hollywood overtones, complete with the jewish investigator, A. H. Rosenfield;

Seventh: The TV blackout for candidates in this race, and the daily-press blackout of the magnificent address of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution before the Alabama State Senate;

are enough evidence to convince any sane person that Alabama in general, and Montgomery in particular, have been selected by the communist-jewish conspirators as the impact-area for testing ways and means to carry out their plot to mix the races in the South. The eyes of the entire White Christian world are now upon us here in Montgomery, Alabama; and

WHEREAS, we White Christians must not fail our manifest destiny;

NOW THEREFORE, I John G. Crommelin, have filed with my party, the Democratic Party of Alabama, a declaration of candidacy for the office of Mayor of Montgomery, to be voted upon in the forthcoming primary of March 16, 1959 (with run-off if required on March 23, 1959).

My purpose is to conduct a hard-hitting campaign in every precinct in Montgomery, expose the origin, nature and aims of the communist-jewish conspiracy, win the election; establish a close and harmonious business-like relationship with each and every member of the city government to you White Christian Montgomerians, my own people.

This is the only way to avoid violence and preserve segregation. All other means have, and will continue to fail.

POLITICAL PROGRAM

I do not anticipate that any self-styled white man who is making money by knowingly collaboating with the communist-jewish conspiracy will endorse this platform.

1. All city employees coming under jurisdiction of the mayor will retain their jobs as long as they carry out their duties in an efficient manner.

2. A special information service will be established, which may be contacted at any time during working hours, either by telephone or in person, for the purpose of providing information concerning the administation of government of the city of Montgomery to any of its citizens.

3. The increasing problem of juvenile delinquency will become my personal responsibility. It is believed that the power of example, set by a city government of unquestionable integrity, officered by real leaders, will exert a much stronger corrective influence than punitive measures taken after the delinquency has occurred.

4. A large Reserve Police Force, with Junior Auxiliaries, including seniors in high school, will be established, and combined with City Police and Fire Departments, as a local Civil Defense Force, which cannot be federalized, yet which will work in close harmony with any local federal Civil Defense organization. I believe this to be the best organization for Civil Defense, and the best answer for the prevention of violence.

5. Any individual, organization, institution or society which advocates mongrelization of the White Race, or espouses any other form of subversion, shall be relentlessly exposed in a bulletin signed by the Mayor and posted in public places.

6. The Mayor will be available at all reasonable times for giving a report and answering questions on conditions affectng the general welfare of the citizens of Montgomery. On request, he will appear before organized citizens councils, and town-hall groups of responsible citizens.

"The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a period of moral crisis maintain their neutrality."—Dante.

Time is running out.

least one Crommelin brother in every major naval engagement in the Pacific and Crommelin Field of the Naval Air Station at Atlantic City is named in tribute to the valor of the two Crommelin brothers, Charles and Richard, who were lost in action. As witness that John Crommelin serves his country with distinction, a war correspondent wrote a book, "Then There Was One," the war record of the most famous fighting ship in all history, the USS Enterprise, and dedicated the book "To John Crommelin and His Breed of Men."

Nine years ago John Crommelin told the American people the truth about potential subversion in Washington and as a result was forced to retire by the then President Harry S. (Solomon Truman. (Ten months later Crommelin's estimate was proved by Truman's treasonable conduct of the Korean War.) Since then John Crommelin has been very active in the political and public life of Alabama and has maintained a keen interest in the welfare of his fellow Alabamians and this nation.

A family man, John Crommelin was married to Lillian Eoff on December 1, 1930 They have three children, Katie, age 17, Jill age 13, and John, age 9. The two youngest are now in public school here in Montgomery.

John Crommelin has great faith in the people of Montgomery and can be trusted to defend their rights and interests with cool judgement and firm determination.

Jno. G. Crommelin

CANDIDATE for MAYOR of MONTGOMERY

Subject To Democratic Primary of March 16 and March 23, 1959

Pd. pol. adv. by John G. Crommelin
1253 Magnolia Curve, Montgomery, Ala.

Third Graders At Dalraida Present Classic Opereta

The four Third Grade classes of Dalraida School presented an operetta, "Alice In Wonderland" at the school on Thursday, February 26, 1959. There were two casts to give the program and one hundred twenty third graders participated.

The scenes in "Alice in Wonderland" were in a strange woodland garden with sea creatures dancing around in circles and another in a flower garden inhabited by real live flowers.

The operetta was under the direction of the four Third Grade teachers of Dalraida School: Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Laura Louise Sanders, Mrs. Janice Jeffcoat, and Mrs. Frances Coleman.

CHARACTER PARTS

Alice, Leanne Bennett and Susie Owens, White Rabbit, Sally Saltzman and Randy Bigum; Mad Hatter, Allen Screws and Robert McClain; March Hare, Kevin Ostendoff and Albert McWhorter; Cheshire Cat, Debbie Mynhier and Linda Simon; Twedle Dee, Robert Durden and Don Butler; Tweedle Dum, Roy Garvin and Edward Brezina; Queen, Mary Adams and Rebecca Sanford; King, Donny Bolls and Mike Smith; Mothers, Susan Hultgren and Kathleen Noid; Mary, Karen Laney and Linda Stallings; Gardners, Ricky Harris, Stan Cauthen, Randy Williams, Lantie Hearn.

Write Plainly To Assure Tax Refund

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The plight of 4,849 taxpayers in the Birmingham district is a red light for all taxpayers to sign their full name and address on their 1958 federal income tax returns so they can be read easily.

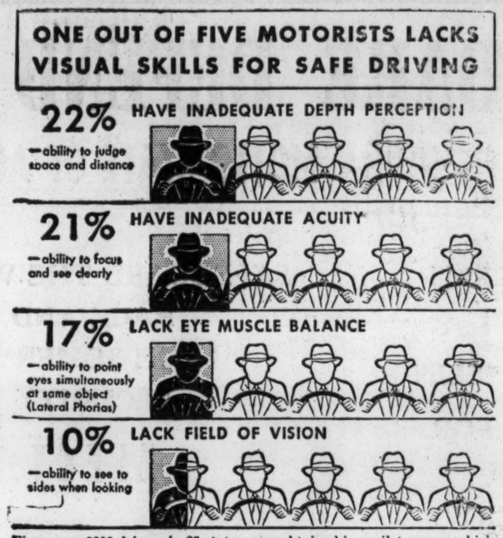
The 4,849 taxpayers still have a refund due them from last year's payment; but, according to George D. Patterson, district director of Birmingham, they can't be found.

The checks were mailed out, but bounced back to Internal Revenue bacause addresses were incomplete or incorrect.

Sometimes the taxpayers put down the wrong address on original returns. Other times, the name and address was not legible, Mr. Patterson said.

But in all cases, he added, the Internal Revenue Service is anxious to make 'restitution." Each 'refund check represents a tax overpayment. Uncle Sam wants to make good.

Mr. Patterson said double-checking the legibility of returns is so simple taxpayers cannot afford not to do so.

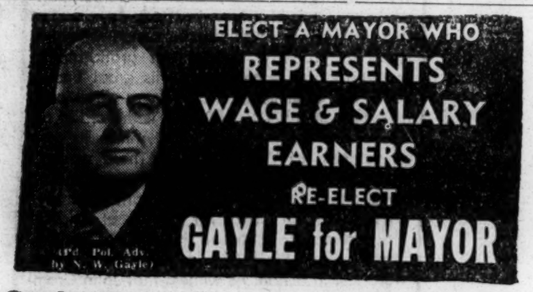


Figures on 3000 drivers in 25 states were obtained in a pilot survey which American Optometric Association will extend to 100,000 drivers in cooperation with state and local organizations. The national survey, being launched during SAVE YOUR VISION WEEK, March 1-7, aims at accident prevention by cautioning the motorist to respect his individual limits in eyesight, remembering that "DRIVING TAKES SEEING!"

Marshall Lumber & Mill Co., Inc.

BUILDING MATERIAL AND MILL WORK

Lumber Dept. AM 2-3816 Millwork Dept. AM 3-0525



Gayle Will Stay on the Job and Serve

DECLARATION of an AMERICAN VETERAN:

"I will do everything in my power each day to defend our great freedoms of speech and the right to vote"

Again I Challenge Mr. Gayle To A Debate (At the City Auditorium) On His Faulty Leadership And Sorry Record!

- How About the Paved Bumps?
- High Prices For Property Paid With Tax Money?
- Traffic Snarls?

"KING FOILED IN PLEA FOR JAIL"

Headline, Alabama Journal Sept. 5, 1958

Police Head Balks King Jail Term

Sellers Pays Fine Of Negro Minister Despite Protests

By DICK HINES

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was convicted in Recorder's Court Thursday of a misdemeanor charge and his fine was paid almost immediately by Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.

Payment of the fine thwarted the Negro integration leader's avowed desire to serve time in jail for the offense of "failure to obey an officer."

King entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

The Negro minister, who persistently claimed he was "not seeking publicity," seemed dismayed upon being released from custody.

CONTACTED OFFICIALS

He met with Judge D. Eugene Lee and contacted other court officials in a futile effort to learn who paid the fine that won his release.

Sellers later announced that he paid the fine of $10 and costs—a total of $14.

"I don't desire to accept the fine," King said. "I don't want anyone to pay it."

He said that his Negro followers had been instructed not to pay any fine that might be assessed.

Explaining his action, Sellers said:

"Recognizing King's tacktics as just another publicity stunt intended to further his self-assumed role as a martyr, and also to boost the sale of his forthcoming book, I have elected to spare the taxpayers of Montgomery the expense of feeding and housing him during the next 14 days."

"I cannot permit him to use the facilities of the City of Montgomery for his own selfish purposes."

Clyde Sellers Has The Experience To Recognize Tricks Of Agitators, The Knowhow To Stop Them Dead In Their Tracks!

Clyde Sellers has proved to the white people of Montgomery he has the wide background of experience and training to recognize phony tricks of negro troublemakers and the knowhow to stop them dead in their tracks!

Clyde Sellers

Performed a great service for the white people of Montgomery when he blocked and broke up the phony publicity stunts of negro troublemakers trying to break into jail.

Clyde Sellers

Prevented these negro troublemakers from using our city, our people and our courts to get teary-eyed publicity and to make martyrs out

RE-ELECT

GAYLE for MAYOR

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by N. W. Gayle)

Gayle Will Stay on the Job and Serve

DECLARATION of an AMERICAN VETERAN:

"I will do everything in my power each day to defend our great freedoms of speech and the right to vote"

The Best Leeder Available to Guide Us In This Crisis?

We Endorse—

JOHN CROMMELIN

Paid political advertising by Veterans of World War II in Behalf of John G. Crommelin for Mayor

signed: Wiliam Horton, Marines; C. C Aycock Air Force; Fred D. Cauthen, Army; J. B. Jurls, Air Force; Howard Hudson, Marines; Marvin Crew, Army.

authorized by: Marvin Crew

TIRE RECAPPING

Wheel Balacing-Tire Truer

New Tires, Recaps, or Retreads

WAGER

TIRE SERVICE

Ph. 3-9697 Madison at Mt. Meigs

Again I Challenge Mr. Gayle

To A Debate

(At the City Auditorium)

On His Faulty Leadership

And Sorry Record!

- How About the Paved Bumps?
- High Prices For Property Paid With Tax Money?
- Traffic Snarls?

(Paid Pol. Adv. by Dave Birmingham, Candidate for Mayor of Montgomery.)

VOTE

FOR

ALLAN B. JONES

ALLAN KNOWS

* Organizational Management
* Economy In Government
* How to Attract New Industry

BUT MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL ALLAN JONES KNOWS THE PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS

Return City Government To The People

ELECT

ALLAN B. JONES

Associate Commissioner, Place No. 1

Pd. pol. adv. by Allan B. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

Complete line of supplies for

Home Fix-up

Complete selection of **BUILDING SUPPLIES**

MONTGOMERY BUILDING MATERIALS CO.

903 BELL STREET — AM 2-4861

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"I cannot permit him to use the facilities of the City of Montgomery for his own selfish purposes," he added.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
Sept. 4, 1958

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Clyde Sellers

Prevented these negro troublemakers from using our city, our people and our courts to get teary-eyed publicity and to make martyrs out of themselves in northern newspapers.

Clyde Sellers

Prevented these negro troublemakers from lining their pockets with thousands of northern dollars they hoped to get with their phony publicity.

Clyde Sellers

Demonstrated courage and conviction when he stopped these negro troublemakers dead in their tracks.

CLYDE SELLERS IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE FOR POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONER WHO HAS PROVEN BY HIS ACTIONS THAT HE WILL STAND UP AND FIGHT FOR THE WHITE PEOPLE OF MONTGOMERY.

Four years ago, Clyde Sellers told the White People of Montgomery: "I will not sacrifice my principles nor violate my Southern Birthright for any number of negro votes." Clyde Sellers has kept this pledge!

Judge Your Candidate by What He Has DONE---Not By What He Claims He Will Do!

Clyde Sellers is the only candidate who has fought every element of the integration front including the NAACP, the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and all other integration radicals and troublemakers.

Clyde Sellers is the only candidate with a record of segregation action that proves that he will carry out the wishes of the White People of Montgomery to keep segregation, to enforce segregation laws, to keep our Southern way of life.

Vote to endorse CLYDE SELLERS

In His Courageous Stand For Montgomery's White People

CANDIDATE for POLICE and FIRE COMMISSIONER

Paid political advertising by Fred H. Marshall, Jr.

Forest Products Association To Hold 10th Annual Convention At Mobile

MOBILE, Ala.—Several hundred forest industry people are expected to attend the 10th annual meeting of the Alabama Forest Products Association in Mobile March 8-9.

Meeting for the first time in this port city, the state's producers and manufacturers of forest products will be welcomed with a reception the evening of March 8. This group representing Alabama's third largest industry, handles the state's forest resources 'from woods to goods."

E. E. Hale, executive vice president of the association, announced 'the theme of the meeting this year is built around politics and legislation. We are convinced the time has come when associations like ours must create more interest among members in asserting themselves on legislation that vitally affects their economy," he said.

Speaking at the luncheon on March 9, will be Robert M. Ingram, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Floyd McGowin, immediate past president of NLMA, will introduce Ingram.

Appearing on the morning program presided over by Norman M. McInnis, Jr., president of AFPA, will be W. S. Bromley, executive secretary, American Pulpwood Association, New York City; Prof. James W. Miller, Jr., School of Forestry, University of Florida, Gainesville; Claude D. Kelley, Alabama director of conservation, Montgomery; Senator Vaughan Hill Robison, Montgomery; and Senator Will G. Caffy, Jr., Mobile. Lee Robinson, president of Mobile River Saw Mill Company, will welcome the group to Mobile.

The meeting will be climaxed by a banquet with Henri Aldridge, attorney, International Paper Company, acting as master of ceremonies. Thurman Sensing, executive vice president, Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn., will be principal speaker.

READ THE HOME NEWS

KNOW YOUR FEET

By DR. WM. M. SCHOLL*

Ancient Greek and Roman physicians recorded the benefits of massage centuries ago; today, its application is still an important part of medicine.

The role of massage in relation to our feet and legs cannot be over-emphasized. The stress and strain of everyday activity causes certain foot muscles and tendons to become taut and contracted while others become weakened. Regular massage helps promote good circulation if correctly performed.

Never massage varicose veins or feet or legs having swollen or distended veins.

Tired foot muscles can best be massaged with an electric foot massager available in most department stores. The user can remain in a comfortable position while the massager works on foot muscles leaving them refreshed and stimulated.

Legs also demand massage. Bear in mind when applying the following exercises, that all manipulative movements should affect underlying tissues.

1. Placing thumbs on the anklebone, inside and outside, firmly massage the ankle with a circular motion.

2. Form hand into a fist and place on the calf of leg. Massage with firm strokes toward the knee.

3. Place both hands on the inside of the knee and with a curved motion, massage toward the knee-cap.

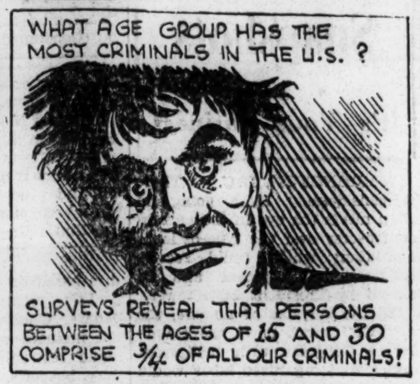
Remember when treating feet and legs that while pain may be concentrated in one foot, the other needs proper care as it has been doing duty for both and may have become weakened.

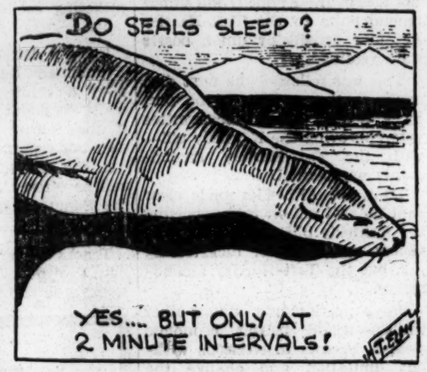
If a regular routine is established for these exercises, muscles will achieve a return to

LOOKING AROUND???
NO NEED TO SPEND HOURS LOOKING WHEN YOU CAN PLACE AN AD IN THIS NEWSPAPER FOR THOSE HARD TO FIND ITEMS ..

C. B. BUFFALOW
PAWN SHOP
"The Place to Get

TELL ME





The NATIONAL OUTLOOK

BY RALPH ROZEY

In recent weeks the charge has been made with increased frequency that one of the major causes of the recession was a reduction of government spending in 1957.

For example, the Washington Post said in a recent editorial that "retrenchment in the fall of 1957 contributed materially to the 1958 slump." Since the Washing-

On a quarterly basis, but not adjusted for seasonal variation, the following is the record:

1957	
1st quarter	$19.8 billion
2nd quarter	$21.6 "
3rd quarter	$21.1 "
4th quarter	$20.8 "
1958	
1st quarter	$19.6 billion
2nd quarter	$21.8 "
3rd quarter	$23.8 "

On an annual basis there obviously is no justification for saying that a reduction in government expenditures caused the recession.

When one looks at the quarterly totals a case can be made, although it is extremely weak.

There was a reduction of $500 million in outlays between the second and third quarters of 1957, but there had been an increase of $1.8 billion between the first and second quarters. Thus the third quarter was still $1.3 billion above

third quarters caused, or even materially contributed to the recession. And bear in mind that the total value of goods and services being produced — gross national product—was about $440 billion during the period in question.

Another factor to bear in mind is that state and local spending was constantly going up during this period. Specifically, such state and local spending increased $2.5 billion between 1956 and 1957.

On the basis of official facts, therefore, the contention that it was a decline in government spending in 1957 which caused the 1958 business downturn must be regarded as nothing more nor less than a political charge. This does not mean that individual companies which had their government contracts eliminated, or stretched out, were not hurt, at least temporarily, but there was not enough of that to swing the

Building Contracts Gain In January

NEW YORK—F. W. Dodge Corporation has announced that contracts for future construction in the United States (except Alaska) in January totalled $2,319, 167,000, up 12 per cent compared to January, 1958.

Dr. George Cline Smith, Dodge vice president and economist, said of the January figures, "Once again the increase was due primarily to high levels of activity in the residential category with contracts for one-and two-family houses and apartments registering sharp gains.

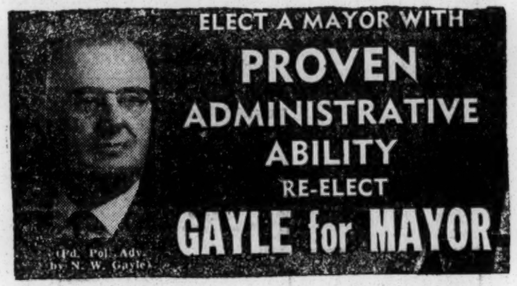
"Also helping to boost the January total were increaes in contracts for commercial, hospital, and social and recreational buildings," added Dr. Smith.

Dollar volume of contracts for residential building in January totalled $1,021,516,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the similar 1958 months. The number of dwelling units represented by these contracts totalled 84,166, up 33 per cent compared to January 1958. January non-residential contracts amounted to $818, 225,000, a gain of 8 per cent over the like 1958 month. Besides the substantial increase registered in contracts for commercial, hospital, and social and recreational buildings, gains were also reported in contracts for religious and miscellaneous non-residential buildings.

In the heavy engineering category in January, contracts totalled $479,426,000, down 10 per cent compared to January 1958.

Some 3 million tons of steel is used each year in the manufacture of trucks and trailers.

of developments, as almost all recessions are, and probably no two business analysts would even make identical lists.



Gayle Will Stay on the Job and Serve

LET'S RE-ELECT
FRANK PARKS
CITY COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1
"A Man the People Know, Like and Respect"
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by R. B. Leavell, Montgomery, Ala.)

JOIN THE
L. B. SULLIVAN
FACE-TO-FACE CAMPAIGN
for
BETTER
GOVERNMENT

James W. Miller, Jr., School of Forestry, University of Florida, Gainesville; Claude D. Kelley, Alabama director of conservation, Montgomery; Senator Vaughan Hill Robison, Montgomery; and Senator Will G. Caffy, Jr., Mobile. Lee Robinson, president of Mobile

LOOKING AROUND???
NO NEED TO SPEND HOURS LOOKING WHEN YOU CAN PLACE AN AD IN THIS NEWSPAPER FOR THOSE HARD TO FIND ITEMS ..

C. B. BUFFALOW
PAWN SHOP
"The Place to Get Quick Money"
We Loan Money on Anything of Value!
23 N. Goldthwaite Street
TELE. 3-1206

The user can remain in a comfortable position while the massager works on foot muscles leaving them refreshed and stimulated.

Legs also demand massage. Bear in mind when applying the following exercises, that all manipulative movements should affect underlying tissues.

1. Placing thumbs on the anklebone, inside and outside, firmly massage the ankle with a circular motion.
2. Form hand into a fist and place on the calf of leg. Massage with firm strokes toward the knee.
3. Place both hands on the inside of the knee and with a curved motion, massage toward the knee-cap.

Remember when treating feet and legs that while pain may be concentrated in one foot, the other needs proper care as it has been doing duty for both and may have become weakened.

If a regular routine is established for these exercises, muscles will achieve a return to healthy tone and pliability and will counteract everyday strain

• Probably the world's best-known foot specialist, Dr. Scholl is the author of "The Human Foot, Anatomy, Deformities and Treatment."

EVERY DAY...

Selected
Blue Ribbon
STEAKS
French Fried Potatoes
Salad Bowl $1.45

Seven Seas Restaurant
207 Lee Street CH. 7-7186

VOTE FOR

DON PAYNE
as your insurance man
representing
State Farm Insurance Companies

QUALIFICATIONS
1. Born and reared in Montgomery County and expects to remain in Montgomery County, and meet you daily.
2. Member of Baptist Church, and attends sometimes.
3. Experienced enough to handle your claims.
4. Honest enough to give you a fair deal.
5. Interested enough to come to your home and discuss your problems.
6. Qualified enough to handle any of your insurance and financing needs.

OFFICE: AM 2-2975 HOME: AM 5-6961
128 South Jackson Street
(Paid Insurance Adv. by Don Payne)

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

BY RALPH ROZEY

In recent weeks the charge has been made with increased frequency that one of the major causes of the recession was a reduction of government spending in 1957.

For example, the Washington Post said in a recent editorial that "retrenchment in the fall of 1957 contributed materially to the 1958 slump." Since the Washington Post is "liberal" and favors ever larger Federal outlays, such a point of view by it is not surprising.

But when the National Industrial Conference Board takes the same approach it is surprising. In the January, 1959 issue of the Conference Board Business Record there is an article by Robert H. Persons on the "Pattern and Scope of Recovery" in which it is said: "During 1957, both defense and nondefense outlays of the Federal Government had been curtailed, acting as one of the initiating factors in the recession." This is a little startling because the Conference Board has never indicated support for larger and larger Federal spending.

What are the facts?

In answering this question, it first must be noted that it is essential to use the cash budget figures, rather than the administrative or regular budget. The difference between the two is that the cash budget includes everything in the administrative budget and also the trust funds. Only the cash budget, therefore, shows total outlays.

On a calendar year basis the Federal Government's cash payments to the public were as follows:

1954—$69.7 billion
1955—$72.2 "
1956—$74.8 "
1957—$83.3 "

the following is the record:

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3rd quarter—$23.8 "

On an annual basis there obviously is no justification for saying that a reduction in government expenditures caused the recession.

When one looks at the quarterly totals a case can be made, although it is extremely weak.

There was a reduction of $500 million in outlays between the second and third quarters of 1957, but there had been an increase of $1.3 billion between the first and second quarters. Thus the third quarter was still $1.3 billion above the first quarter.

It really is stretching the facts to say that the half-billion dollar decline between the second and

sion. And bear in mind that the total value of goods and services being produced — gross national product—was about $440 billion during the period in question.

Another factor to bear in mind is that state and local spending was constantly going up during this period. Specifically, such state and local spending increased $2.5 billion between 1956 and 1957.

On the basis of official facts, therefore, the contention that it was a decline in government spending in 1957 which caused the 1958 business downturn must be regarded as nothing more nor less than a political charge. This does not mean that individual companies which had their government contracts eliminated, or stretched out, were not hurt, at least temporarily, but there was not enough of that to swing the whole economy.

What did cause the recession? There was no single factor. It was the result of a combination

OPPORTUNITY

For ambitious men, ages 17 to 50, from South Alabama area, in Industrial Electronics and Guided Missile Field

No previous experience needed. Must be willing to spend one hour a day, four days a week, on short practical industrial training using actual equipment under the guidance of our engineers. Arrangements will be made for those accepted so that training will not interfere with present employment. Positions for which this training will qualify you currently pay $90 to $140 per week.

If you have a sincere desire to better yourself with a steady job and income, we will be glad to discuss these opportunities with you. No obligation for strictly confidential interview with our bonded personnel man.

Please write United Electronics Laboratories, Box No. 2231 HOME NEWS, Montgomery 3, Ala., giving age, address, working hours at present; also phone number if you can be reached by phone.

COMPLETE 24-HOUR WELDING SERVICE
BY ONE OF MONTGOMERY'S MOST RELIABLE FIRMS
WELL DRILLING
— COMPLETE WATER and WELL SERVICE
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WIGGINS WELDING and JET DRILLING COMPANY
1419 N. RIPLEY STREET
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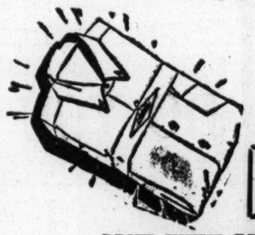


WE FINISH YOUR SHIRTS TO PERFECTION; JUST THE WAY YOU LIKE THEM . . . RETURN THEM SPOTLESS AND BRIGHT.

Suits and Dresses Dry Cleaned 75c

SAVE WITH CASH AND CARRY
JACK CLEMENTS CLEANERS
Corner Jefferson & Ripley AM 2-0021

VOTE FOR
D. H. (Sarge) CARAKER
for

Seat No. 1, CITY COMMISSION
Public Works, Parks and Recreation

Sgt. Caraker is a veteran of both World War I and II and is a member of American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Sons of the Confederacy and promises to serve all the people alike. Sgt. has had 38 years experience with recreation in Montgomery and feels he knows the recreation need and promises more recreation for all the people.

Sgt. will maintain segregation
Sgt. will uphold law and order.
Sgt. will recommend repeal of Sewerage Tax
Sgt. will improve Sanitary Department
Sgt. will improve Engineering Department
Sgt. will work with all youth groups.
Sgt. will strive to bring more Industry
Sgt. will give you a $ worth for every $ spent.

(Paid Pol. Adv. By D. H. (Sarge) Caraker)

L. B. SULLIVAN
FACE-TO-FACE CAMPAIGN
for
BETTER GOVERNMENT

Dear Voter:

In my candidacy for election as Associate Commissioner Place No. 2 (Fire and Police Commissioner) in the forthcoming March 16 Democratic Primary, I would like to request your sincere consideration of my qualifications and ability to discharge the duties of the office I seek.

As a citizen, taxpayer and parent I feel that a better job can be done as Police Commissioner in the future than has been done in the past, and I would like very much to represent you, the people, in this important office during the next four years.

If elected I assure you that I will devote my full time and energy to serving ALL the people of Montgomery to the best of my ability.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration I remain,

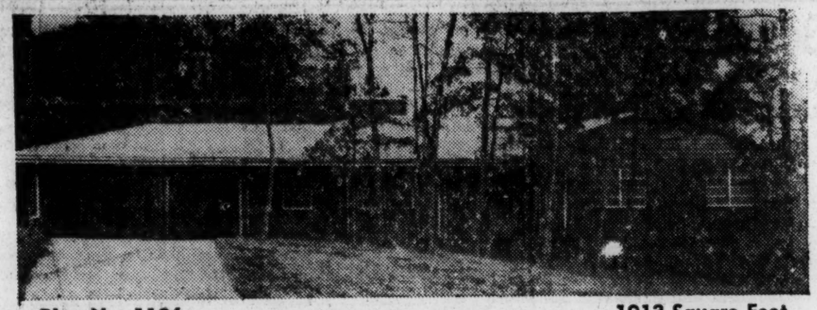
Sincerely yours,
L. B. SULLIVAN

• FACE-TO-FACE WITH THE PEOPLE •
• FACE-TO-FACE WITH THE ISSUES •

VOTE FOR AND ELECT
L. B. SULLIVAN
Associate Commissioner, Place No. 2
Police & Fire Commissioner

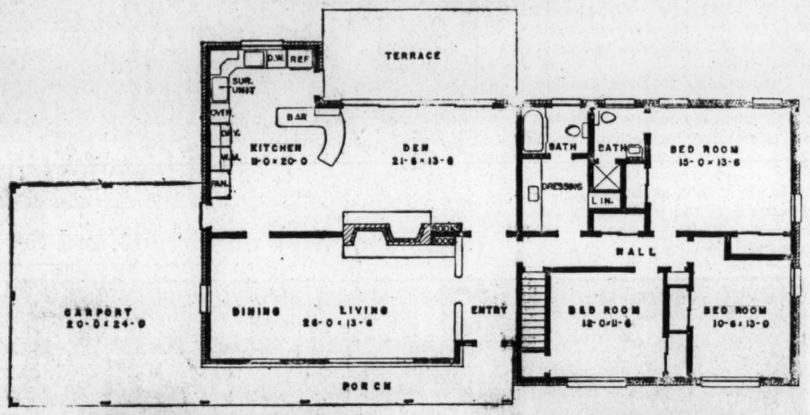
A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT ..
PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN SEGREGATION

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS AT HOME—3622 WHITING AVE., AM 2-5754
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by L. B. Sullivan)



Plan No. 1196 **1913 Square Feet**

Designed by Summer, Prater, White & Associates
732 West Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta 8, Ga.



Outdoor Living

Sliding glass doors in the den open it up to all outdoors, in this home designed for enjoyment of our mild Southern climate. The convenient L-shaped kitchen also opens to the terrace, for ease in serving outdoor meals.

The living-dining room boasts a fireplace and bookshelves, as does the den.

The three large bedrooms and hallway provide closets enough to satisfy the most storage-conscious housewife.

There are two baths, one having a separate powder room.

The covered portico provides shelter for arriving guests, and adds charm to the facade.

Plans for this home are available at small cost.

MAIL ORDER COUPON

TO: HOMES FOR SOUTHERN LIVING
P. O. Box 1155
Atlanta 1, Ga.

PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING:

PLAN No. 1196
1 Set Blueprints @ $10.00 _____
_____ Additional sets @ $5.00 ea. _____
_____ Bargain 5 sets @ $25.00 _____

PLAN BOOKS
"Guide to Convenient Living"
_____ (40 plans) @ 50c ea. book _____
"Home Plan for Better Living"
_____ (54 plans) @ $1.00 ea. book _____

TOTAL _____

☐ Check ☐ Money Order Enclosed
Georgia Residents add 3% Sales Tax

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

DALRAIDA CHURCH of CHRIST

Minister D. K. Earwood Sunday School.....9:45
Morning Worship..11:00

Engineer College At University Will Get $3 Million Fund

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Approximately $3,000,000 of funds sought

Washington Snapshots

• • •

It's Your Business

WASHINGTON, D. C. — There is considerably more going on than meets the eye in the current controversy over the type of labor legislation which could receive congressional approval and be signed by President Eisenhower.

To the surprise of no one, the AFL-CIO threw down the gauntlet to Congress with belligerent notice that organized labor would not accept the Kennedy bill unless amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act long sought by union bosses were retained.

This was followed the next day, again to the surprise of no one, by a Senate labor subcommittee vote approving the Kennedy bill—with the Taft-Hartley amendments unmolested.

Thus, the AFL-CIO made clear that its real reason for supporting the Kennedy bill was not its provisions against labor racketeering . . . but the Taft-Hartley amendments.

These amendments, among other things, would permit economic strikers to vote in elections without limitation and change the definition of supervisor so as to exclude many foremen and thereby place them within the bargaining unit.

The AFL-CIO issued its blast as a movement was gaining new strength in Congress for acting first on a bill dealing only with the internal affairs of unions, and postponing to a second bill all action on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hitherto, organized labor had strongly advocated the two-bill approach — providing, of course, that Taft-Hartley amendments sought by labor were included in the first bill—and Taft-Hartley amendments advocated by industry were postponed for later consideration.

Congressional experts believe that approval of an anti-racketeering bill, with labor-appeasing Taft-Hartley amendments included, virtually would preclude action on additional legislation containing Taft-Hartley amendments

---MORE ABOUT---

Race Mixers

(Continued from page 1)

This organization is based at Atlanta, Georgia, and Jim Jackson, a notorious Negro communist, participated in its organization. Many of its officers and directors are also national officers of the NAACP and other organizations that have been cited as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Senate Internal Security Committee, and the Attorney General of the United States. Daisy Bates is also a director of this organization. It appears that the main purpose of this organization is to push for integration of everything in the South.

4. Arkansas Council on Human Relations. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations was incorporated in Arkansas in 1955. Harry Ashmore was one of the three incorporators, as well as Christopher C. Mercer, who at that time was legal counsel for the NAACP in Arkansas. Its articles of incorporation recite that it is beholden to the Southern Regional Council. Its avowed purpose is to assist in the integration activities in Arkanas.

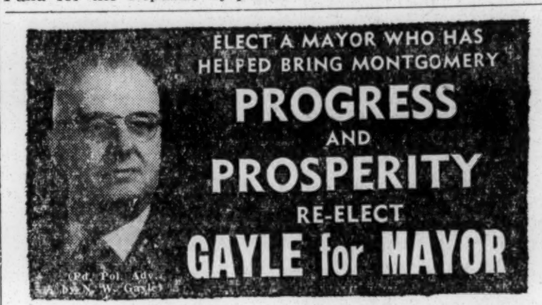
It is highly significant that after the Fund for the Republic—with Harry Ashmore as director—started making grants to the Southern Regional Council in 1954—with Daisy Bates as a director—the Arkansas Council on Human Relation was organized in Arkansas—with Harry Ashmore and Daisy Bates as officers—to participate in the receipt of these grants.

At the height of the Little Rock incident in September, 1957, the Fund for the Republic by-passed the Southern Regional Council and sent direct grants to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. None of the television, radio or newspaper people of Arkansas Council on Human Relations; however, the Council has received contributions of over $30,000.00 in the past three years but the disposition thereof in unknown.

sure based on the President's 20-point program introduced by Senator Goldwater (R-Ariz.) this bill includes proposals for tightening restrictions against secondary boycotts and organizational picketing — bitterly opposed by labor.

Senator Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, gave notice, after a White House conference with President Eisenhower, that if the Senate Labor Committee does not report out a bill containing the President's program, it will be offered as amendments on the Senate floor.

Trucks deliver more than 19 million head of cattle to the nation's stockyards and markets a year.



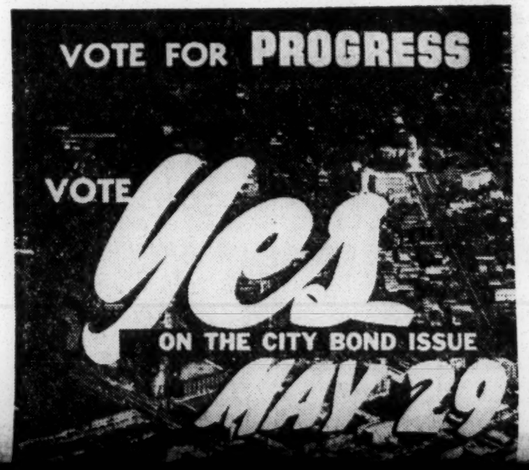
Gayle Will Stay on the Job and Serve

LET'S RE-ELECT
FRANK PARKS
CITY COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1
"A Man the People Know, Like and Respect"
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by R. B. Leavell, Montgomery, Ala.)

DO YOU REMEMBER 1956?

THE YEAR OF PROMISES!

A Costly Brochure Was Prepared, In Which The Citizens Were Promised A $5,675,000.00 Spending Program



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The three large bedrooms and hallway provide closets enough to satisfy the most storage-conscious housewife.

There are two baths, one having a separate powder room.

The covered portico provides shelter for arriving guests, and adds charm to the facade.

Plans for this home are available at small cost.

PLAN BOOKS
"Guide to Convenient Living"
_____(40 plans) @ 50c ea. book _____
"Home Plan for Better Living"
_____(54 plans) @ $1.00 ea. book_____
TOTAL _____
☐ Check ☐ Money Order Enclosed
Georgia Residents add 3% Sales Tax

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____

strength in Congress for acting first on a bill dealing only with the internal affairs of unions, and postponing to a second bill all action on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hitherto, organized labor had strongly advocated the two-bill approach — providing, of course, that Taft-Hartley amendments sought by labor were included in the first bill—and Taft-Hartley amendments advocated by industry were postponed for later consideration.

Congressional experts believe that approval of an anti-racketeering bill, with labor-appeasing Taft-Hartley amendments included, virtually would preclude action on additional legislation containing Taft-Hartley amendments sought by industry.

The Eisenhower Administration is urging a single-package mea-

DALRAIDA CHURCH of CHRIST

Minister D. K. Earwood — 3740 Atlanta Highway

Sunday School ____ 9:45
Morning Worship ____ 11:00
Evening Worship ____ 7:00

Engineer College At University Will Get $3 Million Fund

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Approximately $3,000,000 of funds sought as part of the current Greater University Development Program has been designated to meet emergency needs of the UA College of Engineering. This fact was pointed out by President Frank A. Rose at a day-long workshop of the University Council for Development held at the Capstone last week.

In addition to construction of adequate and permanent housing for 7 of the 10 Engineering College departments, provision is also made for meeting critical needs in physical equipment and staff members.

Dean J. R. Cudworth of the University's College of Engineering, indicated that expanded offerings in the field of fluid mechanics, servomechanisms, transportation engineering, prestressed concrete, and nuclear engineering are highly desirable.

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615 N. Maryland

HEAR YE!
HEAR YE!

CALLING ALL PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS TO THE SCHEDULED

TOWN HALL MEETING

MONDAY, MARCH 9
City Auditorium 7:30 P. M.

OPEN FORUM
For All Candidates For The
CITY COMMISSION

[illegible] QUESTION.

the Men Who Seek the Posts In
Montgomery that Govern Your Life!

Junior High Students Especially Invited
(BRING YOUR CIVICS AND HISTORY TEACHERS)

HUGH ASHURST, Chairman
BOB UNDERWOOD, Moderator

HOME OWNED——HOME OPERATED
OFFICE 128 S. JACKSON——AM 47241

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H. E. Sisson	3862 Johnstown Dr.	AM-48454

ELECT
Richard H. Burwell
Associate Commissioner, Place No. 1

BURWELL'S POSITIVE
[illegible] FOR SEGREGATION:

- Segregated Park System
- Segregated Public Schools
- Return of Segregation to City Buses

Dick Burwell Pledges:

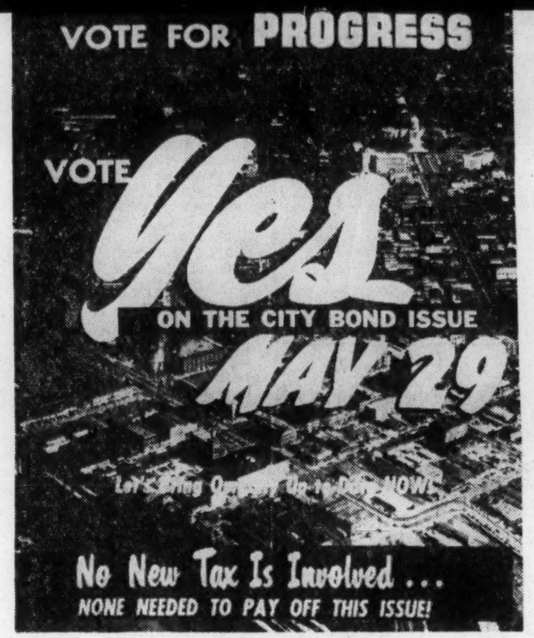
Not only to preserve segregation but as your City Commissioner will work to regain lost ground by devoting his every waking hour to returning segregation to city buses.

Paid political advertising by the Auxiliary to the Montgomery County Pharmaceutical Society, Mrs. George Brannon, Secty.

THE YEAR OF PROMISES!

A Costly Brochure Was Prepared, In Which The Citizens Were Promised A $5,675,000.00 Spending Program

"WITHOUT ONE RED CENT IN ADDITIONAL TAXES"



Photograph of the Brochure

DO YOU REMEMBER?

WE THE PEOPLE WERE ASSURED THAT MONTGOMERY HAD . . . "A GOOD WORKABLE BUDGET AND AN EXCELLENT FISCAL PROGRAM. — YOUR CITY GOVERNMENT NOW ENJOYS AN "A" CREDIT RATING."

BUT THAT WAS IN 1956

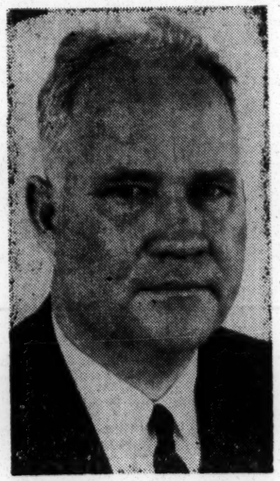
DO YOU REMEMBER?

IN EARLY 1957 THE PEOPLE WERE TOLD THAT . . . $400,000.00 WAS NEEDED TO GET THE CITY OUT OF THE RED . . . . A FACT THAT WAS KNOWN PRIOR TO THE PROMISES.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

THE PEOPLE THEN HAD A 1% SALES TAX IMPOSED UPON THEM, A TAX THAT WOULD BRING IN OVER $1,250,000.00 A YEAR.

DO YOU REMEMBER?



THIS WAS DONE IN SPITE OF THOUSANDS OF PROTESTS . . . . AND WITHOUT A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Earl James Believes In Government By The People And For The People

EARL JAMES
FOR MAYOR

Paid Pol. Adv. For Earl James by Marion Parker, Sr.

From Oil Lamps To TV Flickers In 100 Years

Ever so often you'll hear some Alabamian wishing for the "good old days when life was simpler and easier. The "good old days" don't seem to have an exact date. But quite often they'r back about a century ago.

In a way, life was simpler in 1859, though certainly not easier. The workday began at sun-up and ended at sundown. There wasn't much reading, even for those lucky enough to have a fair education, because books and illumination were expensive.

Menu-planning was simple. When the Alabama homemaker had exhausted the possibilities of the local produce, that was that. Travel was simple, too. If the day was fine, Alabamians who could afford to own a buggy might drive a few miles for a visit to the neighbors. If it rained, they stayed home because the unpaved roads were hub-deep in mud.

But 1859 was the year that marked a big change in our American way of life. One hundred years ago the first commercial oil well was drilled at Titusville, Pa., and the modern era started.

The kerosene lamp opened new horizons for study and recreation. Oil fuels and lubricants created the abundance of mass production and motive powre. Today, our rapid transportation makes it equally easy to visit cities thousands of miles away, or to bring exotic and perishable foods across the continent to our dinner-tables.

Progress from the "good old" horse-and-buggy days to this age of jets and moon rockets has been far and fast. But for achievement and service, nothing has traveled farther or faster than the 100-year-young oil industry, which is celebrating its Centennial this year.

DIXIE NOTIONS
and PAPER CO.
Wholesale Paper Products
Bags
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Cosmetics—Brach's
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522 Mobile AM 4-2017

THE DRIVER'S SEAT

Do you own a "slush car" or an "Uncle Daniel"? Have you polished up the "fireplace" and added some "goodies" lately?

If you're baffled by these terms you might try asking your teen-age son or daughter what they mean. Teen boys and girls, in addition to learning how to drive safely at high schools around the nation, are introducing a unique extra-curricular automobile "language" all their own.

Here's "what gives" with this new car talk. A "slush car" is one equipped with an automatic transmission. An "Uncle Daniel" is not a new model, but a souped-up car that looks tame.

"Fireplace" refers to the front grille, and "goodies" are fancy accessories, like a pair of flying swans (the decorative, metal kind) on the hood.

Here are some more terms that diligent research has turned up, and which will put you in solid when talking cars with your kids:

Skins or Hides—tires.
Stick Car — auto with regular gear shift and clutch.
Four-Banger—four-cylinder engine.
Bent Eight—V-8 engine.
Spaghetti — too much "gingerbread" or chrome on a car.
Moons—hubcaps; also known as "flippers" or "spinners."
Snowballs—whitewall tires.
Binders—brakes.
Rag Tog—convertible.
Mill—car motor.
Nerf-Bar—bumper.
Johnson Rod—what's broken if your car mysteriously won't run.
Strides—old clothes worn when working on car with broken Johnson Rod.
Slugs—pistons.
Pot—carburetor; a motor part that mixes fuel and air prior to combustion in th eengine; also called "jug."

If you want to have some fun with your new-found knowledge, drop into your local filling station and try this line:

"Tighten up the binders, puleeze, and take a look at that Johnson Rod. Oh yes, put on some new skins and wash up the spaworth the expression on the meghetti."

The price of the bill would be chanic's face—provided he isn't a teen-ager.

More than 80,000 retail milk delivery trucks travel an average of 50 miles daily.

Tips on Touring

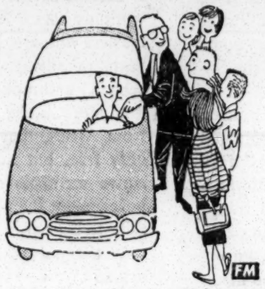
By Carol Lane
Women's Travel Authority

Tips From The Teachers

Who should know the most about good driving practices?

Why, naturally, college teachers of driver education, and high school driver training instructors.

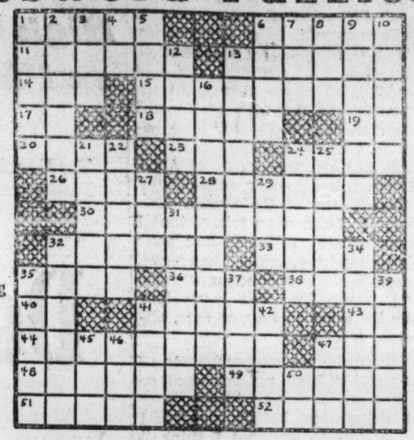
Every year these men and women teach many thousands of youngsters and adults how to drive safely. Listed below are some of the



tips they've found useful, as reported by the Center For Safety Education of New York University—where many of the teachers are trained.

1. At least once a year, read your state and local traffic regulations. If you drive in other states, know *their* traffic rules.
2. Take advantage of adult driving courses if they are offered in your community.
3. If you're a beginner, talk to the high school driving instructor.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. Test
6. Military unit
11. Grassland
13. By hand
14. Turkish title
15. Allusion
17. Plural: suffix
18. Gnarls
19. One who: suffix
20. Grate
23. Three
24. Kind
26. Caution
28. Doctors: slang
30. Fruit
32. Exile
33. Twofold
35. Animal skins
36. Help
38. Cut
40. Musical note
41. Revere
43. Be
44. Made gay
47. Night before
48. Traps
49. Season
51. Detests
52. Weeping

DOWN

1. Color
2. Teeter
3. Utter
4. Public notice
5. New —
6. Autos
7. Single
8. Operate
9. Walkers
10. Icy rain
12. Gone
13. Profession
16. Arrangement
21. Sounder
22. Prepares for college
24. Skull cavity
25. Sea
27. Army rank: abbr.
29. Accomplished
31. Barters
32. Chaperon
34. Departer
35. New
37. Sketched
39. Abrasive
41. Bird class
42. Prepare for publication
45. Latvian coin
46. Anger
47. Greek letter
50. Neon: chem.

Answer to Puzzle

Veterans' Column

State Dept. of Veterans' Affairs

Alabama has one of the finest plans for education for certain children of veterans of any state in the nation. Here are some facts about the Alabama G. I. and Dependents Educatonal Benefit Act.

First, a child of a person who was killed or died as a result of service in World Wars I or II or the Korean conflict is eligible under the Alabama act. The Alabama law goes even further and is more liberal in some respects than the federal War Orphans Education Assistance Act of 1956, and here is why: To be entitled to Alabama benefits, it is not necessary that the child's father died in or as a result of military service during wartime. In fact, it is not even necessary that the veteran-father be deceased. In other words, if, at cause of the veteran's death. In the case of living veterans, a 40 per cent or more service-connected disability will entitle their children to the same allowances. These benefits consist of free tuition and fees in any state-supported institution of higher learning or in any state trade school.

Any high school student who thinks he may be entitled to educational assistance through the United States government or the State of Alabama should contact his nearest county service officer. He is the one who will handle all applications for state benefits, as the Department of Veterans Affairs has been designated by the Legislature to administer the Alabama program.

Some high school graduates will be entering military service shortly after graduation in May, and for those who are making such plans and are entitled to Alabama benefits, here is a word of warning: Make your application for assistance under the Alabama act before you enter the service. Failure to do so might mean denial of

er servicemen and their families:

Q. I have just entered school under the Korean GI Bill. How long is the usual waiting period before receipt of my first GI allowance check?

A. Normaly about two months. Under the law, you may not be paid until after a month of classroom work is completed, and the law allows the VA 20 additional days to process your certificate of attendance and to mail your check.

Q. Is there any deadline for filing a claim for VA disability compensation?

A. There is no deadline. A veteran may apply at any time. However, if an eligible veteran applies within a year from the date of his release from service, compensation may be back-dated to the day following his release from service. A veteran applying after he has been out of service a year may be paid only from the date his application was filed.

Q. I understand there is a new ruling whereby a disabled veteran may now get a head start toward rehabilitation by beginning vocational training while still a patient in a VA hospital. Will you explain this, please?

A. The new ruling permits training for veterans who are far enough along in their hospital treatment to be able to leave the hospital part of the day to attend school. Formerly, veterans generally had to be out of the hospital before they could start rehabilitation training.

Q. I'm a Korea veteran, holding GI term insurance. Is it true that I now can convert my term insurance to a permanent plan?

A. Yes, Korea veterans holding term insurance with the letters "RS" before the policy number now may convert to one of six permanent VA plans.

* * *

(Veterans living in or near Montgomery who wish further information about their various benefits should write or visit the VA office at 406 Lee St.)

Joe Dawkins Speaks At Goodwin High PTG Meeting

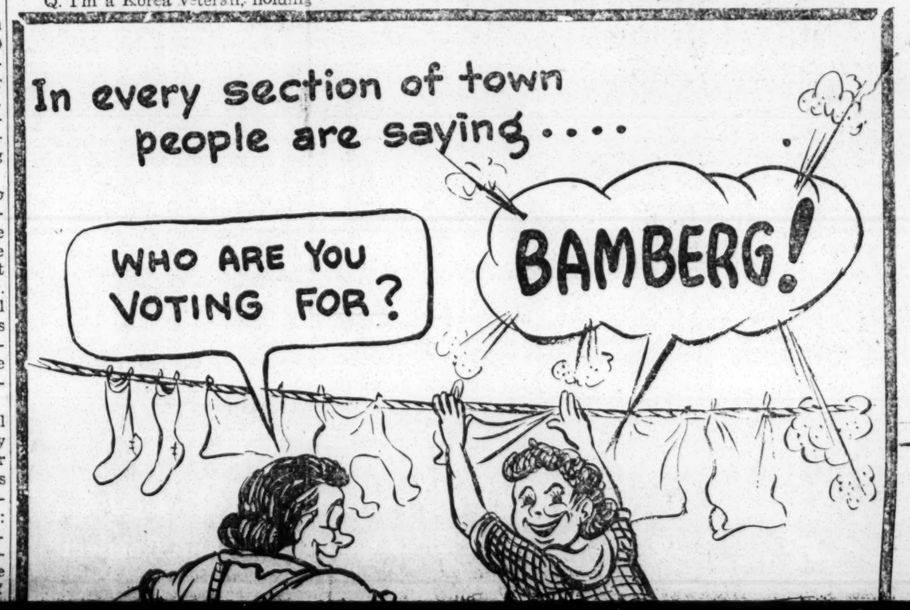
At a recent meeting of the Goodwyn Jr. High Parent-Teachers Guild, the audience heard a dscussion by Mr. Joe Dawkins on the progress of the Alabama Education Commission. This informative talk was followed by an open question-and-answer period.

The devotional was an unusual musical program presented by the seventh grade music class under the direction of Miss Jacquelyn Jones, with Miss Martha Huey accompanying. The class sang "Fairest Lord Jesus" (Crusaders' Hymn); "Prayer of the Norwegian Child (Kountz); "Old Ark A' Moverin' and "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho" (Negro Spirituals), and "Lead Me, Lord" (Samuel Wesley).

A nominating committee was elected from the floor. Its chairman is Mr. Al Kranzusch, and the members are Mrs. W. H. Haigler, Jr., Mrs. Clem Robertson, Mr. Jack Rutland, and Mrs. James T. Durden.

After the meeting was adjourned, a social hour with refreshments served, followed.

Gayle Will Stay on the Job and Serve



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tips they've found useful, as reported by the Center For Safety Education of New York University—where many of the teachers are trained.

1. At least once a year, read your state and local traffic regulations. If you drive in other states, know *their* traffic rules.
2. Take advantage of adult driving courses if they are offered in your community.
3. If you're a beginner, talk to the high school driving instructor. Watch how he teaches. If your teen-ager is learning to drive, read the books he's studying.
4. Learn to spot other drivers' errors, then make sure *you* avoid them. Ask someone to criticize your driving—there may be a fault that you're not aware of.
5. Try to anticipate what the other driver will do.
6. Keep your car in good mechanical condition.

State Dept. of Veterans' Affairs

Alabama has one of the finest plans for education for certain children of veterans of any state in the nation. Here are some facts about the Alabama G. I. and Dependents Educatonal Benefit Act.

First, a child of a person who was killed or died as a result of service in World Wars I or II or the Korean conflict is eligible under the Alabama act. The Alabama law goes even further and is more liberal in some respects than the federal War Orphans Education Assistance Act of 1956, and here is why: To be entitled to Alabama benefits, it is not necessary that the child's father died in or as a result of military service during wartime. In fact, it is not even necessary that the veteran-father be deceased. In other words, if, at the time of death, the father had a disability of 40 per cent or more which was incurred as a result of wartime service, the child is entitled to benefits, regardless of the children to the same allowances. These benefits consist of free tuition and fees in any state-supported institution of higher learning or in any state trade school.

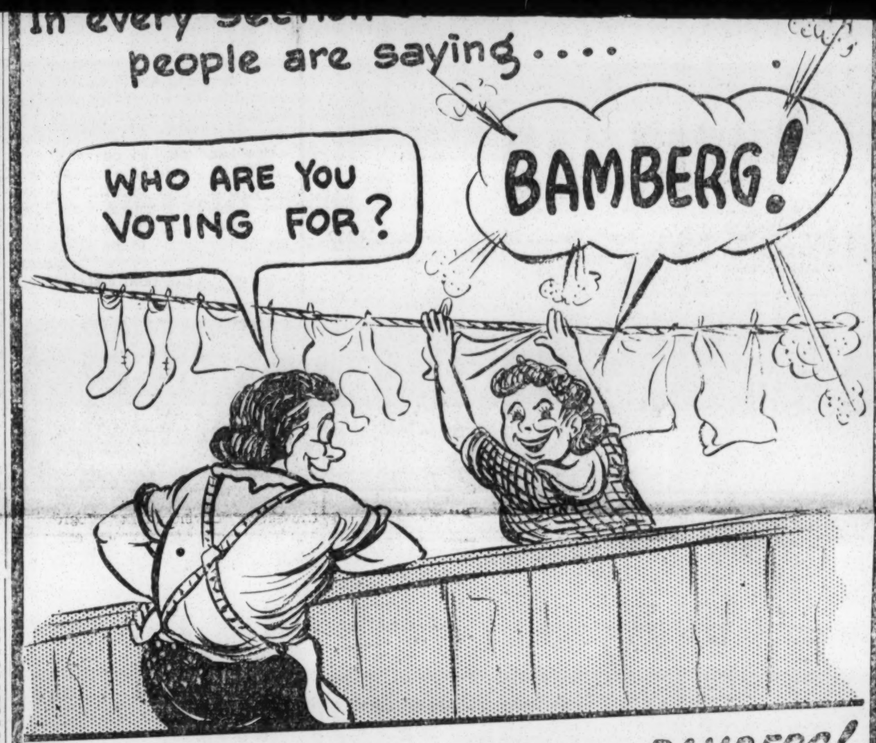
Any high school student who thinks he may be entitled to educational assistance through the United States government or the State of Alabama should contact his nearest county service officer. He is the one who will handle all applications for state benefits, as the Department of Veterans Affairs has been designated by the Legislature to administer the Alabama program.

Some high school graduates will be entering military service shortly after graduation in May, and for those who are making such plans and are entitled to Alabama benefits, here is a word of warning: Make your application for assistance under the Alabama act before you enter the service. Failure to do so might mean denial of benefits after your separation.

* * *

Here are authoritative answers from the Veterans Administration to questions of interest from form-

In every section people are saying....



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"COTTAGE CHEESE-HAM LOAF" for 6

1 lb. ground ham	1 egg
1 lb. ground beef	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup Barber's Creamed Cottage Cheese	¼ teaspoon pepper
	½ teaspoon mixed herbs

2 cups soft bread crumbs

Mix all ingredients together and put in a buttered loaf pan (9" x 5") and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 1 hour. Serve with OLIVE SAUCE: Combine 1 cup Barber's Sour Cream with ½ cup chopped stuffed olives and 1 teaspoon lemon juice; heat, but do not boil, and serve at once in separate bowl.

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Associate Commissioner
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Pd. Pol. Adv. by Geo. Rivers

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LET'S RE-ELECT
FRANK PARKS
CITY COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1
"A Man the People Know, Like and Respect"
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by R. B. Leavell, Montgomery, Ala.)

Southern Bell Expansion Outlay For Past Year Figured At $250 Million

Southern Bell Telephone Company in 1958 backed up its confidence in the continuing economic growth of the South by building $250 million in new facilities, the company's annual report received in Montgomery today reveals.

The number of telephones in the nine states served by Southern Bell increased by 445,000 and stood at 6 275,000 at year end. Demand for the convenience of the "extension" telephone around the house was the highest ever, with 193,000 of them installed in residences during the 12 months.

Southerners, using Southern Bell telephones, made more calls daily—40 million—and placed more long distance calls daily—over 900,000—than in any previous year.

To house new equipment, the company constructed 101 new buildings in the South and additions to 40 existing buildings.

Southern Bell's annual report revealing these and other facts was revealed in Montgomery by W. L. Hinds, District Manager of the telephone company. President Ben S. Gilmer made the report for the company, which serves Montgomery and 90 other exchanges in Alabama.

For Alabama, the report pointed out that at year's end some 652,000 company telephones were serving subscribers in the state—an increase of approximately 46,000 telephones over the total in service at the end of 1957. During the year the average number of employees on the company's $29,200,000 annual payroll was 6,786.

Southern Bell paid nearly $158 million in federal, state and local taxes, $22½ million more than for 1957. In addition, the 10 per cent federal excise tax on telephone service—paid by cutomers amounted to $60 million. Total taxes amounted to $3.02 per telephone per month. The report described the 10 per cent excise tax as "an unnecessary burden on telephone customers which should be repealed." The telephone is the only essential household utility which bears such an excise tax.

The company's bill for employee wages and related costs totaled $288 million. The company has 65,300 employees in the nine states.

The report emphasized the effect of higher costs of providing telephone service and the need for better earnings. The company-wide 5.31 per cent earnings realized in 1958 on the original cost of its property are "less than they should be if we are to plan and build for the future and be able to do these things which prove mose beneficial to our customers in the long run." An improvement of a little over one-third of one per cent in earnings was noted, "but our earnings rate needs to be higher to be in harmony with the earnings of other businesses generally," the report stated.

Are You Mongomerians Fed Up With City Control, Kosher Style?

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JOHN CROMMELIN

Mayor of Montgomery

Subject to Democratic Primary of March 16 and March 23, 1959
(Paid Pol. Adv. by John G. Crommelin, 1253 Magnolia Curve Montgomery, Ala.)

LET'S RE-ELECT

FRANK PARKS

CITY COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1

"A Man the People Know, Like and Respect"

---MORE ABOUT---

Power Of Faith

Continued from page 1)

the evening of the 26th of June, on the Monday night, we were just going to bed when the British militant came to our house, got us up, and he said that the situation was so serious that the British government had ordered that all British citizens must evacuate and accept the offer that had been made to us by the American forces for evacuation. He looked at me, said, 'I know you have no intention of going, but with your wife there is no option, I instruct you." I was glad that there was one man who had more influence with my wife than I did on that particular occasion. I believe perhaps I might have had difficulty getting her to go, but I took my wife and the other European women who were with us as missionaries, down to the place of embarkation, put them on the boat and said goodbye to them at 4:30 in the morning of the 27th of June. I mention that date and time because I think it is important.

It was on the 23rd of April, 1953, thirty-four months later, when I was in the British Embassy in Moscow on release that I knew where my wife had gone that morning, what happened, whether she was dead or whether she was alive. For thirty-four months theer was a complete, absolute blackout.

There was no communication of any sort or kind, nothing at all in the way of radio, newspaper or anything else, but in passing I would like to say that I think it is a serious thing when any part of the world can be blacked out to the extent that millions of people can be kept without any news or any communication from any other part of the world. We shall never have the kind of world we want we shall never have the kind of peace we want until that sort of thing has permanently stopped. My wife knew no more of myself than I of her and therefore for those 34 months we were without news.

Evacuated Seoul

After the 26th of June, 1950 the South Koreans evacuated the city, the Americans left and those of us who remained knew that we were behind the Communist lines. We had hoped that we should be allowed to carry on with humanitarian and philanthropic work although we might not be allowed to do missionary work, but we were left in no doubt. Within two or three hours of the Northerners coming in, they put all of us who had remained behind under arrest and told us we were not to leave the house or have any communication whatsoever with the Koreans with whom we had been associated and in two or three days, on the 2nd of July, 1950, they came around again and collected us up and took us off to the security police.

It was in the heat of the summer and in the summer time Korea is very hot. In the Wintertime the temperature goes down to zero fahrenheit and 10 and 20 degrees below. We were picked up in our summer clothes, in our summer uniforms, and my friend had on just ordinary khaki, I had on a light Salvation Army grey uniform. We had emergency bags

Distinguished New Englander Discusses High Court's Decision on Public Schools

Carleton Putnam, who wrote the following letter to Pres. Eisenhower, is a member of the famous New England Putnam family, a native of New York City, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia, founder and president of Chicago and Southern Airlines (1933-1948), and is on the board of Delta Airlines. He recently published a widely-praised biography of Theodore Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C.
October 13, 1958

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President

A few days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter. I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

★ ★ ★

IT IS MY PERSONAL CONVICTION that the local customs in this case were "hardened by time" for a very good reason, and that while they may not, as Frankfurter says, have been decreed in heaven, they come closer to it than the current view of the Supreme Court. I was particularly puzzled by Frankfurter's remark that "the Constitution is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed. But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be [illegible] by constitutional amendment.

minimum of white help or hindrance, genetically or otherwise, can be measured today in the Congo.

Lord Bryce, a distinguished and impartial foreign observer, presented the situation accurately in his *American Commonwealth* when he wrote in 1880:

> "History is a record of the progress towards civilization of races originally barbarous. But that progress has in all cases been slow and gradual . . . Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture . . . A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . . Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools. And I see no reason for penalizing a locality that does not choose to mix.

the sort of *ipso facto* equality suggested by your context? The whole idea contradicts the basic tenet of the Christian and Jewish religions that status is earned through righteousness and is not an automatic matter. What is true of religion and righteousness is just as true of achievement in other fields. And what is true among individuals is just as true of averages among races.

The confusion here is not unlike the confusion created by some left-wing writers between the doctrine of equality and the doctrine of Christian love. The command to love your neighbor is not a command either to consider your neighbor your equal, or yourself his equal: perhaps the purest example of great love without equality is the love between parent and child. In fact the equality doctrine as a whole, except when surrounded by a plethora of qualifications, is so untenable that it falls to pieces at the slightest thoughtful examination.

★ ★ ★

FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

> "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . . I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain to-

CROMMELIN

Mayor of Montgomery

Subject to Democratic Primary of March 16 and March 23, 1959
(Paid Pol. Adv. by John G. Crommelin, 1253 Magnolia Curve Montgomery, Ala.)

LET'S RE-ELECT

FRANK PARKS

CITY COMMISSION PLACE NO. 1

"A Man the People Know, Like and Respect"

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by R. B. Leavell, Montgomery, Ala.)

VOTE FOR AND ELECT THE MAN WITH THE

POSTIVE APPROACH

To The Citizens of Montgomery:

Our mutual friend, George Rivers, is a candidate for Associate Commissioner, Place No. 1, Department of Public Works, in the Democratic Primary to be held March, 16, 1959.

Mr. Rivers is a life long resident of our City, he is married and the father of six children, a veteran of World War II having served five years in the Air Force, owns and operates a restaurant in the city. Being a business man will help qualify him as your Commissioner, as our City operates on a large business scale.

Mr. Rivers stands for the things we, here in the South, hold dear to our hearts. He knows our customs and our way of life. We all know that Montgomery is facing the most crucial time in her history in these next four years. It will take a man of courage, foresight and dependability to guide the destiny of our city and represent you the people in YOUR city government. We are sure that Mr. Rivers has these qualifcations and that he will face the problems as they arise and handle them in the manner that we here in Montgomery think and know they should be handled.

We know that Mr. Rivers will represent all the citizens of Montgomery and not just a few. He will be the peoples Commissioner and will not be obligated to anyone but YOU the citizens of Montgomery.

We will appreciate your vote and support for Mr. Rivers and we are asking that you join with us to help maintain our "Southern Way of Life" here in Montgomery.

Vote For the "Rivers" That Cannot Be Harnessed By Federal Controls

Sincerely yours,
Committee for Rivers for Commissioner
E. E. McGraw, Chairman
G. H. Davis, Secretary

Subject to Democratic Primary, March 16,1959

Paid pol. adv. Friends of George Rivers, G. H. Davis, Chm.

to do these things which prove mose beneficial to our customers in the long run." An improvement of a little over one-third of one per cent in earnings was noted, "but our earnings rate needs to be higher to be in harmony with the earnings of other businesses generally," the report stated.

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It was in the heat of the summer and in the summer time Korea is very hot. In the Wintertime the temperature goes down to zero fahrenheit and 10 and 20 degrees below. We were picked up in our summer clothes, in our summer uniforms, and my friend had on just ordinary khaki, I had on a light Salvation Army grey uniform. We had emergency bags packed with Bible, Hymn book, and various requisites one would take with them under such circumstances and when we were taken off we asked if we should bring our emergency bags.

"Oh, no," they said, "You will be back in 20 minutes time, you are only going for registration." That was the first of many promises that were made and never fulfilled. We have never been back. We were taken off empty-handed and for 36 hours we were interrogated. Interrogation can be an interesting thing. The interrogator wants to find out as much as possible, the victim wants to tell as little as possible and it becomes a game of wits, a game that we got very, very used to playing during the months of our interment.

After 36 hours, during which we were given one meal, a bowl of boiled rice wrapped in a dirty piece of newspaper—we ate it because we were hungry, but we were to know that that was the best meal we should have for many, many months ahead. After that our food ration was 14 ounces of dried millet seed, we were allowed to cook it as we liked and I defy anybody to cook millet seed and make it interesting or appetizing.

We were taken north to the city of Penyan and there we waited for a few days. We slept in one of the security police offices. For the 34 months we had no bed, sometimes we slept on a wooden floor, sometimes on a dirt floor, sometimes on a concrete floor, but always on the floor. We had no furnishings of any sort or kind. After we had gone north, after a few days we were taken out to a school and gradually there ordained civilian internees. We finally became a group of seventy, a very mixed group. There was a little baby nine months old, there was an old French Roman Catholic priest of 82, there were two other Roman Catholic priests, one 73 and the other 75, two charming old men. There was a group of French Roman Catholic bishops, an English bishop of the Anglican church, and English priest, an English nun, and there were altogether thirteen nationalities. There were seven languages spoken but at no time during our association together could one use a single language and be understood by the whole group.

(See next weeks Home News)

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is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

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★ ★ ★

I CANNOT AGREE that this is a matter involving "a few states" as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one sudden edict, forcing upon the entire South a view, and a way of life, with which the great majority of the population are in complete disagreement. Although not from the legal, in fact from the practical, standpoint the North, which does not have the problem, is presuming to tell the South, which does have the problem, what to do.

To me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North, nor the court, has any holy mandate inherent in the trend of the times or the progress of liberalism to reform society in the South. In the matter of schools, rights to equal education are inseparably bound up with rights to freedom of association and, in the South at least, may require that both be considered simultaneously. (In using the word "association" here, I mean the right to associate with whom you please, and the right not to associate with whom you please.) Moreover, am I not correct in my recollection that it was the social stigma of segregation and its effect upon the Negro's "mind and heart" to which the court objected as much as to any other, and thus that the court, in forcing the black man's right to equal education was actually determined to violate the white man's right to freedom of association?

★ ★ ★

IN ANY CASE the crux of this issue would seem obvious: social status has to be earned. Or, to put it another way, equality of association has to be mutually agreed to and mutually desired. It cannot be achieved by legal fiat. Personally, I feel only affection for the Negro. But there are facts that have to be faced. Any man with two eyes in his head can observe a Negro settlement in the Congo, can study the pure-blooded African in his native habitat as he exists when left on his own resources, can compare this settlement with London or Paris, and can draw his own conclusions regarding relative levels of character and intelligence—or that combination of character and intelligence which is civilization. Finally, he can inquire as to the number of pure-blooded blacks who have made contributions to great literature or engineering or medicine or philosophy or abstract science. (I do not include singing or athletics as these are not primarily matters of character and intelligence.) Nor is there any validity to the argument that the Negro "hasn't been given a chance." We were all in caves or trees originally. The progress which the pure-blooded black has made when left to himself, with a from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools. And I see no reason for penalizing a locality that does not choose to mix.

★ ★ ★

I WOULD EMPHATICALLY SUPPORT improvement of education in Negro schools, if and where it is inferior. Equality of opportunity and equality before the law, when not strained to cover other situations, are acceptable ideals because they provide the chance to earn and to progress—and consequently should be enforced by legal fiat as far as is humanly possible. But equality of association, which desegregation in Southern schools involves, pre-supposes a status which in the South the average Negro has not earned. To force it upon the Southern white will, I think, meet with as much opposition as the prohibition amendment encountered in the wet states.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking. Not many of us would care to enter a poetry contest with Keats, nor play chess with the national champion, nor set our character beside Albert Schweitzer's. When we see the doctrine of equality contradicted everywhere around us in fact, it remains a mystery why so many of us continue to give it lip service in theory, and why we tolerate the vicious notion that status in any field need not be earned.

★ ★ ★

PIN DOWN THE MAN who uses the word "equality," and at once the evasions and qualifications begin. As I recall, you, yourself, in a recent statement used some phrase to the effect that men were "equal in the sight of God." I would be interested to know where in the Bible you get your authority for this conception. There is doubtless authority in Scripture for the concept of *potential* equality in the sight of God—after earning that status, and with various further qualifications—but where is the authority for whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . . I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The extent to which Lincoln would have modified these views today, or may have modified them before his death, is a moot question, but it is clear on its face that he would not have been in sympathy with the Supreme Court's position on desegregation. Many historians have felt that when Lincoln died the South lost the best friend it had. This also may be moot, but again it seems clear that for 94 years—from the horrors of Reconstruction through the Supreme Court's desegregation decision—the North has been trying to force the black man down the white Southerner's throat, and it is a miracle that relations between the races in the South have progressed as well as they have.

★ ★ ★

PERHAPS the most discouraging spectacle is the spectacle of Northern newspapers dwelling with pleasure upon the predicament of the Southern parent who is forced to choose between desegregation and no school at all for his child. It does not seem to occur to these papers that this is the cruelest sort of blackmail; that the North is virtually putting a pistol at the head of the Southern parent in a gesture which every Northerner must contemplate with shame.

Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a generation. He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and wisely achieving, revolution has now arrested, and the trail of bitterness will lead far.

Sincerely yours,
CARLETON PUTNAM

Additional donations to publish Mr. Putnam's letter in other newspapers will be appreciated.

PUTNAM LETTER COMMITTEE, *James E. Simpson, Treasurer*
317 North 20th Street, Birmingham 3, Alabama

Enclosed please find my contribution to aid in publicizing the Putnam letter.

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REPLY

March 7, 1959

The Southerner
Member of a Branch of a
White Citizens Council
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Author of the Letter to
"Charles G. Gomillion
"Tuskegee Institute
"Tuskegee, Alabama"
Postmarked "Feb. 26, 1959"

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the very informative letter which you sent me. It happens that I was not at home when it was delivered. Please pardon my delay in responding. Some of the dealy is due to my uncertainty as to whom or where to send the reply. I regret that in your effort to enlighten me you neglected to identify yourself by name or address. This failure makes it impossible for me to send you a personal and private reply, which I should like to do. Since this is not possible, and since I think it is courteous that I endeavor to inform you that I have received and read your letter, I shall endeavor to have it published, in the hope that you will discover that your effort was not in vain.

I regret that you underestimate your importance. Who you are is important. Your behavior affects many persons, even me. Because you are important, and because my well-being, directly or indirectly, is affected by your conception of yourself and of your relation to others, I hope that you will consider how important you are.

You are more than "a southerner from Lake Charles, Louisiana"; you are an American, I presume, and one who has probably read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States of America. It is quite likely, also, that you have pledged allegiance to the Flag of the United States, our Homeland. I am inclined to believe that at some time in the past you have professed to believe in the concept of democracy, the principle of equality of opportunity. I am inclined to believe, further, that bascially you are a "good American," because you have chosen (1) to inform me of your affiliation, and of your intention, (2) to warn me of impending danger, and (3) to advise me as to what I should do. For this I am grateful.

Congratulations on your reading CORONET, which magazine frequently contains important articles. Unfortunately, however, the title of the article which you read, "The integration fight is killing Tuskegee," is misleading. If Tuskegee is being killed, it is not being killed by the "integration fight." If it is being killed, might it not be by shortsighted, narrowminded, and undemocratic public officials and citizens who deprive some American citizens of civic rights and opportunities by refusing to register them and by gerrymandering a city? Those in favor of

integration did not reduce the size of the city, nor did they propose to abolish a county. They do not seek to destroy the integrity and the prestige of an historic municipality; they try to build its resources, enhance its prestige, and make it a model for democratic living and progress.

By this time, I hope that you have recovered from your illness. I regret that you were made "sick" by me and my ideals. Whenever I am responsible for the illness of anyone, I am unhappy.

I am sorry that you have decided not to speak to the Negroes whom you have known "because of what their race is trying to pull." Is this fair to them? Have they mistreated you? Have you asked them whether or not they are in favor of what you think "their race is trying to pull"? I regret even more your development of the capacity to "hate." Hatred is both expensive and dangerous. It takes time and effort to hate. And when one is hating, he cannot be loving. When he is acting on hatred, he cannot be engaged in noble efforts. Persons who hate are unhappy persons. Many of them are afraid, and fear is dangerous. Many persons who are afraid find it difficult to resist the temptation to engage in vice or crime. Love is much more satisfying, and honorable, than hatred. Please examine your present emotional content, and see if you might not want to talk with your one-time "fairly good" Negro friends. If you listen to them, and objectively examine their civic status and opportunities, you might discover in them something which you admire. If you discover in them nothing which elicits your respect, you would rise to the challenge if you would decide to meet and work with them in an effort to help them become worthy of your respect, and possibly of your love. If you do not think of yourself "as better than a negro," then you can afford to do this.

I am glad that you believe "in the negro having everything I have." If by "everything" you mean the civic status and opportunities to which you have access, that is exactly what Negroes are working for. When you are willing for "the negro" to have everything you have "just as long as he stays on his side of the fence," you write as if you and he are not in the same field. You and he are living in the United States of America, one Nation, indivisible. Where is the fence that divides? How can the Negro stay on "his side of the fence" if he does not see any fence, and if the Federal Government does not recognize the existence of any fence?

There are many implications which can be drawn from your statement that you "don't want to see intermarriage between a colored man and white women." Polygyny is not legal in the United States. Do you mean to imply that there is the possibility that two or more white women might become the wives of a colored man? or do you mean to imply that intermarriage between a white man and a colored woman would meet with your approval? or that you are not interested in what the white woman might think about the extra-marital relations of the white man and the colored woman? Since no man is able to marry a woman if she says "No," do you imply that there are some white women who could not, or would not, say "No"? Does your statement suggest that there are some white women whose judgment you do not trust? In the United States, is not legal marriage between healthy persons considered more honorable, and more in keeping with the moral code of our culture, than illegal extra-marital relations?

You err when you say that my associates and I are "fighting." We are not "fighting," we are simply working hard to be good, productive Americans. We are trying diligently to get the same kind of education you and your associates want so that we may be able to make contributions to the culture which are comparable to those which you and your associates make. We do not want to fight; we want to learn and earn. We do not want to shed blood, we want to maintain the peace. We regret that you threaten to shed blood.

It happens that I cannot answer your question as to whether or not "damn Yankers love niggers." I have never asked anyone I know whether or not he loved me. Those whom I know seem to love justice, fairplay, the Golden Rule, and recognize and respect the rights of their fellow Americans. I do know that they have allowed me many more opportunities to develop my mind and my cultural interests and competencies than have Southern white Confederates.

As for leaving the South, I am not interested. I was born in the South, and attended the public elementary school in my native state, South Carolina. Although the educational opportunities in the county in which I lived were grossly inferior to those provided for white youth, as reported by white citizens, I did have the opportunity to read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and I believed what I read. I believed that I was a full citizen of this Nation, and that this was a land of opportunity, where the law-abiding and the industrious could prosper. I believed, also, that it was the duty of every American citizen to contribute constructively to the development of his Fatherland. I have spent my past years studying the arts of peace, not the science of war. Professionally, I have sought to enlighten and heal the minds of youth and men, not to poison them. My mission is to shed light, not blood, and I hope that I may be permitted to shed it in the South before the more martial-minded shed blood. Because I believe firmly that those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword, I am not now prepared "to fight anywhere, any sort of way." I am a worker, not a fighter.

As sincere as I think you are, I hope that the United States Supreme Court will not take your suggestion to "go to hell." To "go to hell" would be cowardly. There is too much work yet to be done in America. The Supreme Court in some of its recent decisions has been merely trying to implement the American value of equality of opportunity, and to rectify the unfortunate decision of the 1896 Court. The present Court now knows that if Western Civilization is to survive, it will need contributions from citizens who have developed themselves to the optimum, and this can be done only when opportunities are unrestricted. We can either work cooperatively and honorably, and try to compete successfully with undemocratic opponents, or we can waste our resources, efforts, and time, and wait for subjugation. What is your choice?

I hope that if you have read this letter you will accept it in the spirit in which it is written. It is not my desire to offend. I do not threaten you. I am sorry that you hate me. I do not hate you. This might not be of any value to you, but it makes me feel good. I can sleep at night, and I can study and work during the day. I do not have to plan

courses of action designed to shed blood. I am a student, eager to learn, and would appreciate an opportunity to meet and confer with you. Those who really know me say that I am gentle, kind, and generous. I invite you and your associates to meet with my associates and me in friendly fellowship. You might discover that we are good Americans. If you observe that we are un-American, you could have us arrested and imprisoned. Don't kill us! Don't shed our blood! Let the constituted legal authorities do that.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

THOUGHTS OF A WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL MEMBER*

"To Charles Gomillion:

Who I am is unimportant. The important thing is that I'm a southerner from Lake Charles, Louisiana and I have a few thing to say to you. I have just finished reading an article in a Coronet magazine labeled The Integration Fight is Killing Tuskegee.

You and your ideals make me sick. You and the rest of the colored race had it made before you started all this integration crap. I belong to a branch of the White Citizens Council here in Lake Charles, La. I just want you and the rest of your friends to know that we will never integrate! We will stop integration if it takes bloodshed!

A few years ago I knew several negro boys my age. We were fairly good friends. Now, I would not speak to them because of what their race is trying to pull. Now I hate all niggers.

Its people like you who are leading the rest of the negro's down the wrong trail.

I do not think of myself as better than a negro. But I believe that if I want segregation and the majority of the people in the south want segregation we should be able to have it. In fact, we are going to have it!

I believe in the negro having everything that I have, just as long as he stays on his side of the fence.

I don't want to see intermarriage between a colored man and white women. It may happen up in yankee land but it won't happen here.

In short, Gomillion, you and your associates are fighting a losing battle. and I assure you there of (are) many like I who are ready to fight anywhere, any sort of way for segregation. And as far as the Supreme Court is concerned they can go to hell! If they want another civil war they will sure as hell get it.

If you don't like it in the South why not move to the north. Those damn Yankees love niggers. Don't they?"

---

*The letter above was not dated, was not signed, and did not carry a street address. The envelop was postmarked "Lake Charles, La., Feb. 26, 1959, 6:30 PM". It was addressed to "Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama".

WHO IS JOHN G. CROMMELIN?

John Crommelin is a native son of Montgomery and a lifelong Democrat as were his forbears. He comes from pioneer stock who settled in the Montgomery area at about the time Alabama was admitted to the Union. He was born October 2, 1902, at 545 So. McDonough St., in Montgomery, where he attended public school and Sidney Lanier High. Before his 16th birthday he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1919 was appointed to Annapolis. After graduation he rose through the various grades in the Navy to his present rank.

John Crommelin comes from a family which has never failed to take a **firm stand**. His great grandfather, Charles Gunter, an Alabama State Legislator in 1847, was the author of the act establishing married women's rights to property. Both of his grandfathers fought for the Confederacy. His great uncle, John G. Crommelin, was Mayor of Montgomery from 1891 to 1895. He is the oldest of five brothers, all graduates of Annapolis and all veterans of World War II. There was at least one Crommelin brother in every major naval engagement in the Pacific and Crommelin Field of the Naval Air Station at Atlantic City is named in tribute to the valor of the two Crommelin brothers, Charles and Richard, who were lost in action. As witness that John Crommelin serves his country with distinction, a war correspondent wrote a book, "Then There Was One," the war record of the most famous fighting ship in all history, the USS Enterprise, and dedicated the book **"To John Crommelin and His Breed of Men."**

Nine years ago John Crommelin told the American people the **truth** about potential **subversion in Washington** and as a result was forced to retire by the then President, Harry S. (Solomon) Truman. (Ten months later Crommelin's estimate was proved by Truman's treasonable conduct of the Korean War.) Since then John Crommelin has been very active in the political and public life of Alabama and has maintained a very keen interest in the welfare of his fellow Alabamians and this nation.

A family man, John Crommelin was married to Lillian Eoff on December 1, 1930. They have three children, Katie, age 17, Jill, age 13, and John, age 9. The two youngest are now in public schools here in Montgomery.

John Crommelin has great faith in the people of Montgomery and can be trusted to defend their rights and interests with cool judgment and firm determination.

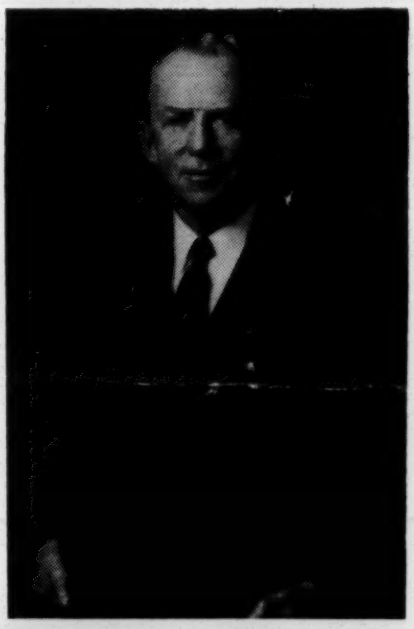
"WE DARE DEFEND OUR RIGHTS"
Motto State of Alabama

SAFEGUARD THE WHITE RACE AND MONTGOMERY'S SECURITY

ELECT

Native Mont-gomerian

Lifelong Democrat



JOHN G. CROMMELIN

MAYOR

CITY OF MONTGOMERY

Subject To Democratic Primary of March 16 and March 23, 1959

(Paid Political Adv. by John G. Crommelin,
7 1253 Magnolia Curve
Montgomery, Ala.

"THE PLATFORM" of JOHN G. CROMMELIN

Candidate For MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY

IF I AM ELECTED MAYOR:

The schools in Montgomery will not be integrated at any time, or under any conditions. The Interposition Act No. 14, passed by the Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature in 1957, approved May 30, 1957, and still in full force and effect, which states that

> "Said decisions and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States . . . relating to separation of the races in the public institutions of a State, are null, void and of no force or effect," and
>
> "That the elected representatives of the people of Alabama do now seriously declare that it is the intent and **duty** of all officials, state and local, to observe, honorably, legally and constitutionally, all appropriate measures available to **resist** these **illegal** encroachments upon the sovereign powers of this State" (Alabama).

will be upheld and defended.

In the event of an invasion of Montgomery by federal troops, the public schools will positively be closed, and private schools will be established in their place, and there will never be a "sell-out" in Montgomery of the White Citizens as apparently occurred recently in the State of Virginia.

I say again, the schools in Montgomery will not be integrated at any time, or under **any conditions whatsoever**—so help me God.

NOW!

WHEREAS, the **key** to segregation of the races and ultimate **survival** of the Christian White Race is a thorough **understanding** by White Christian Voters of the communist-jewish **conspiracy**; and

WHEREAS, the **satanic-plot** to mix the blood of White Christian People of the South with negroes is **directed** and **financed** by the communist-jewish **conspiracy**; and

WHEREAS, the ultimate objective of the communist-jewish conspirators is to use their world-wide control of money to destroy Christianity and set up a World Government in the framework of the United Nations, and erase all national boundaries and eliminate all racial distinction **except** the so-called **jewish race**, which will then become the master race with headquarters in the state of Israel and in United Nations in New York, and from these two communication centers rule a slave-like world population of copper-colored human mongrels. (This is the Messianic dream of the Communist-Zionist Jews, but it is the unspeakable nightmare of the great White Christian Race.); and

WHEREAS, the following seven incidents, unquestionably timed and coordinated by the communist-jewish conspiracy, have taken place here in Alabama, and Montgomery in particular, since November, 1955, to-wit:—

First: The whisky-drinking episode of Governor Folsom with the Negro Congressman from New York, Adam Clayton Powell, who has 66 reported communist-front citations;

Second: The illegal negro bus-boycott in Montgomery;

Third: The case of the negress, Arthurine Lucy, at the University of Alabama;

Fourth: The bombing of the negro churches in Montgomery, followed by the departure for Europe of a suspected communist-jewish leader in Atlanta;

Fifth: The mixed meeting of white and colored women of September 27, 1958, reported by the Montgomery Home News;

Sixth: The **initial meeting** here in Montgomery, Alabama, of the so-called Federal Civil Rights Commission on December 8th, 1958, with all the **ridiculous Hollywood over-**

tones, complete with the **jewish investigator**, A. H. Rosenfeld;

Seventh: The **TV blackout** for candidates in this race, and the **daily-press blackout** of the magnificent address of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution before the Alabama State Senate;

are enough **evidence** to convince any sane person that Alabama in general, and **Montgomery** in particular, have been **selected** by the communist-jewish conspirators as the **impact-area** for testing ways and means to carry out their plot to mix the races in the South. The eyes of the entire White Christian world are now upon us here in Montgomery, Alabama; and

WHEREAS, we White Christians must not fail our manifest destiny;

NOW THEREFORE, I John G. Crommelin, have filed with my party, the Democratic Party of Alabama, a declaration of candidacy for the office of Mayor of Montgomery, to be voted upon in the forthcoming primary of March 16, 1959 (with run-off if required on March 23, 1959).

My purpose is to conduct a hard-hitting campaign in every precinct in Montgomery, expose the origin, nature and aims of the communist-jewish conspiracy, win the election; establish a close and harmonious business-like relationship with each and every member of the city government, and return control of our city government to you White Christian Montgomerians, my own people.

This is the only way to avoid violence and preserve segregation. All other means have, and will continue to fail.

POLITICAL PROGRAM

I do not anticipate that any self-styled white-man who is making money by knowingly collaborating with the communist-jewish conspiracy will endorse this platform.

1. All city employees coming under the jurisdiction of the mayor will retain their jobs as long as they carry out their duties in an efficient manner.

2. A special information service will be established, which may be contacted at any time during working hours, either by telephone or in person, for the purpose of providing information concerning the administration of government of the city of Montgomery to any and all of its citizens.

3. The increasing problem of juvenile delinquency will become my personal responsibility. It is believed that the power of example, set by a city government of unquestionable integrity, officered by real leaders, will exert a much stronger corrective influence than punitive measures taken after the delinquency has occurred.

4. A large Reserve Police Force, with Junior Auxiliaries, including seniors in high school, will be established, and combined with the City Police and Fire Departments, as a local Civil Defense Force, **which cannot be federalized**, yet which will work in close harmony with any local federal Civil Defense organization. I believe this to be the best organization for Civil Defense, and the best **answer for the prevention of violence.**

5. Any individual, organization, institution or society which advocates mongrelization of the White Race, or espouses any other form of subversion, shall be relentlessly exposed in a bulletin signed by the Mayor and posted in public places.

6. The Mayor will be available at all reasonable times for giving a report and answering questions on conditions affecting the general welfare of the citizens of Montgomery.. On request, he will appear before organized citizens councils, and town-hall groups of responsible citizens.

"The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a period of moral crisis maintain their neutrality."—Dante

Time is running out.

Jno. G. Crommelin

Candidate for Mayor of Montgomery

NOTICE

On Nov. 20, Montgomery Home News in a page 1 story listed Coach & Four in connection with persons attending a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned at St. Jude Hospital.

THIS IS A GROSS ERROR

Coach & Four, Inc., 1603 So. Decatur St., is owned solely by Mrs. Nate Beringer, Mr. & Mrs. Paule M. Chambers and Mrs. Gloria L. Nelson. None of the owners nor any of the employees attended the meeting, and there was no automobile of the owners or employees at St. Jude Hospital at the time the meeting was held.

The owners of Coach & Four are not acquainted with the person named in connection with Coach & Four in the article, nor is she in any way associated with Coach & Four.

A request is being served upon the Montgomery Home News to make a correction and clarification of the article in its next issue.

(Signed) Mrs. Nate Beringer
Mr. & Mrs. Paule M. Chambers
Mrs. Gloria L. Nelson

Mtg. advertiser
Nov. 2, 1

White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting At St. Jude's

By BILL CLEGHORN
Editor, the Home News

(Ed. Note—The facts outlined in the story below were supplied to the Home News by eye witnesses who either attended the meeting or were stationed outside the meeting place).

Montgomery, our home town, the Cradle of the Confederacy, long regarded as a stronghold of the Deep South, now holds the distinction as being the site of a recent itnerracial meeting devoted to the general theme of "the problems of integration."

The meeting, called a district meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, drew participants from our own white communities and the Negro neighborhoods plus two rather mysterious white women from Atlanta, to a building at St. Jude's Hospital, September 27.

Approximately 30 white women were in attendance along with 30 or 40 Negro women and three Negro men. No white men were noted going or coming to the gathering. The Saturday meeting lasted from approximately 9:30 a. m. until 3:30 p. m.

Reports of the meeting have been circulating around Montgomery for several weeks although the white women who appeared to be in charge gave no indication that they desired publicity on the affair!

The theme of the meeting as outlined to the participants was "Women's Role in the Affairs of the World." The opening prayer was given by Dr. R. D. Crockett (negro) and the devotional by Mrs. Kalman Shmartz, Jr., on "Woman's Role in the Old Testament."

According to a letter received by one white woman (apparently by mistake), the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned is "a fellowship of Church women, leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues."

The letter was signed by a Mrs. Earl P. Andrews.

The meeting was held in the Father Purcell Unit of St. Judes Hospital Doctor's Conference Room.

Broken up into morning and afternoon sessions, a noon day box lunch, delivered by a representative of Furr's Cafe, a white restaurant on Fairview Ave., was served the participants.

On the program was Mrs. H. Victor Kerns, 481 Japonica, serving as sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Kerns is now reported to be a teacher at Cloverdale School.

A Jo Ann Robinson, teacher at Alabama State Teachers College, and a Mrs. Weisenberg, were in charge of taking notes, gathering comments and mailing those present a report.

(This newspaper did not receive a report from this source.)

A Mrs. J. F. McLeod, College Court, was registering attendants.

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews who served as narrator, stressed no publicity. Another very active participant was a Mrs. Bernard Lobman (reported to be in age bracket 40 to 55).

One Negro woman was active. She was a doctor's wife, about 50 years old, with her hair done in a pony tail. She passed out programs.

According to our reports, the white women were sitting together and the Negroes were sitting to themselves. Only a few white women chose to sit with the Negroes.

John Carmichael Ordained Pastor In Texas Charge

John O. Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carmichael, 931 Federal Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, was ordained to the gospel ministry by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, Sunday, afternoon, 3 p. m. Nov. 9, 1958. His ordination was called for by the First Baptist Church, Dale, Texas, of which he is pastor. He was presented to the ordaining council by Mr. Jake Harris, representative of the church. Rev. J. O. Folkes, pastor of Luling

Car Tags Reveal Owners Names Attending Rally

Many automobiles from the white communities of Montgomery brought participants to the 'fellowship' meeting. A checkup of the 1958 car tag numbers revealed the following automobiles. They were registered by tag numbers as follows: (note, no white men were reported at the meeting).

Anderson, Frank W., Editor Maxwell Field Paper; 632 W. Patton, Tag No. 36807;

Dubose, Robt. E., Rev., Good Shepherd Episcopal Church, 851 Grove, No. 327574;

Farrell, Francis M., U. S. A. F., 129 Brontwood, No. 340595;

Kaufman, Louis M., Vice President Schloss & Kahn Inc., 714 E. Fairview, No. 315488;

Lobeman, Bernard, Coach & Four, 2422 College St., No. 310150;

Robinson, Jo Ann, Teacher, Alabama St. College, 1413 Harriet, No. 314972;

Moffitt, John R. (Mildred Ford) Ebony Drive-In Theatre, Moffit Theatres Press. John R. Moffitt Co., 108 N. McDonagh, Home, 1241 Magnolia Curve, No. 37891;

Thomas, Frank, 463 Ross St., No. 337310;

Campbell, Elisha B. (Albertine M.), Superintendent of Build. & Grounds Ala. State College, 754 S. Jackson, No. 339072;

Robinson, Thos. L.—Carrie C., Teacher, Alabama State College, Home 3224 McElry, No. 346356;

Shwarts, Ella K. (Wid. Kalman) 1507 Fairview Ave., Kalman Jr., "Gloria H." Ass. Mgr. Klein & Son, 3111 Wilmington Dr., No. 31333;

Smith, Thos. W. (Sarah B.), Field Rep. Indian Spring Sch., 478 Clanton Ave., No. 31949;

Adair, R. T., Phys., 29 N. McDonagh, Res. 442 S. Union, No. 67355;

Andrews, E. P., "Olives", Genl. Agt. Protective Life Ins., 3135 Audubon Rd., No. 33333;

Levan or Lorene Jones, Mechanic, Campbell's Used Parts, 1054

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"NEW SOUTH"

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga., brought literature: Sept. 1958 copy of "New South" Magazine. (Paul Crouch, former Communist who turned informer, stated under oath that this was a Communist front magazine when he was editor for about ten years); a reprint of Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Virginia, May 31, 1958 edition on "How Southern Conferene of Race Leaders Became Standing Good Will Group."; a reprint of Richmond Times-Dispatch Aug. 21, 1958 edition on "A Race Agency and the Facts", more about the Southern Regional Council on Interracial Cooperation, not Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

On the morning program were four speakers: Miss Violaine Junod, Atlanta, Ga., whose car tag registration number (Georgia 1-97674), gives the same address as the Southern Regional Council, who spoke on Woman's Role in South Africa; a Mrs. John L. Sanders, who is apparently of Japanese descent, spoke on Japan; Mrs. Frank Anderson spoke on England. (A Mr. Frank Anderson is editor of a Maxwell Field newspaper); and Mrs. J. P. Caple, Negro wife of a Montgomery dentist, spoke on various countries.

The afternoon session included talks by a Mrs. Lois L. Reeves, "Women's Role in the New Testament," and Mrs. H. L. Foster, Mrs. Albert C Winn, and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, all of whom spoke on Women's Role in the New South.

PRAISE ROSA

Rosa Parks, Negro woman whose arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, was highly praised at the meeting.

* * *

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On the ordaining council was Rev. Charles Conner, Montgomery, Alabama.

After a thorough examination with reference to his Christian experience, call to the ministry, views on Bible doctrine and denominational loyalty, the council and the church voted its unanimous approval of the candidate as a man qualified for ordination to the gospel ministry, with a view of his fulfilling the grave responsbility and glorious opportunities ahead.

Rev. Dallas P. Lee, Secretary of district missions district six of Texas, was in charge of the examination and preached the Ordination sermon in which he presented the charges. Rev. Charles Conner, Baylor Ministerial student, led in the ordination prayer. Mr. Jim Mavity, member of the Baylor Football team, sang "Overshadowed" as the special music. The service was concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Take My Life and Let It Be." The benediction was given by the candidate.

Rev. John O. Carmichael is a senior at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and plans to enter Southwestern Seminary upon his graduation.

200 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 200 million dollars are spent yearly for records by the American consumer. In order to get their share of this business the Hideaway Record Nook, 2748 Boultier St. (around the corner from the Clover Theater) has put in the best selection of quality records (long playing albums only) to appeal to the discriminating listener. (adv.)

Farrell, Francis M., U. S. A. F., 129 Brontwood, No. 340595;

Kaufman, Louis M., Vice President Schloss & Kahn Inc., 714 E. Fairview, No. 315488;

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Campbell, Elisha B. (Albertine M.), Superintendent of Build. & Grounds Ala. State College, 754 S. Jackson, No. 339072;

Robinson, Thos. L.—Carrie C., Teacher, Alabama State College, Home 3224 McElry, No. 346356;

Shwarts, Ella K. (Wid. Kalman) 1507 Fairview Ave., Kalman Jr., "Gloria H." Ass. Mgr. Klein & Son, 3111 Wilmington Dr., No. 31333;

Smith, Thos. W. (Sarah B.), Field Rep. Indian Spring Sch., 478 Clanton Ave., No. 31949;

Adair, R. T., Phys., 29 N. McDonagh, Res. 442 S. Union, No. 37355;

Andrews, E. P., "Olives", Genl. Agt. Protective Life Ins., 3135 Audubon Rd., No. 33333;

Levan or Lorene Jones, Mechanic, Campbell's Used Parts, 1054 Ewell, Evans, Lydia M. Mrs., No. 317493;

Deese, Clarence R. (Jeanette) barber, Tip Top Barber Shop, 132 S. Panama; No. 322303;

Caple, Jas. E. (Yvonne L.) Phs. 143½ Monroe St. Tuskegee Cir. No. 322980;

Bell, Ernest G., Tchr. Carver Sch., 515 Seay, No. 326547;

Crockett, Roosevelt P. (Effie B.) Prof. Ala. State College, N. 1006 Thurman St., No. 326570;

Stanley, Holley M., Jr. (Miriame) Ofc. Mgr. Real Est. Financing, N. 920 Parkwood Dr., No. 327303;

Warrick, Jesse C. (Lamur) Warrick Agcy., N. 419 Ogden, Lamur R., Huntington College, 419 Ogden, No. 327656;

Hamilton, M. Hill, Orderly, Jackson & Clinic, 746 Ludie St., No. 37822;

Katz, "Jane L.", Sec.-Treas. Steiner Lobeman Dry Gds., 3381 Dartmouth Cir., No. 319155;

Dr. Lightfoot, Robt. M., Phys. (Wife, Alice B.) 343 S. Riply, No. 311584;

Cameron, Mary, 1226 Clay St., Nellie Burge Community Center,

Dr. Pettus, Wm. D. "Ivi. W." No. 314746;

Phys., 1245 Cleveland Ave., No. 317829;

Johnson, W. M., office 1601 Highland, Rt. 2 Box 287 Old Selma Rd., No. 334190;

Alexander, Etta M., 503 S. Union St., No. 34670;

Wood, Alice Ann, 216 Collinwood, No. 314928;

Arn, Jo, Alabama State Teachers College, No. 3174923;

Brown, Nelson T., 9 B Maxwell AFB, No. 32995;

Smith, Moreland G., Mrs., 3236 Bankhead Ave., No. 314046;

Taylor, D. L., 3879 Happiness Ave., No. 319835.

* * *

Women's Role In Integration Theme Of Group

(Notes taken during sessions of the "Fellowship Meeting" of white and negro women and negro men held at St. Jude's Hospital, Sept. 27).

Women should have more interest in world affairs than men, the participants in an interracial "Fellowship of the Cocnerned" were told at district rally held recently, here, in Montgomery, by a visitor from Atlanta who calls the Union of South Africa home.

The speaker, a white woman who identified herself as Miss Violaine Junod, a lecturer at the University of South Africa, gave what was termed the most lengthy, humorous, and perhaps ridiculous talk of the sessions, our reporter said.

Miss Junod, whose background is rather vague, began by stating women are biologically different from men and should recognize that fact instead of trying to be the same as men.

She stated that women are always sure of their child although the man must rely only on faith in this matter.

Referring to Gandhi, the Anti Christ leader, Miss Junod, a woman of approximately 40 years, said that his supporters were mostly women.

She led a brief discusison on the Black Sash Movement in South Africa. This is a group of white women in Africa who sponsors passive resistance to segregation.

Miss Junod closed by urging the women present to keep their feminity and to use it for the cause.

The wife of a Negro dentist, J. P. Caples, mentioned just about every country known to man and some woman in each that was prominent. She referred to Life, Dec. 24, 1956 as her principal source. Heading her list of Americans was Rosa Parks who, she stated, had the courage to keep her seat when a white man wanted her to give it up to him. Then she praised the Negro

Dear "Dorothy":

I have not seen copy of Dec. 18 "Home News". Some one called to tell me there was no reference to your letter or to Harold Flemings. The tirade was on Frank McGehee & his reporting of the Civil Rights hearings.

I'll see that you get two copies each time but they may be late. I do feel he should have given place for your letter (& Harold's) as they are instead of again slurring you & S.R.C. If he will not print them wonder if the Montgomery Advertiser would. They took ads of people who were not at meeting but were reported by Home News to have been

there. You & S. R. C. will know best what to do about that. People here - especially Jews - are so filled with fear.

Hope you have a most meaningful Christmas season.

Hitch has been having fever three weeks. My hands & heart are full.

With lots o' love

Frances -

Sun night

Mrs. J. F. McLeod.
1540 College Court,
Montgomery 6, Ala.

Sequence of events for Mary Cameron following St. Jude's Meeting.

Just about one week later a telephone call in the middle of the night, to ask "Have you got any niggers out there tonight?", after which I left the receiver off at night or did not answer after midnight.

On Sunday night following my call a man called my pastor and asked about me, saying that he had tried to get me and couldn't. Claimed he was in deep trouble and knew me was the reason he was calling me. Said he'd try again and if he did not get me was coming out here, but evidently did not.

November 20 - The story carried in the Montgomery Home News which was delivered on my porch by an elderly member of our church.

A woman called that afternoon claimed to be a relative of the man whose wife the Community Center was named for and she did not think he would appreciate my attending such a meeting. I assured her that the meeting had no connection with the work of the Center.

The paper was scattered to everybody in the mill districts and poor sections of town.

I was attending a small Woman's Society of Christian Service in a new church in a mill village just to help them. On November 23 they wrote a letter signed by twelve of their members asking me not to return to their church and W. S. C. S. saying that because my name was on the list of women who attended that meeting their church was threatened with a split.

I had told my Board president right after the meeting that I had attended. I told her that I knew that she would hear of it and I would rather she heard it from me.

About November 24th my pastor called and said that the Baptist preacher in this area felt that they should come and talk with me about it. They came for an hour and a half of questioning. The Baptist preacher said that if he should do a thing like that his people would move him in a week. I told them that I could move but not that quickly. Our pastor called back to say that he thought they got some facts that would help in talking with the people who discussed it with them. They both stated that they were segregationists.

I had been serving as Spiritual Chairman for the School Improvement Association (the substitute for PTA). The Baptist preacher had said something about that; so I decided to go to the school and talk with the Secretary. She said that she felt that they had waited a long time to publicize the thing. I talked with the Principal. He wanted me to say I'd never go to a meeting of that kind, but it was decided to call an Executive meeting about it which was called sometime near the first of December. The president quizzed me about the meeting, about what I thought about school integration, about inter-marriage and I don't know what. Then she asked if the group wanted me to leave while they voted whether they would keep me or if they wanted to vote by secret ballot. I simply said that they did not have to do that. I explained briefly how I happened to

be in the community to work in the Community Center with no responsibility to the school at all and that I had done that as a service, and if my services were no longer needed, I'd be glad to drop out. (something to that effect). The Principal moved the acceptance of my resignation.

December 30 - I was still away for a few days rest at Christmas time and my Board called a special meeting without my knowledge and approved a resolution which was distributed to all W. S. C. S. groups for reading in the business meetings. (See attached)

January 2 - The Board president and her bosom buddy, the former president (who doesn't go to church now because Sam Shirah is her pastor) came out to bring me a copy of the resolution.

I sent it immediately to New York to Mrs Wagner and Miss Barnwell. Mrs. Wagner wrote a letter to the Board saying that they would not approve any such statement as they had proposed. They came to the January meeting "hot in the collar" with a proposed letter to go back to Mrs. Wagner saying in effect that they did not ask for her approval. They never asked me one thing about the meeting, what type it was or anything about it. Did not give me a chance to say anything except that I took the privilege of saying tp them that they had condemned a person without asking her a thing and that behind her back. I gave out copies of the program of the meeting so that they would know that all Mr. Cleghorn said was not so.
I heard later that it was the fact that I sent the resolution to New York that made them mad. They thought I was so "sweet and humble" when they talked to me.

I think that's about it up to date as briefly as I can give it. Hope it's what you wanted.

Mary Cameron

MONTGOMERY AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

1. What kind of pressure s have been used on those attending the Workshop at St. Jude Hospital?

Mostly anonymous phone calls late at night and ungly and sometimes threating letters. Mrs. Moreland Smith received so many letters she appealed to the ~~Department of Civil Rights in Washington~~ Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice. A member of the F. B. I. called to see her and stated nothing could be done, but some weeks came by and accepted the letters and told her he thought something could be or at least some effort would be made.
Mrs. W. A. West, a Negro woman stated that two who attended the worshop had received warning calls.

Mrs. John Sanders (a Japanese of culture and education, married to a G. I. stationed at Montgomery)-- often finds her mail opened and stuffed in her mail box when she returns home for work. This, however , so the women told me, could be because of anti- Japanese feeling in the rather slum area where she lives.

2. Have any husbands lost t eir jobs? -- No,
Mr. Earl Andrews had two insurance policies canceled. Dr. T. R. Thrasher lost two church members but gained others.

Mr. Victor Kerns, a science teacher in Cloverdale Junior High School for 15 years, has been under fire by the Citizen's Council because of his liberal views. This was intensified by publishing Mrs. Kern's name as one attending the St. Jude Meeting. There is a possibility that the Montgomery Board of Education will do away with teacher tenure for the purpose of dismissing him. Some of parents are concerned and there may be a group organized to call on the Board in protest.

Miss Mary Cameron, a deaconess employed by the Woman's Division of Christian Service to work in a community house owned by this national organization, established in an underprivileged community has a story - see attached.
~~IN SUCH COMMUNITIES~~, as a part of the educational program to have a board made up of women of the community . This board really has little functional powers . See atta ched resolution passed by this board
~~This community house sent this release~~

3. Any violence directed against whites? No, but some threats -
Confusing St. Jude with St. Luke, Mr. ~~William~~ William Wilson. chairman of the Board of St. Luke's Methodist Ch urch was called upon by William C. Horton Foreman of Alabama Power and Jimmy York (one those tried for bombing The Temple in Atlanta) City maintenance , and threatened. He ordered them out of his house. They were both drunk.

A drunken man called on Mr. Moreland Smith late one evening, Mrs. Smith hearing a noise in the back yard, found a rather large man standing there with a pistol in his belt, He too was drunk and told her this was a free country and he could be where he pleased. The police were called and when they came they found he had a permit to carry a pistol and told the Smith's nothing could be done abou him.

4. ~~Tha~~ Is there a connection between this and Crommelin campaign-
Yes, He list "seven incidents, unquestionably timed and coordinated by the communist-jewish conspiracy" - The 5th is as follows-
" The mixed meeting of white and colored women of September 27, 1958 as reported by the Montgomery Home News"

Persons Attending the Meeting at Y.W.C.A., Tuesday, November 18, 1958.

Mrs. E. L. Askren
170 Laurel Forest Circle, N. E.

Mrs. John Correll
11 Demorest Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. John Dickerson

Rev. Edward A. Driscoll
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. Harry Dunstan
2230 Beecher Road, S. W.

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Y.W.C.A. - 72 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. L. G. Federlein
3961 Sheldon Drive, N. E.

Mr. Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. H. B. Friedman
2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W.

Mrs. F. G. Gaugh
4056 Land O'Lakes Dr., N. E.

Mrs. J. Glustrom
1860 Welbourne Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. S. R. Greenblatt, Jr.
1920 W. Pace's Ferry Rd., N. W.

Mrs. Richard Hocking
1146 Lullwater Road, N. E.

Mr. Edward Kahn
41 Exchange Place, S. E.

Mrs. W. T. Knox
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
41 Exchange Place, S. E.

Mrs. Eugene R. Martin
2345 Haven Ridge Drive, N. W.

Mrs. R. L. MacDougall
4141 Club Drive, N. E.

Dr. Harrison McMains
167 Walton St., N. W.

Mrs. Walter Paschall
899 Briarcliff Rd., N. E.

Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrews Dr., N. W.

Mrs. John Patton
1745 W. Wesley Drive, N. W.

Mrs. W. S. Shelfer
599 Moreland Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. John Stoddard
3987 Land O'Lakes Drive, N. E.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.

Dr. Herman L. Turner
2461 Peachtree Rd., N. E.

Mrs. Howard Zinn
350 Leonard St., S. W.

Invited but unable to attend

Mr. & Mrs. Ham Lokey
Mr. Morris Abram
Mr. Eugene Martin
Mr. Harold Martin

1 Mrs. J. Glustrom (5)
1868 Welbourne Ave. N.E.

2 Mrs. W. S. Shelfer (10)
599 Moreland Ave. N.E.

3 Mrs. H. B. Friedman (4)
2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr. N.W

4 Mr. Arthur J. Levin (8)
41 Exchange Place S.E.

5 Rev. Edw. A. Driscoll (3)
63. Auburn Ave N.E.

6 Mrs. John Dickerson (3)

Askren
7 Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr. (1)
170 Laurel Forest Circle N.E.

8 Mrs. John Patton (9)
1745 W. Wesley Drive N.W.

9 Mrs. W. J. Knox, (7)
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.

10 Mr. Harold Fleming (4)

11 Mrs. M. E. Tilly, (11) 1013 Highland Ave N.E.

12 Dr. Harrison McMains (8)
167 Walton St. N.W

Mr. Edward Kahn, ✓ (7)
13 41 Exchange Place S.E.

14 Mrs. S. R. Greenblatt, Jr. ✓ (5)
1920 W. Pace's Ferry Rd. N.W

Mrs. L. J. Federlein (4)
15 3961 Sheldon Drive N.E.

Mrs. John Stoddard ✓ (10)
16 3987 Land o' Lakes Dr. N.E.

17 Mrs. T. J. Gaugh ✓ (5)
4056 Land o' Lakes Dr. N.E.

18 Mrs. Richard Hackney ✓ (6)
1146 Lullwater Rd. N.E.

19 Mrs. Howard Zinn ✓ (12)
350 Leonard St. S.W.

20 Mrs. Harry Dunstan ✓ (3)
2230 Beecher Rd. S.W.

21 Mrs. John Correll ✓ (2)
11 Demorest Ave. N.E.

22 Mrs. Eugene R. Martin ✓ (8)
2345 Haven Ridge Drive N.W.

23 Mrs. R. L. Mac Dougall ✓ (8)
4141 Club Drive N.E.

24 Dr. Herman L. Turner ✓ (11)
2461 Peachtree Rd. N.E.

25 Mrs. Fred Patterson ✓ (9)
2959 Andrews Dr. N.W.

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin
Y.W.C.A. 72 Edgewood Ave. N.E

Mrs. Walter Paschale, (9)
899 Briarcliff Rd. N.E

Invited but unable to attend.

Mr. & Mrs. Ham Lokey.

Mr. Morris Abram.

Mr. Eugene Martin

Mr. Harold Martin.

~~Mrs. M. C. Tully~~

Edward M. Kahn

Mrs. S. R. Greenblatt Jr.

Mrs. L. G. Tedulin

Mrs. John Stoddard

Mrs F C Gaugh

Mrs. Richard Hocking

Mrs. Howard Zinn

Mrs. Terry Dunstan

Mrs. John S. Correll

Mrs. Eugene R. Martin

Margaret MacDougall (Mrs. R. L.)

Mrs. Fred Patterson

Thomas P. Lecan

Evan T. Sylvis

Mrs J. Glustrom

Mrs. Wm. S. Shelfer

Mrs H B Friedman

Arthur J. Levin

Confidential —

Name.	Organization or Group
Edw. A. Driscoll	Ga. Council of Churches
Mrs John Dickinson	League of Women Voters
~~Mrs F C Gough~~	LeagueO Women Voters
~~Mrs. S. B. Greenblatt Jr~~	League of Women Voters
~~Mrs. L. B. Schulein~~	League of Women Voters
~~Mrs. J. S. Stoddard~~	" " " "
Mrs. E. L. Ashren Jr.	Y. W. C. A. Public affairs
Mrs. John T. Pattonne	U. N. Church Women
Mrs. Walter Paschell	League of Women Voters
Mrs. E. R. Martin	PTA Northside
Mrs. W. T. Kusy	
Mrs. John S. Carrell	Cathedral of Christ the King Council of Catholic Women
Harold C. Fleming	SRC, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Hamson McMains	167 Walton St. N.W. Christian Council of Atlanta

December 29, 1954

Miss Margaret Forsythe
Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Forsythe:

I will be in New York on January 5th and 6th and I would like very much to see you on the morning of the 6th as we of the Southern Regional Council are planning another conference of church women like the one you attended some years ago. I will leave here at 2:40 pm Tuesday and if you will find it convenient to write by return mail I would receive your letter before I leave. I will be registered at the Prince George Hotel if you wish to reach me by telephone.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

YWCA
1855 1955
Centennial of the YWCA in the World

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Honorary President

Mrs. Edward W. Macy
President

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Vice President

Mrs. Eugene Ross McCarthy
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Mrs. Paul Reed
Vice President, Chairman, Southern Region

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Mrs. J. Ross Tuttle
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Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Assistant Treasurer

Miss Beryl C. Waterbury
Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

June 28, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 30 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Recently the materials related to the February meetings of the Fellowship of the Concerned came to my attention. It would be very helpful to us if we might have (1) a copy of the Workbook; (2) the mimeographed copy of news articles relating to racial activities in the south, the first article on the first page is entitled "White Citizens' Councils Formed in the State of Alabama"; (3) Gleanings from the Conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned" and (4) "Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools" by Mrs. M. E. Tilly. Also, we would like very much to have a list of the state Councils affiliated with the Southern Regional Council and the names of the persons who are taking leadership.

We are grateful for your consideration of this request.

1, 2, 3 + 4

Sincerely,

Dorothy Takechi
hm

Dorothy Takechi
Leadership Services

DT:hm

YWCA
1855 1955
Centennial of the YWCA in the World

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700

July 25, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for the material from the Southwide meeting of Church Women on the Supreme Court decision on schools.

I am certain that Miss Takechi, upon her return from vacation, will find this material of great interest.

Sincerely,

Helen Mankoff

Mrs. H. Mankoff
Secy. to D. Takechi
Leadership Services

Mrs. Edward W. Macy
President
Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Honorary President

Miss Lilace Reid Barnes
President

Mrs. Paul McClellan Jones
Vice President

Mrs. Earl Cranston
Vice President at Large

Mrs. Archie D. Marvel
Vice President, Chairman, Central Region

Mrs. Edwin E. Aubrey
Vice President, Chairman, Eastern Region

Mrs. Paul E. Pfuetze
Vice President, Chairman, Southern Region

Mrs. Everett S. Calhoun
Vice President, Chairman, Western Region

Mrs. Howard Stone Anderson
Secretary

Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Treasurer

Mrs. Arthur Lord Nash
Assistant Treasurer

Miss Mildred H. Esgar
General Secretary (ad interim)

December 1, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Miss Dorothy Height, to whom your letter of November 25th was addressed, has been out of the country for a few weeks but is expected to return to New York during the week of December 7th, at which time she will undoubtedly do what she can to comply with your request.

Very truly yours,

Harriet Fosdick

Secretary to Miss Dorothy I. Height

'What Will It Profit Us...?'
by
Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Constitution, February 24, 1959

"If each of us can be helped
by science to live a hundred
years,
What will it profit us if our
hates and fears,
Our loneliness and our remorse
Will not permit us to enjoy
them.
What use is an extra year or
two
To the man who 'kills' what
time he has?
--David Neiswanger, president
The Menninger Foundation.

Last year, while medical science was announcing progress in the fields of medical and scientific research which will extend the life span, some 16,000 persons destroyed their lives. More than a million others moved into the chronic stupor of alcoholic or drug addiction. They thereby learned, however, that their frustrations were not "drowned" but could swim in sherry, beer or booze.

The writer of the nation's largest syndicated advice column, noted for the sincerity of her efforts to advise, said in a recent conversation that one of every six alcoholics is a woman and most of them are solitary home drinkers. "They seem to think," she said, "that if the drink doesn't come out of a shot glass it isn't really drinking."

One would not expect to encounter the psychological effect of legends and traditions in such drinking. But most of the feminine, solitary sherry drinkers come from the South. Psychologists think probably it is because one of the old plantation traditions was that of the decanter of sherry.

Whatever the reason, many of the feminine alcoholics are sherry drinkers. They belt away as much as a fifth or a quart a day, retiring to their bedroom with a "sick headache" or a "gall bladder attack" in the late afternoon before the children come home. Save that they are protected and not likely to be arrested, they are close kin to the "wino" bum who drinks his in an alley and is picked up for being drunk on the street.

These mentally sick women rarely turn to Alcoholics Anonymous because they live with the fantasy that they really don't drink. They drift on to disgrace themselves and bring sorrow to all about them.

At least 10 million Americans are in some degree incapacitated by some kind of emotional disorder.

Juvenile delinquency, which is itself a mental disturbance reflecting some aspect of home life, including often that of the drunken father or mother, was up 17 per cent.

Science is making life longer. It can make life better. The sick and suffering mind can be cured.

It first must be understood that mental illness is a greater destroyer than any one of the great killer and crippling ailments such as cancer, polio and heart trouble.

Mental health associations in the various states must have the understanding help of the citizens who first must understand that the "warehouses" filled with mentally sick should be replaced by multiple hospitals served by adequate staffs of trained psychiatrists.

As it is important to detect cancer in its early stages, so it is with mental illness.

It is a revealing commentary on our time and the state of the nation's mental health that literally millions of disturbed persons have no place to turn for advice save to writers of newspaper columns on that subject.

A Phi Beta Kappa key cannot unlock the answer to many problems any more than an inarticulate person who cannot frame the words to ask.

There is much evidence of a vast immaturity in our national life. We have perhaps taken too many images from the movie screens and the picture tube of what some call the idiot box.

But whatever the explanation, this problem of mental health is the greatest one before us.

BLC

March 28, 1960

Mrs. J. Ward Rees
Millersburg, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Rees:

I think you know that Mrs. Hummel has asked me to teach again in the interracial school ~~there~~ today. The course I have is on alcohol. As you know this is a difficult job in any state and especially in Kentucky. So I am asking you to give me some help. Please gather together for me the state laws on alcohol, the manufacture and sale.

One other thing, please give me the dates as the brochure she sent me somehow disappeared from my desk. I was at the hospital so much during the recent illness of my husband. Unfortunately, the Orkin man had to come and sprayed the house and my desk and most of the material on the desk disappeared.

I am looking forward again to being with you this summer.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

P.S. We are mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of the findings of the Workshop of the National Organization of Women (N.O.W.)

May 2, 1960

Mrs. J. Ward Rees
Millersburg, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Rees:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which Mrs. Tilly wrote you on March 28, concerning several things. She had not heard from you and is beginning to wonder whether or not you received the letter.

If you have the requested information she would like to receive it at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec
Encl.

Lincoln Leadership School of Christian Service

Millersburg, Kentucky
May 7, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thanks so much for sending me a copy of the letter you wrote to me March 28. It was waiting for me when I returned from a three speaking trip in the mountains of Kentucky. I am sorry you have been inconvenienced by not receiving an answer to your letter. I wonder sometimes what happens to our mail. No wonder you were wondering.

I have just written for the information you requested and will send on to you just as soon as I receive it.

Am enclosing the announcement of Lincoln. We are all looking forward to having you with us again. I hope to take the Alcohol Study at Junaluska. but will certainly help you all I can with the study at Lincoln.

Do hope Mr. Tilly is fully recovered from his illness. May the Lord bless you both.

Sincerely,

Virginia

May 31, 1960

Dr. H. E. Nash
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Nash:

I think Miss Cunningham has already contacted you about the School of Missions to be held at Clark College. She told you I would be teaching a course on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" and need you to give the class something out of your experiences as a doctor, on "Alcohol a Health Problem." I wish you would also tell us how you work with an alcoholic who comes to you.

I would like very much to have you speak to the class on Wednesday. We have two class periods--9:50 to 10:50 and 11:00 to 12:00. We could devote more time to this if you could find it possible to come the 2nd period.

These women in the class will be leaders in several of our states, some of them will teach the course in their own conferences.

I am enclosing an addressed card so please let me know what time you will come.

You will be rendering a great service and we will be most appreciative.

My office phone is JA 2-8764
home phone is TR 2-2957

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 31, 1960

Mrs. Cora B. Smith
1019 Fair Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I think Miss Cunningham has already contacted you about the School of Missions to be held at Clark College. She told you I would be teaching a course on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" and need you to give the class something of your experiences, as Juvenile Court officer, as they relate to the question of drinking by parents or even children. You will know better than I what these women need to know.

I would like very much to have you speak to the class on Tuesday. We have two class periods--9:50 to 10:50 and 11:00 to 12:00. We could devote more time to this if you could find it possible to come the 2nd period.

These women in the class will be leaders in several of our States, some of them will teach this course in their own conferences.

I am enclosing an addressed card so please let me know what time you will come.

You will be rendering a great service and we will be most appreciative.

My office phone is JA 2-8764
home phone is TR 2-2951

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

Director of Women's Work

June 21, 1960

Honorable Herbert Jenkins
Chief of Police
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chief Jenkins:

First of all, I do want to thank you on the behalf of the Methodist women in The School of Mission at Clark College, for letting us have Detective Lyons as one of our speakers. He did a splendid job. It was a joy to me to have women from other states to know of the rehabilitation program of Alcoholics being conducted in our police department. They asked many questions and took full notes.

Now, I need Detective Lyons again. The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church will have a Leadership School for its women and I am asked to teach the same course on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" as I did last week. If it does not interfere with his duties in his department, we would like very much to have him with us on Wednesday, June 29th at 9:15.

If it is possible for him to be with us, I will get in touch with him and give him the classroom at Morehouse College. This has not been given to me yet.

Please accept my thanks for the help you give to me and for all you are doing in our city.

Sincerely,

/c Mrs. M. E. Tilly

cc/ Detective Lyons

June 22, 1960

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
105 N. Seminary
Madisonville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hummel:

I am looking forward to the Lincoln Leadership School with a great deal of pleasure and especially as you asked me to teach the class on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility." I taught this course last week at the Central Jurisdiction School of Mission. The material is splendid and the new approach has so much hope in it. There is so much going on in the rehabilitation of alcoholics in courts and in big corporations that you feel the Methodists have been called to the hour.

Well, to get to Berea is a problem. One train each way, both running at night and no Pulmans. So here's my schedule:

July 4, Delta Flight #483, Atlanta to Lexington--leave 4:40 p.m., arrive 7:10 CST.
Greyhound Bus to Berea--leave Lexington 8:45p.m., arrive Berea 9:47 p.m. CST.

Return, July 9th

Greyhound Bus to Lexington leaves 11:23 a.m. Leave Lexington 5:03 p.m. CST.

Could you see that I would have a taxi to meet my bus at Berea at 9:47 p.m. on the evening of July 4.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 22, 1960

Mrs. J. W. Curry
401 N. Cedt Street
Florence, South Carolina

Dear Willa Curry:

Where have you been this week? I have called you early and I have called you late and get no answer.

I hope you, Dr. Curry and the two boys are off on a fishing trip or some other outing -- you need rest.

I called to find out what machines I will need for the films as I have to make arrangements to secure them for the C.M.E. school which begins next Tuesday, June 28. Please call me and reverse the call.

Don't forget to get me the films in time.

It was a great experience to work with you. You were a great helper.

Love and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

June 22, 1960

Rev. Harold Gardner
First Methodist Church
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Brother Gardner:

I am to teach the course on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" at the Lincoln Leadership School which is to be held at Berea College, July 5-9, and I need some help.

Being a Methodist preacher's daughter, I know how much a minister is called on for help -- and also because of parsonage background, I know how readily a minister answers calls.

First, I would like so much to have some one from your city court to talk to us about the court dealings with the drunks who pass through it. This could be a policeman. I would need him to be with the class at 9:30 a.m. on July 6.

Secondly, we would like very much to have a physician at 9:30 a.m. on July 7, and at the same time someone from Alcoholic Anonymous.

Could you find these people for us? Mrs. Ward Rees says she does not have the name of the Secretary of Christian Social Relations in your church --so please get in touch with her about these requests.

On the 8th, if you can spare the time at 9:30 a.m., please come and talk to us on how to counsel with an alcoholic. We would be most appreciative. If you do not have Alcoholic

Anonymous in your town, we may be able to get someone from Lexington.

This is a thrilling course with a new approach and with your help we will be able to give strength to the women.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 27, 1960

Miss Roma Cupp
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Cupp:

I have a note from Mrs. Hummel telling me you offered me a seat in your car to Berea from Nashville. I appreciate this, but already I have a plane ticket to Lexington and will go by Greyhound bus the 35 miles to Berea.

Will see you at Berea.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 27, 1960

Dr. R. A. Billings
236 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Billings:

Thank you so much for consenting to speak to the women leaders of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday, June 30, at 9:00 a.m., Holmes Hall, Clark College. These women will be in a class on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" and out of your experience with the treatment of Alcoholics we wish you would talk to us. Whatever you say to us will be of great value in the study.

Most of the group will be Georgia women but there may be some from Florida and South Carolina. Your message will be far reaching.

Looking forward to hearing your message, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 27, 1960

Mr. John G. Flemister
234 Napoleon Drive, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemister:

I tried to reach you by phone but found you were on a much needed vacation. We appreciated so much your message to the class at Clark College some days ago.

I think I told you then that another group of women -- the leaders in the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church -- would have their school this week. We hope you can come to this group at 9:00 a.m. Thursday morning June 30. They will be in Holmes Hall at Clark College.

If you can't come, please send us someone from the AA -- but we <u>really</u> want you.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lac

June 27, 1960

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
105 North Seminary Street
Madisonville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hummel:

I already have my plane reservation to Lexington. The night train to Nashville has no Pulman.

I appreciate Miss Cupp's offer and am writing to her.

Hurriedly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 27, 1960

Detective E. H. Lyons
Police Department
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Some days ago I wrote to Chief Jenkins and sent you a copy of the letter, but I have no answer.

The Christian Methodist Episcopal women are studying "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" just as the others to whom you spoke, and I am anxious to have you speak to them Wednesday morning at 9:00 in Holmes Hall, Clark College.

Please let me hear from you. We need you very much. My other class was most grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JUNE 29, 1960

BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, NE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SHIP ME TODAY 100 COMMITMENT PLEDGE CARDS LINCOLN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL, BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KENTUCKY.

MRS. M.E. TILLY

Study and Action. 16

Jurisdiction School of Missions 30

July 17. 1960 13

Growing out of the class study on Alcohol + Chinese C.P.
which pointed up the needs of families and individuals affected by the alcohol culture pattern which now seems to be prevalent, the following recommendations and suggestions for action are made:

1. We recommend that this school of Missions send a telegram of appreciation to Mr Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution commending him for the absence of liquor ads and for the timely articles relative to alcohol control and rehabilitation, which have appeared daily, during our sessions here in Atlanta.

2. That a telegram be sent to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Majority Leader, urging the passage of the Thurman Bill H.R. 1075 + SR 1432 urging that the sale, possession, serving + consumption of alcoholic beverages on airlines be prohibited

3. That a campaign in each community here represented on alcohol education, with special emphasis on youth, be an out growth of the study on alcohol.

4. That a survey of community facilities for care and treatment of alcoholics, and those arrested in connection with drunkenness be made, pointing out needs which are not being met. Since good legislation is an effective means of outlawing the

(over)

evils of the alcohol culture, that we prepare ourselves for responsible action in this area. That

a) We give full endorsement to our church's program regarding alcohol.

b.) That we become thoroughly acquainted w/ our community agencies & state laws & that we endorse & support such programs in our community as Judge Wills program for rehabilitation We in Atlanta for all citizens.

c That we write our governor urging that facilities for trtmnt & rehab. be provided for all citizens in the state.

d) That we enlist the cooperation & support of interested agencies in the entire community to focus attn on the need for such a program

e) That we alert parents & teachers & all those who deal w/ children to the danger of the huddler persuaders on T.V., Radio; the press, signboards & all forms of adv. which influence social drinking.

f) That ea. member of the sch of missions work toward meeting the need for alcoh ed. in the public sch & the teaching of the course on alc in our local churches

g) That we seek to instill wholesome concepts & images within our young people which will enable them to make good choices when confronted with making decisions.

Respectfully
Lily Holland
Willa Crosby.

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Eloise Bethea

Address 2727 Glenwood Ave, Philadelphia 21, Pa

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Delaware

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Etta B. Benham

Address 1518 Cooper Ave, Anderston, Ala

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Central Ala.

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Olivia G. Better

Address 1312 Emerson St. N.W. Wash. 11, D.C.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Washington

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. J. D. Brown

Address 520 E. Kingston St. Laurel, Miss

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Pres.

Conference Mississippi

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs Ruth L. Campbell

Address 1805 Park Av. St. Marshall Tex.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- 1- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Christian S. Relations

Conference Texas

Office in Society C.S.R. Secy in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. O. B. Coe

Address 211 Lockart St. San Antonio

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired V. Pres.

Conference West Texas

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Miss Susie M. Cunningham

Address 396 Edward St. N.W. Atlanta Georgia

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☐ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Promotion

Conference Georgia

Office in Society Sec. of Prom. in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Thelma S. Dixon

Address 2908 Audubon St., New Orleans

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- [1] Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- [2] Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Promotion

Conference Louisiana

Office in Society Jun. Sec. of Supply in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Agnes Christine Dell

Address 717 N.W. 5th Ave, Gainesville Fla

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- [1] Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Florida

Office in Society in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. A. Morris Hardeman

Address 506 S. Brown St. Covington, Ga

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:

- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired _____

Conference Georgia

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs L. B. Holland

Address 4601 Enright St Louis 8 Mo

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:

- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired _____

Conference Central West

Office in Society Sec C.S.R. in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

Clinic – Christian Social Relations

Mrs. L. S. Holland
4601 Enright
St. Louis, Mo.

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

X

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Thelma Haynes

Address 522 Missouri Ave. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired C. S. R.

Conference West Texas

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Ely Lofton (Myrtle S.)

Address 1214 - W. Lanvale St. Baltimore 17, Md

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired _____

Conference Washington

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Cosby Maddox

Address 140 Walnut N.S.W. Atlanta, Ga

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Georgia

Office in Society _____ in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. C. M. Mayfield

Address 911 E. 12½ St. Winston-Salem N.C.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired C.S.R.

Conference North Carolina

Office in Society C.S.R. in Guild _____

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Miss Minnie Nash

Address 8724 North 7th Ave, Birmingham Ala

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Central Ala.

Office in Society _____ in Guild ✓

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. V. L. Rucker

Address 62 West College St. Holly Springs, Miss

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Promotion

Conference Upper Mississippi

Office in Society Recording Sec. in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name mrs Lucille Samuels

Address 255 W. Houston St. Clarksville, Tex

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Promotion

Conference Texas

Office in Society Promotion Sec. in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. Lydia Talbert

Address R. 6 Newtown Road Lexington Ky.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:
- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired President

Conference Lexington

Office in Society West Pres in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Mrs. S. M. Torrence

Address 110 Rust Avenue Holly Springs, Miss

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:

- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☒ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired Wesleyan Service Guild

Conference Upper Miss.

Office in Society Conference Sec. in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

REGISTRATION CARD 1960

Central Jurisdiction School of Missions
and Christian Service

Name Lucile Vangant

Address Wynnewood Okla.

Indicate 1st and 2nd Choice:

- ☐ Heritage and Horizons in Home Missions
- ☐ Into All the World Together
- ☑ Alcohol and Christian Responsibility
- ☐ Basic Christian Beliefs

Clinic Desired

Conference Southwest

Office in Society in Guild

(Fill out and return this card to your Jurisdiction officer by May 10.)

Mrs. Delma Lawrence
62 Faut St.
Holly Springs, Miss

Corr.
upper Miss

The Program of Leadership Education

COURSE CARD OF RECOGNITION

issued to

Name Mrs. J. W. Curry Church _____

for progress made in preparing for Christian service by doing satisfactory work in the **Second Series Course:**

Alcohol and Christian Responsibility

No. and Title

Place _____ Date _____

General Board of Education of The Methodist Church
Division of the Local Church

M. Earl Cunningham

Instructor

Director, Leadership Education

A person who wants a record of the courses he has completed should retain his course cards.

(over)

NEXT STEPS IN BECOMING A BETTER WORKER:

Religious Development

Make and use a plan for growth in religious development including:
Bible reading, prayer, meditation, community activities.

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Participate more fully in your church through:
Worship, work, fellowship, and financial support.

Educational Growth

Take advantage of further training opportunities including:

- Reading books and magazines on Christian Education.
- Participating in workers' conferences, board and committee meetings.
- Taking home study courses.
- Attending summer conferences and leadership schools.

For further information write:
THE DEPARTMENT OF LEADERSHIP EDUCATION
P. O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tennessee

COSTS OF LIQUOR CONSUMED IN GEORGIA - 1959 $ 148,333,300

Whiskey consumed -	3,157,842 gallons	Based on the sales tax collected on beer, wine and whiskey, Georgians last year spent a total of $148,333,300 on beverage alcohol and related bar expenses.
Wine consumed -	3,372,163 gallons	
Beer consumed -	18,600,000 gallons	

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN CAUSED BY LIQUOR - $ 10,364,972.68

27,937 dependent children in Georgia received $16,717,714 in state aid for the year 1959. Twenty-eight District Judges agreed at least 62% required tax support due to drinking of one or both parents. - Thus, another $10,364,972.68 Georgians pay for "privilege" of having liquor.

CRIME DUE TO LIQUOR - $ 290,400,000

"52.9% of all major crimes in our nation are directly liquor involved" - (1958 Semi-Annual Uniform Crime Reports, F.B.I.) Director J. Edgar Hoover sets national crime bill last year at $22,000,000,000.00. (UP Release, F.B.I. Bulletin, Jan. 29, 1960). Using these figures based on Georgia population, the crime bill due to liquor last year is $290,400,000.

HIGHWAY TRAGEDY ASCRIBED TO LIQUOR - $ 45,936,000

Records show 46,860 traffic accidents, resulting in 957 deaths and 15,743 injuries last year. American Medical Assn. estimates at least 40% due to alcohol - numerous other sources are even higher. 1959 Report of the Georgia State Patrol puts economic cost of accidents at $114,840,000. Thus 40% of this figure is $45,936,000.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE - $ 18,959,800
(added because of liquor)

License tags issued in 1959 - 1,516,784
Estimating only half could take advantage of lower rates - 758,392 vehicles.
Five companies in U.S. will sell auto insurance from 25-40% discount if owner does not use liquor in any form - average auto insurance is $100.00 per year; lower possible saving of $25.00 per car - $18,959,800 - another sum for "privilege" of liquor.

INDUSTRIAL LOSS DUE TO LIQUOR - $ 39,600,000

National figures claim $1,000,000,000.00 is lost from pay envelopes of workers themselves each year because of liquor. National sources also agree industry loses $2,000,000,000.00 annually because their employees use liquor. Total national loss - $3,000,000,000.00. Georgia's proportionate share - $39,600,000.

TOTALS

Cost of liquor consumed in Georgia	$ 148,333,300
Aid to dependent children	10,364,972.68
Crime due to liquor	290,400,000
Highway tragedy ascribed to liquor	45,936,000
Automobile Insurance	18,959,800
Industrial loss due to liquor	39,600,000
	$ 553,594,072.68
Total tax less cost of administration	23,360,438.16

$ 23.61 IS THE COST TO GEORGIA OF $1.00 LIQUOR TAX

From The Episcopal Address

The hoax of the legalized liquor traffic must be exposed if physical health, moral law, and Christian character are to overcome their major enemy. For too long the purveyors of alcoholic beverages have been permitted "to weave a fancy dress around social drinking which conceals its real nature." The public has the right to know for its own protection what the return of the legalized liquor traffic in the United States has done to the people. Here are some of the pertinent facts. It has recruited 65 million habitual drinkers and the number is increasing by 250,000 a year. Today there are 7 million alcoholics and problem drinkers. One out of nine who start to drink can expect to end in this group. The tragic difficulties of America's alcoholics involve at least 20 million other people. The use of liquor causes one out of four highway traffic deaths and 24 per cent of all the highway traffic accidents. There are 432,736 licensed dealers in alcoholic beverages and 100,000 of these licenses are located in food stores. There is one legalized distribution center of alcoholic beverages for each 350 people in the United States. The traffic levies a direct cost of 10 billion dollars a year on the American people, to say nothing of the indirect costs which come because of it. The illusion that the liquor traffic is a profitable tax producer is exploded by the statistics which indicate that for every dollar of tax from the liquor traffic received by the Federal Government and the states they are required to expend from four to eight dollars in alcohol-created expense. Industrialists refer to the liquor traffic as their billion-dollar headache, reducing days of production, increasing accidents, causing slow-ups, and menacing workman relationships.

I.

Liquor Traffic - In Nation

Since 1940, rate of alcoholism has risen about 45% among men and 52% among women. There are now 4,589,000 known alcoholics - 16,760 for every 100,000 population.

There are 141,733 more bars, cocktail lounges, and liqour stores in U. S. than there are churches, synagogues and Temples.

II.

In the twenty-five years since "repeal," alcoholism has become America's most serious social problem. There are approximately 5 million alcoholics in the United States today. At least another 3 million are "problem drinkers" to whom alcoholism is an immediate threat. Our society is producing alcoholics or problem drinkers at the rate of one for every twelve adults who drink. This means that we have six times as many alcoholics as cancer patients and eleven times as many as tuberculosis patients. One out of ten diagnosed first admissions to public mental health hospitals is an alcoholic.

III.

The Prohibition Amendment was repealed just 25 years ago. Since that time the promotion of drinking has constituted a major business($400 million annually) in itself, claiming the highest-paid talent of the advertising profession. The results are summarized by the American Business Men's Research Foundation of Chicago, which is neither "wet" nor "dry," but is concerned with discovering and publishing the truth. The truth is that on balance, alcoholic beverages are a curse, not a blessing.

(1) "Crimes induced by or directly related to drinking alcoholic beverages have increased 28.6 per cent in the 25 years." Arrests for drunkenness have increased from 1,490 to 1,939 per 100,000 population; arrests for drunken driving have soared 207 per cent. Crime not basically stemming from use of alcohol rose only 9.6 per cent. (2) Insanity attributable to alcohol increased in this period "three times more than that of other mental disease cases." (3) Poverty, measured in numbers of dependent children, has increased: "The number of dependent children cases have doubled, rising from 15 per 100,000 of population to 30." (4) Alcoholism has increased. "The number of those who cannot drink unless they drink to drunkenness has increased 68 per cent since repeal." The figures: "In 1934 there were 2,808 alcoholics per 100,000 adult Americans; in 1956 there were 4,718."

(5) Taxes have increased as a result of crime, traffic problems, and dependency caused by increased consumption of alcoholic drinks. Yet local governments, which have to bear nearly all the costs, receive only 2 per cent of the taxes derived from liquor production and sale. "An official Massachusetts study concludes that gross alcoholic beverage

taxes pay only one-eighth of the expenses the governments and peoples of Massachusetts incur through the use of intoxicants." (6) Fatal motor vehicle accidents involving drinking drivers have greatly increased. "Percentage of alcohol-involved cases are estimated by safety authorities to have risen to 50 per cent....Drinking is hampering increased auto and road safety precautions and driver education programs."

(7) Economic waste has soared. "Over the 25 years since prohibition was repealed, $181.9 billion has been spent by the American public on alcoholic beverages." This is more than twice what we have spent on schools. These billions have often been spent out of funds needed by families and businesses for legitimate needs. (8) "Social waste is reflected in the loss from useful lives of nearly 5,000 alcoholics out of 100,000 adults," plus others who have to take care of alcoholics or who suffer because of the alcoholics' affliction.

W O R K S H O P

Evils of Beverage Alcohol

"Save us from weak resignation
From the evils we deplore
Grant us wisdom
Grant us courage."

MATERIALS
From - The Methodist Church

From The Board of Temperance-- 100 Maryland Av. N. E. Washington, D. C.
"THE VOICE 2- off
Numerous pamphlets and booklets-
SPECIAL BASKET- ""Parents' Packet on Alcohol - containing --
(price 30¢) "Helping Youth Meet the Alcohol Problem"
" 16 Reasons Why An American Youth Chooses Not to Drink"
"Will yours be a Christmas Holloway"
" Alcohol and Family Life"
" Home Problems with Alcohol"
" Mental Health for Tomorrow"
" Commitment to Abstinence- A Part of Life's Stewardship"
" Methodists Speak in Beverage Alcohol; Corruption in Politics; Narcotic Drugs; Gambling: Tobacco.
- From The 1956 Discipline

CHURCH SCHOOL MATERIALS --
For Adults -- A Temperance lesson each quarter-

For Youth - The lessons can be adapted in many places - In May in the smaller church the 6 programs for evening session based on Christian Responsibility As A Citizen - one of them is "Alcohol and Narcotics- These six programs are each units of discussion each year at Camp Glisson. "What's TYours - Answer to The Aocohol Problem Handbook " The 7th Grade Closely Graded - have a Unit on Living At Your Best with such subjects as "Your Bodies at Their Best" that could well be directed against the use of strong drink , etc.
Seniors - Unit - How Does A Christian Made Decisions", during August

The Childrens' unit on Finding the Truth about Alcohol - Course V is splendid ! **********

Commitment Sunday is December 6th

World Temperance Day is October 25

In addition to the above -
The Wesleyan Christian Advocate has an article each week from the Georgia Temperance League - Look for it.

From The Social Creed of The Methodist Church

Article IV - Temperance and Public Morals

The Methodist Church reasserts its long-established conviction that intoxicating liquor cannot be legalized without sin, and continues its unceasing battle against intoxicating liquors. Our church, from its very nature, stands at variance with the liquor traffic. For it to be silent in its opposition would be to be disloyal in its function. Therefore, to be true to itself, The Methodist Church must be militant in opposition to the liquor traffic.

It not only impairs physical health but, more important, impairs the tenderness of conscience. It deteriorates character. We are stewards of our bodies. We are stewards of an ability to think straight. Anything which blights and destroys human personality is fundamentally opposed to the gospel of Christ. We therefore stand for the Christian principle of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages of any kind. Our people should regard abstinence as an essential part of witness to the faith we profess and as evidence of loyalty to the high ideals for which our Church stands.

Since human welfare decreases as the drinking of alcohol increases, we stand opposed to the continuation of the organized liquor traffic. The Church must be vigorous in its opposition to it. The truth concerning the personal and social evils of alcohol has been clouded by the falsehoods cleverly presented in liquor advertising and propaganda.

We denounce the continued invasion of the American home by liquor advertisers who seek to indoctrinate even our children in the use of alcoholic beverages, through magazines, newspapers, radio, television, and other media. We deplore governmental toleration of this practice, and call on the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to prevent the use of radio, television and other interstate means of advertising for such purposes.

We are deeply concerned over the growing practice of permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages through drug and grocery stores in a deliberate attempt to win the housewife as a customer. This practice also makes these beverages more accessible to minors.

We commend the Secretary of Defense for his action in prohibiting the sale of package liquors on most armed services installations. We urge the extension of this policy to include the outlawing of beer and liquor by the drink on all armed forces installations.

Knowledge must always precede conviction, and without conviction there can be no successful social reform. We, therefore, as a matter of major importance, call upon our churches vigorously to declare and teach the truth concerning the personal and social evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages. To do this, we ask them to use and support the best methods of educational procedure in every agency of our church.

We urge and support education in our public schools regarding the harmful effects of the use of alcoholic beverages.

The Methodist Church takes the position that laws should be enacted controlling and prohibiting the traffic in alcohol. The right of the people to enact such legislations to protect their homes and communities is a fundamental legal and moral right. Adequate relief can come only through total abstinence for the individual, and effective prohibition for the state.

We give our unqualified endorsement to the program of our Board of Temperance which now centers around these four major emphases:

1. Positive education for a life free from beverage alcohol. This is the heart of the board's total effort. It is a broad and comprehensive educational program designed to reach all Methodists and without which there can be no consistent and effective action for abstinence.

2. Commitment to Abstinence is a natural and logical outgrowth of commitment to Christ. The Board of Temperance encourages individuals to commit their lives to sobriety as an essential manifestation of their Christian faith.

3. Rehabilitation of those who suffer because of beverage alcohol is clearly the obligation of all Christians. The Board gives guidance to thousands of pastors and laymen who deal person-to-person with individuals and families seeking their help.

4. Legislation as an effective means to outlaw beverage alcohol is a natural outgrowth of the concern of informed citizens. The board stimulates local, state, and national legislation to protect individuals, families and communities from the pressures of the organized traffic in beverage alcohol.

...We go on record deploring the serving of liquor in airplanes.... We further request the Civil Aeronautics Authority to enact such legislation that will prohibit the service of intoxicating liquors on the airlines. (See Dicipline for detailed action.)

Article X - Commitment Day

To enlist Methodists and encourage others to commit themselves to personal abstinence from alcoholic beverages, and to challenge church members to creative action for a sober home and social life, there shall be a special day of commitment each year, to be promoted by the Board of Temperance through the Jurisdictional and the Annual Conference Boards of Temperance. This day shall be designated as Commitment Day and shall be observed on the first Sunday in December. Because it shall be primarily a spiritual observance, it is suggested that no special temperance offerings be received on that day.

Article XI - Abstinence

Abstinence Among Church Leaders. It is recommended that no member be nominated for or appointed to any official position in the church or church school who is not a morally disciplined person, with special reference to total abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

From The Episcopal Address

The hoax of the legalized liquor traffic must be exposed if physical health, moral law, and Christian character are to overcome their major enemy. For too long the purveyors of alcoholic beverages have been permitted "to weave a fancy dress around social drinking which conceals its real nature." The public has the right to know for its own protection what the return of the legalized liquor traffic in the United States has done to the people. Here are some of the pertinent facts. It has recruited 65 million habitual drinkers and the number is increasing by 250,000 a year. Today there are 7 million alcoholics and problem drinkers. One out of nine who start to drink can expect to end in this group. The tragic difficulties of America's alcoholics involve at least 20 million other people. The use of liquor causes one out of four highway traffic deaths and 24 per cent of all the highway traffic accidents. There are 432,736 licensed dealers in alcoholic beverages and 100,000 of these licenses are located in food stores. There is one legalized distribution center of alcoholic beverages for each 350 people in the United States. The traffic levies a direct cost of 10 billion dollars a year on the American people, to say nothing of the indirect costs which come because of it. The illusion that the liquor traffic is a profitable tax producer is exploded by the statistics which indicate that for every dollar of tax from the liquor traffic received by the Federal Government and the states they are required to expend from four to eight dollars in alcohol-created expense. Industrialists refer to the liquor traffic as their billion-dollar headache, reducing days of production, increasing accidents, causing slow-ups, and menacing workman relationships.

THE PICTURE OF THE DRUNKARD

Proverbs 23:29-35

Who has woe? Who has sorrow?
   Who has strife? Who has complainings?
Who has wounds without cause?
   Who has redness of eyes?
Those who tarry long over wine,
   those who go to try mixed wine.
Do not look on wine when it is red,
   when it sparkles in the cup
   and goes down smoothly.
At last it bites like a serpent,
   and stings like an adder.

Your eyes will see strange things,
   and your mind utter perverse things,
You will be like one who lies down in the midst of the sea,
   like one who lies on top of a mast.

"They struck me," you will say, "but I was not hurt;
   they beat me, but I did not feel it.
When shall I awake?
   I will seek another drink."

WOES UPON THE DRUNKARD - Isaiah 28:1-7

Woes to the proud crown of the drunkards of Ephriam
   and to the fading flower of its glorious beauty
Which is on the head of the rich valley of those overcome with wine.

Behold, the Lord who is mighty and strong;
   like a storm of hail, a destroying temptest
like a storm of mighty, overflowing rivers,
   he will cast down to the earth with violence.
The proud crown of the drunkards of Ephriam
   will be trodden under foot;
And the fading flower of its glorious beauty,
   which is in the head of the rich valley,
will be like a first-ripe fog before summer;
When a man sees it he eats it up as soon as it is at hand.

In that day the Lord of hosts will be a crown of glory,
   and a diadem of beauty to the remnant of his people;
and a spirit of justice to him who sits in judgment,
   and strength to those who turn back the battle at the gate.

These also reel with wine
   and stagger with strong drink;
the priest and the prophet reel with strong drink,
   they are confused with wine,
   they stagger with strong drink;
they err in vision,
   they stumble in giving judgment.

"QUOTES"

Dr. Ruth Fox & Peter Lyon on "Alcoholism"

"At no age is the pressure of social conformity greater than when one is older than 14 and younger than 21. The question to drink or not to drink becomes a practical matter for many teen-agers at precisely the time when they are most forthrightly determined to challenge adult authority, to stay out later than a parent has permitted, to show independence, to kick over the traces."
--Alcohol & Christian Influence, p. 4

Hidden Cost Due to Drinking:
Absenteeisms in factories cost 1 billion a year; 352 million man hours of time a year; illness, hospitalization, crime, relief cost to the states due to drinking, extra cost of auto insurance.

TAXES received by local, state and federal agencies, $3,500,000,000.
Dr. Haven Emerson - "What the government gets in taxes from alcohol industry and retail does not nearly meet the cost of illness, death, unemployment, accidents, crime, mental disease - result of alcohol abuse - which the community must pay."

W. W. Smoak - The truth of the matter there is no revenue from intoxicating beverages. The money which is obtained from the licenses and taxes upon these beverages is only a bit of salvage from the destruction wrought throuth their consumption.

A favorite device of politicians who do the bidding of the liquor interests is to have the revenue from liquor put into old age pension fund, the school fund, or the liquor.

Then the liquor interests can appeal to the people against any legal restrictions on the sale of liquor that the old age pension or school will suffer. This is all a part of the stragedy of the liquor interests.

Haven Emerson, M.D. - "Alcohol was formerly regarded as a stimulant by medical profession and is still commonly so considered by the laity. We know this conception to be wrong. Modern methods of study of man and the lower animals prove unquestionably that the effects formerly thought to be evidences of exactly the opposite effect - not a stimulant but a depression. Alcohol in all strengths and under practically all experimental and so called natural conditions can be shown to exert a depressant effect on the tissues of the nervous system.

"Foolish notions about Alcohol" - A booklet on the benefits of beer, widely distributed by an association of beer manufacturers, contains statements as follows: "Beer possesses considerable food value." "Beer is highly nourishing, and relieves fatigue, quiets the nerves and induces sound and refreshing sleep." "Beer is delightful, healthful food beverage, etc." The same claims are made for other alcoholic beverages. THESE CLAIMS ARE FALSE.

William Gladstone - once gave parliament some pertinent advice on the subject "Gentlemen, you need not give yourself any trouble about revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms, but give me a sober

population, not wasting their earnings in strong drink, and I shall know where to obtain the revenue."

Shakespeare in Othello - "O God, that men should put an ebony in their mouths to steal away their brains."

Conversation between Lincoln and General Grant - City Point on a steamboat visit to Grant:
The President was showing some evidence of nausea and a staff officer suggested "Let me send for a bottle of champagne for you, Mr. President, that's the best remedy I know for seasickness."
Lincoln - "No, no my young friend, I've seen many a man in my time seasick ashore from drinking that very article."

Tennyson -"Self reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

Thomas Edison - "To put alcohol in the human body is like putting sand in the bearing of an engine. I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquor. I always felt I had better use for my head."

Winfred Grenfell, Labrador physician - "I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a 'little alcohol.'"

Phillips Brooks - "All the world is better for everyone who is living at his best."

George Bernard Shaw - "Alcohol knocks off the last inch of efficiency which, in all fine work, makes the difference between first rate and second rate."

Browning - "To man, oppose this test
The body at its best,
How far can it project thy soul
on its lonely way.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION of UN
"Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

INTERPRETATION OF SCRIPTURES

Both Old and New Testament - Intemperance consistently opposed - wine dangerous when used immoderately. Drunkenness regarded as sin. Intoxication pictured as productive of other sins with evil results.

CHANGES FROM BIBLICAL WORLD - Science works miracles and changes civilization by new inventions, technological development.
2. The Hebrew & Greek words for wine meant fermentation of fruit juices - normal expectations.

3. Refrigeration unknown - no method for prevention of fermentation - preservation of food difficult.
4. Food supply often small.
5. Wine was food and did not need refrigeration.
6. Water unsafe - no filtration known
7. Sanitation - wine was free from germs, yet had possibilities of harmful physical and mental effects.
8. Content of wine in Bible times, 14% to 15%. Probably only the rich had enough wine to allow full fermentation.

DRUNKENNESS IN BIBLE - Low alcoholic content of wine prevented drunkenness from being common.
Inadequate supply of wine - A man weighing 150 lbs, to drink enough to reach 15% in blood content (standard in uniform motor laws to indicate intoxication) would have to drink two quarts of fermented wine to produce drunken stupor and it would have to be consumed quickly.

Drunkenness is condemned in the Bible.
Anyone drunk was not accidental. He could not get drunk using wine as a food, other foods would slow the effects. He could not get drunk in ritual observances for time consumed too short.

NEW TESTAMENT TEACHINGS --
Hebrew attitudes toward wine generally prevail in New Testament writings--surprisingly few references to drinking in Gospels. WINE was food.

TWO GREEK WORDS - Gleukos - equivalent to Hebrew word for grape, pressed or vat, the gift of Holy Spirit Day of Pentecost - disciples mocked - by bystanders "They are filled with gleukos" (intoxication).
Oinos - common word in New Testament for wine. Jesus said-Luke 21:34 - "Take heed to yourselves lest your heart be weighed down with dissipation and drunkenness."
Luke 21:34 - parable of evil stewards their wickedness was in part drunkenness. If the wicked servant says to himself, "My master is delayed, and begins to beat his fellow servants, and eats and drinks with the drunken."

PAUL - more to say than authors of Gospel. He probably encountered more drunkenness in travels. Paul opposed intemperance but said little harsh about wine.
Gal. 5:19-21 among works of the flesh he includes drunkenness (records the fruit of the Spirit)
I Cor. 6:10 -"nor idolaters, homosexuals, nor thieves, nor the greedy nor drunkers, nor robbers shall inherit the kingdom of God.
I Cor. 5:11 - warns association with drunkards injures whole church. "I wrote to you not to associate with any who bears the name of brother if he is guilty of immorality or greed.. . drunkard or robber or even eat with him."
I Cor. 3:16,17 - desecrates the body. "Do you not know that you are God's temple and that God's spirit dwells in you. If anyone destroys God's temple, God will destroy him. For God's temple is holy and that temple you are."

I Cor. 11:21,22 - Riotous behavior at love feasts - for in eating, each one goes ahead with own meal and another is drunk.

Romans 13:13 - Let us conduct ourselves as in the day not in reveling and drunkenness.

PAUL DID NOT ABSOLUTELY prohibit use of alcohol, most of his references dealt with drunkenness. Romans 14:21 "it is right not to eat meat or drink wine or do anything that makes your brother stumble."

ALCOHOL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN 30

by Miss Jean Buchanan,
Children's Division,
North Ga. Conference,
Board of Education

In the June "Child Guidance" there is an article on this subject that every teacher and parent should read. The article states that all teachers in the church school today realize the complexities involved in imparting Christian ideals and moral principles to children, many of whom come from homes which do not hold to these same ideals and principles, but that since its beginning the Methodist Church has felt that the use of alcoholic beverages in any form is contrary to the will of GOD. Miss Emogene Dunlap, writer of the article, gives some good procedures for teachers to interpret this problem to children in a manner which they can understand and to which they can respond. "Some Do's: It goes without saying that the most positive approach a teacher can make is to teach by example how much fun life can be when lived to its fullest without the aid of alcohol as a crutch or an escape. (1). Some of the best teaching in the field of alcohol education need never mention the subject of alcohol or drinking. It is that positive approach to any teaching situation which helps children and youth to mature spiritually and emotionally .... Youth and adults who have not been able to make wholesome adjustments emotionally and spiritually all too frequently seek escape and compensation in alcoholic beverages as crises confront them. Teachers must be alert to every opportunity for helping children to become mature. (2). For the teacher to speak honestly and clearly on this subject, he must know the facts, understand his own viewpoint, and be prepared to discuss it when such a discussion would prove helpful. The teaching of any age group in the field of alcohol education is more than just an imparting of the facts about alcohol, but intelligent teaching cannot be done without knowing the facts. (3). Through the regular channels of their church school literature, boys and girls will best be taught Christian principles and ideals. Opportunities for discussing a particular moral problem can be dealt with as it arises spontaneously from the class in regular discussion periods. (4). Juniors are beginning to make up their own minds about things in relation to parents and quite often are determining to act differently about certain issues .... In the regular cycle of church school materials

for Juniors there are units of study dealing with the alcohol problem and they have proved helpful in teaching Juniors".

"Some Don'ts": "There are several patterns of teaching we have used in the past that are not educationally sound. We must avoid these. (1). We must avoid entirely any traces of emotionalism. (2). A cold moralism which labels a practice as bad or sinful is neither right nor adequate. It merely contributes to confusion, fears, and insecurities which assuredly is not Christian teaching. (3). We must take care in our teaching not to impart an attitude of self-righteousness at any time".

I would put two others: (4). Juniors must be guided in discovering the truth - no pressures, sermonettes or signing of cards. (5). Do not use the Bible as proof-text tool.

Many parents feel that alcohol education is a task for the home and not for the church. The church feels that drinking is a moral issue because of these facts: (1). One out of every nine persons who drinks may become an alcoholic. (2). In 1956, one out of four traffic fatalities involved a drinking driver or pedestrian. (3). In 1956, 60% of all arrests reported to the FBI were alcohol-related. (4). Three out of four broken families reveal drinking as a major trouble source. And many more facts, the most amazing is the fact that the liquor industries, not content with advertising which might appeal to children - such as bears, cartoons and catchy tunes -, have developed a "Teen-Brew" ("New York Special Brew", "Teen-agers Special", "Kiddy's Coctail"), which looks like beer, foams like beer, tastes like beer, smells like beer and is bottled to look like beer for adults. The alcohol content is just low enough to permit the sale as a soft drink. In a newspaper account of the brew's early success in ~~XXXXX~~ Ohio, the company Vice President said: "We must start an educational campaign to sell it to children.... It is now being sold to youth." In the midst of all this, we must have a unit on alcohol for Juniors, so that they can make up their minds intelligently.

July 29, 1960

Dr. Malcolm Calhoun
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
8 North 6th Street
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

I have a rather hard assignment and I am appealing to you for aid. How I wish you were in your office on Peachtree and I could come out and sit at your desk and talk about this.

I am to teach a course for the United Church Women of DeKalb County and the subject they have given me is Christian Social Relations. As you know, this covers all of life. What I am planning to do is to get the latest statements of the various denominations on the question of race, public schools, the sit-in movement, beverage alcohol, labor, armament, peace and United Nations.

I hope you have in your office the latest statement made by the Presbyterian U.S. on all of these topics. If so, I would appreciate it if you would send them to me or advise me where I can get them.

We do miss you so much here in Atlanta. I never pass the Presbyterian headquarters without remembering you and the help you gave to me.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 9, 1960

Bishop W. R. Wilkes
557 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Wilkes:

I have to teach a course on Christian Social Relations to the United Church Women of DeKalb County in September and I would like the latest statements from all of the various denominations on certain issues. I am interested in the following:

1. Race
2. Public schools
3. Sit-in movement
4. Beverage alcohol
5. Economic relations (labor) plight of the farmer
6. Armament
7. Peace
8. United Nations

I hope you have in your office the latest statements made by the A.M.E. Church on all of these topics. If so, I would appreciate it if you would send them to me or advise me where I can get them.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 9, 1960

Rev. Miss Annie Campbell
673 Piedmont Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Campbell:

I have to teach a course on Christian Social Relations to the United Church Women of DeKalb County in September and I would like the latest statements from all of the various denominations on certain issues. I am interested in the following:

1. Race
2. Public schools
3. Sit-in movement
4. Beverage alcohol
5. Economic relations (labor) plight of the farmer
6. Armament
7. Peace
8. United Nations

I hope you have in your office the latest statements made by the Congregational Church on all of these topics. If so, I would appreciate it if you would send them to me or advise me where I can get them.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 3, 1960

Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
522 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you very much for your quick response to my request for pronouncements of your denomination. They are wonderful and will be of great help. I will look for the ones yet to come.

I am so glad you are in Atlanta and we see you once in awhile.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

August 2, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am enclosing several documents on the Episcopal Church and Race and am writing to our National Council in New York and asking that they send you information on the other subjects that you want data on. I am including in this request to New York, information on public schools, labor, alcohol, world peace and the United Nations, and also will ask them to send you other pertinent publications on the subject of Race Relations. I shall ask that they send all of these things directly to you.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information or any interpretation to the data that you receive from New York.

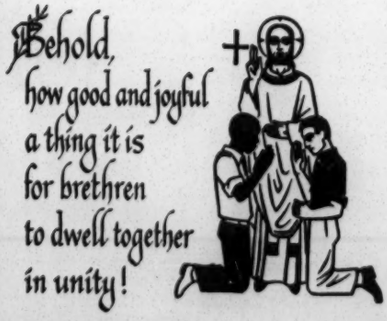
With all good wishes, I am

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

JBM:bmk



PSALM 133

August 22, 1960

Dr. Herman L. Turner
2461 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Dr. Turner:

Your letter and your good wishes from both you and Mrs. Turner were very much appreciated. Your gracious compliance to my request has brought forth the booklet "Social Deliverance, United Presbyterians Speak - 1960."

Your letter frightened me a little because it sounded like you would be away from Atlanta much of the time. I know the world needs you but sometimes I think we need people like you more than any other spot in the world.

With thanks to you and Mrs. Turner for your good wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:loc

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
510 WITHERSPOON BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA

MODERATOR:
REV. HERMAN L. TURNER, D.D., LL.D.
2461 PEACHTREE RD., N.E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

August 11, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director Women's Work
Southern Regional Office
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Let me thank you for your letter of August 1st offering words of congratulation upon my election to the Moderatorship of The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. I covet your prayers that God will give me wisdom and strength to fulfill the great responsibilities of my new office. Mrs. Turner will accompany me on the trips abroad and many of the engagements here in the States.

Our Department of Social Education and Action has just published a booklet showing all the actions and deliverances of the recent General Assembly on the subjects mentioned in your letter. I have written them to send you a copy by return mail for use in early September at the meeting of the DeKalb County United Church Women.

Mrs. Turner joins me in sending you our continued prayers and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Herman L. Turner
Moderator

t/m

August 1, 1960

Dr. Herman Turner
2461 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Turner:

I think congratulations are due to the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in its selection of our Dr. Turner as their great leader. It certainly brought joy to all of us in Atlanta.

Now here is a request. I have to teach a course on Christian Social Relations to the United Church Women of DeKalb County in September and I want the latest statements from all of the various denominations on certain items. I know you have just had your conference and you must have made some strong pronouncements. I want the statement on the following:

1. Race
2. Public Schools
3. Sit-in movement
4. Beverage alcohol
5. Labor
6. Armament
7. Peace
8. United Nations

You can see that my time is short.

I hope to gather together these statements from our major denominations and they will give us a wonderful background, not only for the study, but for the workshop of the Fellowship

of the Concerned this fall. I hope this has been written in one sheet so it will not cause you so much trouble, but I beleive if it does take some time it will be worthwhile for people of other denominations to have.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 22, 1960

Dr. Dick H. Hall
627 Ponce de Leon Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hall:

As I have done in the past when I needed help I have written to you, so again I am encroaching on your time. I hope it will not take too much of it.

I am to teach a course on Christian Social Relations to the DeKalb County United Church Women, the week of September 20. I am gathering together (and will compile them by topic) the various denominational statements on social issues. I am interested in the following:

1. Race
2. Public Schools
3. Sit-in Movement
4. Beverage alcohol
5. Economic relations (labor) plight of the farmer
6. Armament
7. Peace
8. United Nations

I especially want all the great pronouncements of your Miami Convention. Would appreciate a copy of these pronouncements.

Thanking you in advance, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

August 22, 1960

Dr. Robert Burns
Peachtree Christian Church
Peachtree Street at Spring
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Dr. Burns:

Your gracious letter was very much appreciated and was really a heart warming experience to read it.

If there are any expenses, I most certainly do not want you to have to bear them.

With thanks and best wishes to you always, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

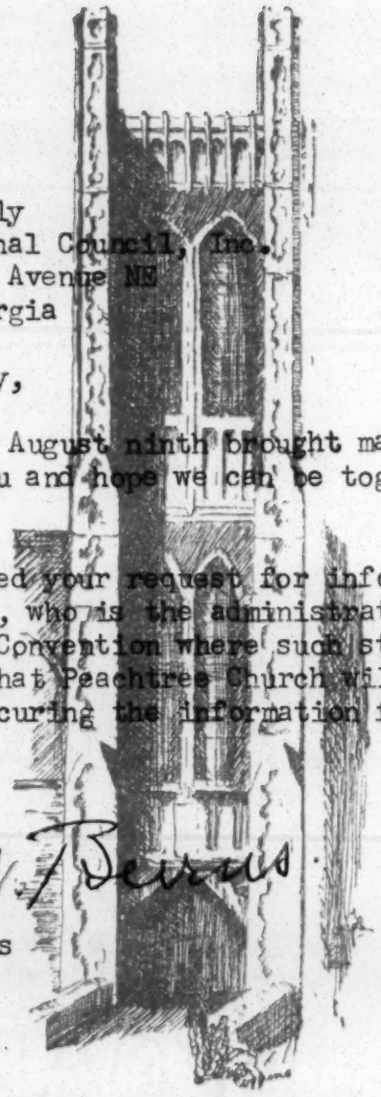
MET:lec

ROBERT W. BURNS, D. D., MINISTER

Peachtree Christian Church

PEACHTREE STREET AT SPRING
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

August 10, 1960



Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your letter of August ninth brought many happy memories. I also miss you and hope we can be together more in the years ahead.

I have forwarded your request for information to Dr. Gaines M. Cook, who is the administrative leader of our International Convention where such statements are issued, and told him that Peachtree Church will pay any expenses involved in securing the information for you.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Burns

Robert W. Burns

RWB:g
Encl

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

August 9, 1960

Dr. Robert Burns
Peachtree Road Christian Church
1580 Peachtree N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Burns:

I have to teach a course on Christian Social Relations to the United Church Women of DeKalb County in September and I would like the latest statements from all of the various denominations on certain issues. I am interested in the following:

1. Race
2. Public Schools
3. Sit-in movement
4. Beverage alcohol
5. Economic relations (labor) plight of the farmer
6. Armament
7. Peace
8. United Nations

I hope you have in your office the latest statements made by the Christian Church on all of these topics. If so, I would appreciate it if you would send them to me or advise me where I can get them.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH

UNITARIAN — UNIVERSALIST

485 NORTH AVE., N. E.

EDWARD A. CAHILL
MINISTER
TRINITY 2-9887

MAIL ADDRESS
485 NORTH AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

September 6, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have just returned from Europe and find your letter of August 9 on my desk and hasten to acknowledge it. I have set about the collection of names which you suggested of women leaders in our church in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia and I am also gathering through our national headquarters the Resolutions of our Annual Meetings on the subjects which you suggested. As soon as this information is available to me I will transmit it promptly. After discussing the matter with the leader of our women's group here in Atlanta I shall transmit to you names for invitation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Cahill

Edward A. Cahill

EAC:mm

March 21, 1960

Mrs. J. F. McLeod
1540 College Court
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McLeod:

This is to inform you that Mrs. Tilly is leaving for Montgomery, Friday, March 25, at 8:15 a.m. over Eastern air line, flight 589.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Lusl E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

ENC.

April 8, 1960

VIA AIR MAIL

Hotel LaSalle
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Please reserve for Mrs. M.E. Tilly a single room with bath for April 21, 22, and 23. She will be attending the American Civil Liberties Union meeting.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Lael E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

October 19, 1960

Miss Thelma Stevens
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Thelma:

I am leaving here by train Sunday afternoon. I hope to see Miss French Monday morning. I did not write down the name of the hotel to which we have been assigned and would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Orlando

October 20, 1960

Mrs. C. H. Owens
492 N. E. 160 Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mrs. Owens:

In the moving from 63 Auburn Avenue, to 50 Forsyth Street, a Herculean job, your letter was buried in the shuffle. Please accept our apology. We are glad to say that February 20-21, is fine.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Telephone
300 - Watson 7-2118

February 13, 1961

Mrs. Alfred Lexow
610 N. 19th Avenue
Hollywood, Florida

Dear Mrs. Lexow:

I tried today to get in touch with Mrs. Owens to find out more about the program of the Workshop at Avon Park. I failed to get her but will call again in the morning. In the meantime, Miss French has written to me that you told her someone would pick us up in Orlando. I wrote her that I would be leaving here at 1:45 p.m. on the 21st on Eastern Air Lines Flight 701, arriving in Orlando at 4:40 p.m. and would spend the night in a hotel. I would like to know who is going to pick us up so I can let them know where to find us.

I do hope this time you will have more Jews and [redacted] hope some Catholics in the Workshop group.

I offered to mimeograph the programs for Mrs. Owens but guess she decided to have them done herself. We will send the check for two hundred dollars to Mrs. Owens. Wish it might be more but that is all we have to share with the states.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 13, 1961

Mrs. H. T. Hollis
Holsey-Cobb Institute
Cordele, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hollis:

I regret that I was out of town when your letter came Friday, I regret also that I have an engagement for February 17, and will be unable to be in Cordele. At this late date, I am sorry I cannot suggest to you anyone who would be free to be your speaker on the 17th.

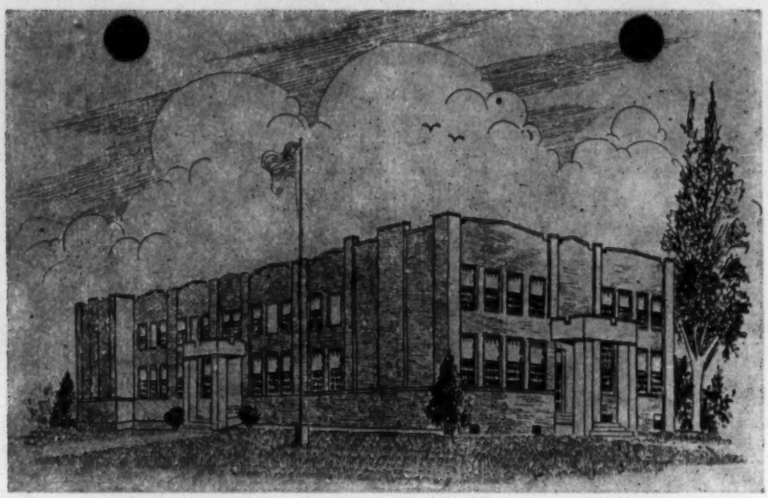
I do hope you will be successful in organizing a Council of United Church Women in Cordele. South Georgia certainly needs to have more units of this organization.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec



HOLSEY-COBB INSTITUTE

OPERATED AS THE NATIONAL ACADEMY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE C. M. E. CHURCH
DEDICATED TO THE TRAINING OF YOUTH AND ADULTS FOR CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP.

CORDELE, GEORGIA

February 7, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

Letters from the United Church Women's Council of Oklahoma are making me home-sick for the fine fellowship we have had through the years, and our prayer cells which we usually conduct during the week just preceding the world day of prayer.

Here in Cordele, there is no council of the united church women and I have found it difficult to get an orgainzation started or to even get an acquaintance with the white women of the community. I am writing to you because I am anxious that we organize here a council of church women and if you will promise me that you will come and be our speaker for February 17, I will go out with all the strength that I have to bring together all Negro and white women to give you an opportunity to speak to them about organizing. This would be church women of all races and denominations. I feel it would really mean much to Cordele.

I am planning such a day for February 17, and if I could secure your services by spending that day with us, I feel confident that we would be able to get something started that would have a telling effect on the town for good fellowship and a more christian citizenship. Will you please come? I feel so confident that you will if you can, and I do pray so.

I do not know of a white woman in Georgia that I think can more inspire and attract the women of a city than you. Please write me back by return mail and let me know if you can do this for me. By all means tell me that you will come so I can be encouraged to go on trying to organize a church woman's council. I am, loving yours,

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Hollis

Mrs. R. T. Hollis

RTH:j

February 15, 1961

via air mail

San Juan Hotel
Orlando, Florida

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a single room with bath for Mrs. M. E. Tilly, and Miss Eleanor French for Tuesday, February 21. They will arrive in Orlando at 4:40 p.m.

Please wire confirmation collect.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

February 16, 1961

Mrs. C. H. Owens
492 N. E. 160 Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mrs. Owens:

Enclosed is the check for $200.00 for the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned for the state of Florida.

I hope you will have more Jews than usual and some Catholics. I will be at the San Juan Hotel Wednesday morning the 22nd. I do not know who is to pick me up.

Here's hoping we have a great session at Lake Byrd Lodge Inn.

With best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl. (check No. 2793)

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 5 Forsyth St., N. W., Room 201	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FEBRUARY 21, 1961

SAN JUAN HOTEL
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PLEASE HOLD ROOM. ARRIVING 4:00 A.M. WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MRS. M. E. TILLY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. – PLAZA 1-0300

HENRY STEEGER, SR. *President*

MALCOLM ANDRESEN *Senior Vice-President*

LESTER B. GRANGER *Executive Director*

JOHN H. JOHNSON *Vice-President*

THOMAS G. YOUNG *Vice-President*

MOLLIE MOON *Secretary*

BURNS W. ROPER *Treasurer*

LISLE C. CARTER, JR. *Legal Counsel*

March
Thirtieth
1 9 6 1

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The material from our Institute Session at the National Conference is ready to go to the field. I find myself reluctant to send this, however, without the inclusion of your speech on Labor Day of last year.

I know that your days are very full and I know too the immense amount of work to be done there in Georgia these days. But if you or your husband have had a chance to go over the copy I gave you when we had dinner together in town and to make whatever changes you wished, we would appreciate it immensely if you would mail it to us.

There have been many comments from our local leaders about the effectiveness of your speech and the personal appeal of you yourself. To have you express interest in this new Religious Resources Project through which the NUL is working to add the strength of its experience and knowledge to help individual women to put their faith into action wherever they may live, is heartwarming.

So you can see there is more than one reason why we hope to have your speech as an integral part of the proceedings of our two sessions for distribution.

I hope all has been well with you and yours and that you will have a joyous Easter, not only because of the very message that Easter brings to us all but especially because you have done so much to bring the message of Easter into the hearts of others.

Most cordially yours,

Edith Macy

Mrs. Edward W. Macy

Mrs. Milton Eben Tilly
Highland View
Atlanta, Georgia

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: *Malcolm Andresen – Regina M. Andrews – William H. Baldwin – George O. Butler – N. O. Calloway – Ray E. Clark – Robert W. Dowling – Louis J. Glickman – Sylvan Gotshal – Mrs. Walter Hirshon – Jerome H. Holland – Frank S. Horne – John H. Johnson – R. Frank Jones – Mrs. Charles Keller Jr. – Theodore W. Kheel – Lindsley F. Kimball – Lawrence Lowman – Ivan C. McLeod – Louis E. Martin – Mollie Moon – Cecil E. Newman – William H. Oliver – Hilyard R. Robinson – Winthrop Rockefeller – John A. Roosevelt – Burns W. Roper – Ramon S. Scruggs – Asa T. Spaulding – Edward Stanley – Henry Steeger Sr. – Edward D. Stone – Vernon B. Stouffer – Harry Van Arsdale Jr. – William O. Walker – J. Waties Waring – Boyd L. Wilson – Thomas G. Young – Charles S. Zimmerman.*

AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE.

Telegram sent 2:40 p.m. (4/4/61)

490

EWC.

March 24, 1961

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Horton:

The dates of May 5-7, are already promised, in fact long before I received your letter of February 27.

The delay in writing to you has been due to the fact that my husband has been very ill and still is in the hospital here in Atlanta.

I hope your Workshop will meet your expectations and I am sure if it does it will be something more than wonderful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/led

I am interested in the proposed May 5-7 workshop on THE NEW AGENDA, and hope to attend ☐ Yes ☐ No

Following are the ideas and questions which I should like to have considered in the discussions:

_____

Signature

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

February 27, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In response to the many requests which have come from our "New Agenda" publication, Highlander is scheduling a second workshop on the place of the southerner in the current integration movement. The dates are May 5-7, 1961. We hope you can attend.

We are all aware that a continuous re-study of this New Agenda is required in the light of continuous changes in the South, the nation, and the world. For this reason we shall not announce a definite program for the May 5-7 workshop until later in the spring. Meanwhile, we shall appreciate having your help and suggestions.

One factor is assured by the firm decision of our group last spring: that future integration must be anticipated in present action, and whatever is done by Negroes or whites, must be done together. This workshop, therefore, will be planned in terms of the responsibilities of <u>southerners</u> in the movement, rather than <u>white</u> southerners.

Among the suggestions already received from interested persons are these:

1. What shall be the mutually supporting roles between persons concerned with the problem, but approaching it from different degrees of involvement?

2. What are the opportunities offered by the rapidly increasing number of local community organizations for democratic action?

3. What are the practical ways in which individuals who have never participated in the movement may find and take their first step in personal action in their own communities?

We would appreciate your helping us in the formulation of the program by sending suggestions on the enclosed card. We also hope you will mark the dates May 5-7 on your calendar, and plan to come to Highlander.

Cordially yours,

Myles Horton

Myles Horton

P.S. If you would like a copy of the "New Agenda" please write.

Encl. 1

ENG

April 6, 1961

Mrs. Willie Williams
828 West 39th Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Williams:

An answer to your letter of March 18, has been delayed because of the serious illness of Mr. Tilly. He is better now and I can take up corresponding again.

I do not have all of the dates of conferences that I am suppose to attend at hand at this time so I cannot give you a definite answer. I would like to teach this course for you and if you can wait two or three more weeks for a reply I could give you something definite. I do not want to hold up your program, so if you can find someone definitely immediately, please do not hesitate to do so.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

828 W.39th.St.
Savannah,Ga.
March 18th.,1961

Mrs.M.E.Tilley
1013 Highland View,N.E.
Atlanta 6,Ga.

Dear Mrs.Tilley,

Again we are making plans for the annual Institute sponsored by the Woman's Society of Christian Service,and the C.M.E.,church,usually held in June each year. This year we have as our new chairman Mrs.Joel W.Hooper,of Texas,she has asked that I make some contacts for participants to help us this year,unfortunately she fell and broke her hip, and may or may not be able to attend,I do hope she will, however, so I writing to ask if you will be able to be with us in our program,; Our Theme,is,"Responsible Christians in A Changing Community",this is divided into three sub-divisions as follows; 1. As a Citizen; 2.As a Leader in the Community; 3.As A Parent. This will be our study course each day,and I would like if you could teach this for us, if not would you be able to help us get some one to do it.

We will be housed at Clark College but since they cannot feed us we will have to have meals at Morehouse Dining Hall, and for convenience we will hold our sessions at the Gym, of Morehosuse,located on Fair St.,the date is June 27-30th, I will appreciate your help in any way you can help us.

Mrs.Hooper's address is Lorena,Texas.

Best wishes,and,
Sincerely,
Willie Williams.
Willie Williams

[illegible]

Eac.

828 W.39th.St.
Savannah,Ga.
April 8th.,1961.

Mrs.M.E.Tilley
1013 Highland View,N.E.
Atlanta 6,Ga.

Dear Mrs.Tilly,

Your letter received,you can only imagine how glad I was to hear from you. I had not given up hopes, I know you are busy,but I still had hopes that in some way you would be able to help us. I will be glad to wait and let you check your schedule because we would like so much to have you teach the course for us,however,if you find it impossible,I hope you could suggest some one we could get to do it.

Thank you for your kind consideration,and I still hope it will be possible for you to be with us.

Sincerly,
(Mrs.(Willie Williams,Co-Ch.
Mrs.Joel W.Hooper,Chairman

Willie Williams

Southeast Convention
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

REV. GUY L. COLBERT
MODERATOR

REV. W. RAYMOND BERRY
MODERATOR-ELECT

MRS. SAMUEL D. NELSON
RECORDING SECRETARY

MR. W. J. STRICKLAND
TREASURER

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

REV. ANNIE R. CAMPBELL
MINISTER CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

673 PIEDMONT AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE: TRINITY 4-2558

June 4, 1959

per corr

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I have noted the date November 5-6 in my appointment book and I hope to plan to be present at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. It has taken me a little while to check on the list of those who should be invited to this meeting from the Congregational Christian churches. These are the names of those from our white churches, by states:

6-25-59

FLORIDA: (1) Mrs. Gladys Lindsey, 4241 S.W. 85th Avenue, Miami 55,
(2) Mrs. George Clark, Star Route #1, Deland, Florida

GEORGIA: (1) Mrs. Edward Askren, Jr., 170 Laurel Forest Circle, Atlanta, Ga.
(2) Mrs. J. C. Harris, 118 Wilton Drive, Decatur, Ga.

ALABAMA: (1) Mrs. Jettie Logan, 606 Oak Street, Tallassee, Ala.
(2) Mrs. Locke White, Jr., 3509 Park Lane, Birmingham 9,

TENNESSEE: (1) Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Bay Shore Place, Harrison, Tenn.
(2) Mrs. Claud Pendergrass, Route #1, Hixson, Tenn.

KENTUCKY: (1) Reverend Carolyn Welch, Evarts, Kentucky

VIRGINIA: (1) Mrs. Jack T. Akin, 5452 Poplar Hall Drive, Norfolk 2, Va.
(2) Mrs. Ray Gordon, 218 Grace Street, Suffolk, Va.

N. C. : (1) Mrs. David W. Shepherd, 326 McIver Street, Sanford, N.C.
(2) Mrs. M. F. Sherrill, 216 Selden Road, Warwick, Va.

The following are the women from our Negro churches:

Page Two:--

ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI: (1) Mrs. G. A. Rogers, 1618 Cooper Avenue, Anniston, Alabama
(2) Mrs. Robert C. Johnson, 509 - 11th Avenue, North, Birmingham 4, Alabama

GEORGIA-S. C.: (1) Mrs. Helen Douglas, Dorchester Center, McIntosh, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA: (1) Mrs. V. W. Webb, Drawer "A", Sedalia, N. C.
(2) Mrs. Ethel Allen, 1206 Bay Street, Moorehead City, N.C.

TENNESSEE: (1) Mrs. Effie Flagg, 762 Walker Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

VIRGINIA: (1) Mrs. S. I. Gregory, Rt. #1, Box 259, Suffolk, Va.
(2) Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, Rt. #2, Box 192, Windsor, Va.

I hope you will receive a good response from these women.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Campbell

Annie R. Campbell:

ARC:wlm

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
JESSIE M. TROUT, *vice-president*
MAYBLE M. EPP, *secretary*
FRANCIS W. PAYNE, *treasurer*

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 7-1166 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1959

July 17, 1959

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please forgive the long delay in answering your request for names of Disciples of Christ churchwomen who should be invited to the meeting on November 5th and 6th.

Here they are:

ALABAMA: Mrs. E. A. Dodson, Jr., 1217 Gladstone Avenue, Birmingham 13
State President, Christian Womens Fellowship (also acting Secretary)

FLORIDA: Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S. W. 12th St., Fort Lauderdale
State President, CWF (also acting Secretary)

GEORGIA: Mrs. Frank A. Davis, 1219 Valley Brook Road, Decatur
State President, CWF

Mrs. James R. Beach, 1063 High Street, Macon
State Secretary, CWF

KENTUCKY: Mrs. John L. Mains, 624 E. 2nd St., Maysville, Kentucky
State President, CWF

Mrs. D. D. Dugan, P. O. Box 1418, Lexington, Kentucky
State Secretary, CWF

LOUISIANA: Mrs. D. L. Anderson, 1503 Forsythe, Monroe,
State President, CWF

Miss Mary E. White, 207 So. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4, Tennessee
State Secretary, CWF (Louisiana)

MISSISSIPPI: Mrs. S. J. Allen, 2621 Lake Circle, Jackson 6
State President, CWF

Miss Mary E. White, 207 So. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4, Tennessee
State Secretary, CWF (Mississippi)

Division of Home Missions and Christian Education

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • Mrs. James D. Wyker, Minister-at-large • **National Directors:** Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, Social Welfare Services; Lewis H. Deer, Social Education and Intercultural Relations; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship; Thomas J. Griffin, Church and Community Service • **Departmental Associate:** Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator, Material Aid—Refugee Resettlement Program:** Ella L. Williams

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

July 17, 1959

NO. CAROLINA: Mrs. H. D. Moye, Farmville,
State President, CWF

Mrs. H. H. Settle, 702 W. 4th St., Greenville,
State Secretary, CWF

SO. CAROLINA: Mrs. S. W. Breeland, Holly Hill,
State President, CWF

Mrs. H. H. Settle, 702 W. Fourth St, Greenville
State Secretary, CWF

TENNESSEE: Mrs. E. R. Snyder, 210 Maple Loop Road, Knoxville 20
State President, CWF

Miss Mary E. White, 207 So. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4, Tennessee
State Secretary, CWF

In regard to your invitation to be the evening speaker on the evening of November 5th - may I make a counter suggestion? As you know, Mrs. James D. Wyker is now working as Minister-at-Large for our department. Mrs. Wyker would make an outstanding contribution as your evening speaker. I'm sure she would welcome the opportunity if her schedule would permit. You can write to her, Rural Route 2, Green Valley, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

This is not a refusal on my part, simply an attempt to point you to an outstanding speaker.

Sincerely,

Lewis H. Deer

Lewis H. Deer
National Director, Social Education
and Intercultural Relations

DICTATED BY THE WRITER
SIGNED AND FORWARDED
IN HIS ABSENCE

LHDeer/gyb

cc: Mrs. James D. Wyker
Route 2
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

[illegible]

✓ denotes invitation mailed

April 8, 1960

STATE PRESIDENTS - UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

✓Alabama	NO	Mrs. H. N. Blackwell, 3637 Princeton Drive, Montgomery 5
Alaska		Mrs. Frank Hall, 530 Park Street, Juneau (Acting)
Arizona		Mrs. Harold Kolter, 5342 East Waverly, Tucson
✓Arkansas		Mrs. Roger Cornelison, 504 West F Street, North Little Rock cannot attend
N.Cal. & N.Nevada		Mrs. W. A. Root, 254 St. James Drive, Piedmont 11
S.Cal. & S.NEVADA		Mrs. Troy E. Simmons, 1220 Bostonia St., El Cajon
Colorado		Mrs. S. S. Wheeler, Route #4, Box 132, Fort Collins
Connecticut		Mrs. Schuyler Spaulding, 12 Ridgewood Road, West Hartford
Delaware		Mrs. George H. Latham, 2012 Silverside Road, Wilmington 3
Dist.of Columbia*		Mrs. Ralph D. Smith, 1370 Locust Rd., N.W., Washington
✓Florida	yes	Mrs. Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Avenue, Hollywood will attend
✓Georgia	yes	Mrs. John T. Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5
Hawaii		Mrs. Henry Caldwell, 2650 Pacific Heights Rd.,Honolulu 13(Acting)
Idaho		Mrs. Lee Underhill, 1014 Everett, Caldwell
Illinois		Mrs. Charles MacDonald, 2736 Hartzell St., Evanston
Indiana		Miss Sara Jo Schilling, 1124 N. Salisbury St., West Lafayette
Iowa		Mrs. Roscoe S. Jones, 605 East 6th Street, Atlantic
Kansas		Mrs. Rene Wells, 1917 Jackson, Great Bend
✓Kentucky	yes	Mrs. J. D. Erskine, 141 St. Mildred's Court, Danville will attend
✓Louisiana	yes	Mrs. George McCaskey, 1526 2nd Street, New Orleans 13 will attend
Maine		Mrs. David W. Hoyt, 63 Willard St., South Portland
Maryland		Mrs. Robert W. Young, 30 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland
Massachusetts		Mrs. Edwin Anderson, 40 Royall Street, Medford
Michigan		Mrs. Jesse Jai McNeil, Rural Route #2, Mendon
Minnesota		Mrs. Wright W. Brooks, 5056 Garfield Avenue South, Minneapolis
✓Mississippi		Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, 955 Pecan Blvd., Jackson 3
Missouri		Mrs. Herbert E. Duncan, 439 West 58th Street, Kansas City
Montana		Mrs. H. E. Gerke, 1032 North 26th Street, Billings
Nebraska		Mrs. Herman Marts, 619 North 13th, Nebraska City
New Hampshire		Mrs. G. R. Johnson, Durham Pt. Rd., Durham
New Jersey		Mrs. Kenneth C. Gulick, 319 Beech Street, Teaneck
New Mexico		Mrs. Q. C. Bess, Route #3, Box 3246, Albuquerque
New York		Mrs. Olin J. Mowry, 127 Benson Avenue, Minetto
✓North Carolina	yes	Mrs. Harold J. Dudley, 2726 Anderson Drive, Raleigh will attend
North Dakota		Mrs. Emil Glaser, 1337 - 6th Avenue South, Fargo
Ohio		Mrs. Hobart P. Brown, 718 Chitty Avenue, Akron 3
Oklahoma		Mrs. Roy A. Dillon, 2028 N.W. 21st Street, Oklahoma City
Oregon		Mrs. Carroll C. Roberts, 2355 Wilson Street, Eugene
Pennsylvania		Mrs. J. Lloyd Snyder, 1998 Harold Avenue, Allentown
✓Rhode Island		Mrs. Edmund A. Sayer, 148 Waterman Street, Providence 6
✓South Carolina	NO	Miss Winnie Butt, 29 Warren Street, Charleston 17
South Dakota		Mrs. Frank Stickney, Elk Point
✓Tennessee	yes	Mrs. H. Olin Troy, 3708 Mayfield Drive, Knoxville 18 will attend
✓Texas		Mrs. Manfred Gerhardt, 1903 Kenilworth, San Antonio
Utah		Mrs. Dale Peak, 4326 South 2900 East, Salt Lake City
Vermont		Mrs. Richard M. McNeer, 42 Mountain View, Montpelier
✓Virginia	yes	Mrs. Carl L. Moser, Route #2, Box 46-3, Manassas will attend
Washington		Mrs. Hugo Ringstrom, 7020 18 N.E., Seattle 15
West Virginia		Mrs. Henry S. Barth, 1454 National Rd., Pleasant Valley, Wheeling
Wisconsin		Mrs. Aaron Klug, 226 West 3rd Street, Menominee Falls
Wyoming		Mrs. M. M. Hise, 599 Marion Street, Sheridan

*National Capital Area

enclosure R / new letter 8-31-60

Mrs. Buffington Div 26322

Cyno

National Fellowship of
Congregational Christian Women

LILLIAN S. GREGORY, *Executive Secretary*
LUCILLE D. FROST, *Associate Secretary*
MILDRED O. WALKER, *Administrative Assistant*
19 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Illinois

A DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSIONS COUNCIL AND AFFILIATED WITH
THE WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL
MRS. W. T. M. COOK, *President*, 2210 Greenleaf St., Santa Ana, California

April 13, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Woman's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At the request of Miss Lucille D. Frost, I am enclosing lists of Social Action Chairmen and Conference Presidents of the Convention of the South.

I hope this is the information you desire.

Sincerely,

LaVergne L. Harris

LaVergne L. Harris
Secretary to Miss Frost

lw. type for mm letter

Vice Presidents of the National Women's Fellowship

MRS. ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
509 11th Ave. N., Birmingham, Alabama

MRS. R. W. RENEKER,
10158 S. Leavitt Ave., Chicago 43, Illinois

Secretary, MRS. EUGENE V. HAYNES, 425 Centre Street, Bountiful, Utah

PRESIDENTS OF SOUTHERN STATES

Mrs. Oliver deWatteville 4756 Trail Lake Drive Ft. Worth, Texas	President,	Central South
Mrs. W. Judson King Franklinton Center Bricks, North Carolina	"	Convention of South
Mrs. F. M. Rodgers 1618 Cooper Avenue Anniston, Alabama	"	Alabama-Mississippi (Convention of South)
Mrs. Ethel Allen 1206 Bay Street Morehead City, North Carolina	"	Convention of the South ~~Middl~~ East Atlantic
Mrs. Helene Douglas Dorchester Center McIntosh, Georgia	"	Convention of the South Georgia-South Carolina
Mrs. V. W. Webb Drawer A Sedalia, North Carolina	"	Convention of South North Carolina
Mrs. Lillian T. Holmes P. O. Box 172 Graham, North Carolina	"	Convention of South Lincoln (NC)
Mrs. Jessie S. Davis Box 78 Norlina, North Carolina	"	Convention of South N. C. Christian
Mrs. Alma E. Curtis 716 Haskell Lake Charles, Louisiana	"	Convention of South Plymouth
Mrs. Ella Cheatham 202 Battle Street Raleigh, North Carolina	"	Convention of South S. District (NC
Mrs. M. H. Jones 1848 Freemont Memphis, Tennessee	"	Convention of South Tennessee
Mrs. S. I. Gregory R. #1, Box 259 Suffolk, Virginia	"	Convention of South Virginia (E)
Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, R. #2, Box 192 Windsor, Virginia	"	Convention of South Virginia (W)
Mrs. W. A. Lindsey, 4241 S.W. 85th Ave., Miami 55, Florida	"	Convention of South Florida

SOCIAL ACTION CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Fred Muhleman Bay Shore Drive Harrison, Tennessee yes	Southeast Convention Kentucky-Tennessee
Mrs. Locke White, Jr., 3509 Park Lane Birmingham 13, Alabama	" " Alabama
Mrs. Zanda Jenkins 948 E. Princess Ann Road Norfolk, Virginia	* Convention of the South Norfolk, Virginia
Mrs. Helena Jenkins (Mrs.) 948 E. Princess Ann Road Norfolk, Virginia	Convention of the South Norfolk, Virginia
Miss Isabella Miles 419 12th Terrace Birmingham 4, Alabama	Convention of the South Alabama-Mississippi
Mrs. Winnie Hooper ~~Mxxx~~ Mooresville North Carolina	Convention of the South North Carolina
Mrs. Esther J. Jackson 1830 Esther Drive Acres Home Houston, Texas	Convention of the South Plymouth - Louisiana
Mrs. George T. Clark Star Route 1 Deland, Florida	
Mrs. Frank Simmons 3668 Kingsboro Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia	* Southeast Convention ---Georgia-South Carolina

Same letter mailed to:
Mrs. John W. Curry, Central Jurisdition
Mrs. Max J. Goldstein, Atlanta section, NCJW
Mrs. Leopold Fleischaker, Southern Interstate Regional, NCJW
Mr. Lewis Deer, Disciples of Christ
Miss Addie Mae Jamieson, Rural Workers
Mrs. Bee Wild, ADL
Miss Florance Harris, YWCA
MissEleanor French, UCW
Mrs. John S. Correll, Catholic
Mrs. Laure Mobley, Diocesan Secretaries, CSR
Mrs. Ben Russell, Presbyterian
Mrs. Mable Morley, Presbyterian

May 3, 1960

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Lincoln Park
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

Please send me the list of Methodist women we should invite to the Workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned this fall.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

Typed

CO-ORDINATOR
MISS ADDIE MAE JAMIESON
501 Georgia Building
1250 Georgia Avenue
Macon, Georgia

CHAIRMEN OF RURAL WORK ADVISORY COMMITTEES
NORTH GEORGIA
MRS. WAIGHTS G. HENRY, JR.
LaGrange, College
LaGrange, Georgia

SOUTH GEORGIA
MRS. SCOTT A. EDWARDS
501 East 50th Street
Savannah, Georgia

GEORGIA COOPERATIVE RURAL WORK

A PROJECT OF
THE WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

May 12, 1960

NORTH GEORGIA WORKERS

MISS BONNIE LUE COLEMAN
189 W. Johnston St.
Forsyth, Georgia

~~MISS ESTHER HARTSOE~~
~~Box 979~~
~~Blairsville, Georgia~~

No MISS PATRICIA WATTS
Box 223
Franklin, Georgia

MISS THELMA SMALLEY
Lincolnton, Georgia

SOUTH GEORGIA WORKERS

Yes MISS SANDRA BEDACHT
Andersonville, Georgia

Mrs. Winifred Williams
29 Oakland Ave.
Camilla, Georgia

~~MRS. L. A. DOLLOFF~~
~~Berlin, Georgia~~

MISS JANE KEESLING
Route 1
Sylvania, Georgia

No MISS DARLENE MILLER
Box 52
Roberta, Georgia

MISS GWINNETTE SUGGS
Box 111
Junction City, Georgia

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Woman's Work
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The names and addresses of workers who will be continuing in Georgia this fall are listed to the left. Those who will not be working in Georgia have their names marked through. When we get other workers for this year I will send the names to you in order that you may have a complete list.

Beginning September 1 I will not be serving as Coordinator of Georgia Cooperative Rural Work. Rather I will assume duties as Director of Christian Education at Mulberry Street Methodist Church in Macon. I have enjoyed and appreciated working with you and many others. I will miss being a part of fellowship of workers with the Woman's Division of Christian Service. I will still be interested in all phases of mission work and in all of life for everyone.

Thank you for inviting the rural workers to attend the meeting in the Fall.

Blessings on you always.

Sincerely,

Addie Mae Jamieson

Addie Mae Jamieson

✓ denotes invitation mailed

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIverside 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

May 16, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was so good to hear your voice on Thursday. Enclosed is a list of our present State Chairmen of Christian Social Relations. From this list you can select the states which are ordinarily included in the meetings of the Fellowship of the Concerned. We shall keep you posted as any changes occur. I have shared with Thelma Stevens the fact that the meetings will be November 15th and 16th.

Mrs. MacLeod will be writing to you, if she has not already done so, in line with the decisions you and she reached in the telephone conversation. It means so much to us to feel that the presidents of councils in the Southern states as well as the chairmen of Christian Social Relations are to be included in the November meeting. Having met with them briefly in Minneapolis I know not only the quality of the group but how much this kind of reinforcement would mean to them.

We look forward so much to being with you and the members of the Fellowship in November.

Mother sends her love to you and let me add mine!

Affectionately,

Eleanor French

Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:go
Enclos.

letter mailed 5 - -1-

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. ROBERT L. WILCOX
Secretary of Christian Social Relations
2205 OLD KNOXVILLE HY., LINCOLN PARK
MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

May 18, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please excuse the delay in answer to your request concerning the list of names to invite to "The Fellowship of The Concerned" meeting in Atlanta November 15 and 16. I have been out of town; but, the delay has really been due to the change of so many officers. As to date, I have not been able to secure a complete list. The election for the Wesleyan Service Guild will not be held until July. I will give a partial list now and as I receive the names of the Secretaries of C.S.R. I will send them to you. Of course, we will have to wait until July and September to know the Board of Missions members assigned to the C.S.R. Department.

CONFERENCE	
Florida	Mrs. Thomas M. Rickards, Jr. 721 Kanuga Drive West Palm Beach, Florida
Holston	Mrs. Broughton Hutchins 1508 Watauga Street Kingsport, Tennessee
Kentucky	Mrs. J. Ward Rees Millersburg, Kentucky
Louisville	Mrs. Paul S. Powell 400 Wesleyan Place Owensboro, Kentucky
Memphis	Mrs. Wayne A. Lamb 4100 Court Street Paducah, Kentucky
Mississippi	Mrs. J. W. Patrick, Jr. P. O. Box 395 Brandon, Mississippi
North Alabama	Mrs. Ralph Smith 21 Malone Circle Florence, Alabama

NATIONAL BOARD YWCA - SOUTHERN REGION

Persons to be invited to Fellowship
of the Concerned.

✓ Separate invitation mailed

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith
Mrs. Humphrey Batson (Branch Director)
YWCA, 715 North "H" Street

Miss Jean Montague (National Recruiter)
1011 North Waldron

FLORIDA

*Mrs. Stanley Biedron ✓ (National Board member)
yes 513 Majorca Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida

*Mrs. Rhodes Thompson (Board member and World Fellowship Chairman)
1110 Live Oak Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Carl Yeager (Chairman, Branch Committee on Administration)
725 N. W. 69th Street
Miami 50, Florida

Mrs. Charles Funk
224 Williams Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. P. T. Fleuchans
175 John Anderson Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida

Mrs. Clifford Petitt
Riverside Drive
Harbor Oaks
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Eddie J. Rivers, Jr.
330 Spruce Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Joseph E. McClain
3630 S. W. 23rd Street
Miami, Florida

Mrs. W.C. Dennis
6257 S. W. 13th St.
Miami 34, Florida

Mrs. L. L. McMasters, Jr.
3650 Bayshare Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mrs. William Hough
Y.W.C.A.
647 First Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mrs. R.J. Burnop
928 Hollywood Place
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mrs. David Nisbet
R.F.D. 3
Merritt Island, Florida

letter mailed re attendance 9-6-60

Fellowship of Concerned - 2
Suggested by National Board YWCA

LOUISIANA

*Miss Mary Jane Willett (Executive Director YWCA)
929 Gravier Street
NO New Orleans, Louisiana

*Mrs. Davis Lee Jahncke (President YWCA)
118 Sycamore Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana 10-3-60

MISSISSIPPI

*Mrs. Joe Howorth
Cleveland, Mississippi

*Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont
Yes Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Homer Mathews
426 - 10th Street
Laurel, Mississippi

GEORGIA

*Mrs. Raymond Broach
No 3643 Forsyth Place
Macon, Georgia

Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, Sr.
400 Dallas Street
Acworth, Georgia

KENTUCKY

*Mrs. Kathlene Carroll
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky
Yes Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

*Mrs. Edna Moss
Danville High School
Danville, Kentucky

Mrs. Jennie L. Christopher
Simmons High School
Route 3, Tryon Pike
Versailles, Kentucky

Miss Elma Taylor
Simon Kenton High School
Independence, Kentucky

Mrs. Kenneth Bowen
142 N. Arcadia Park
Lexington, Kentucky

Fellowship of the Concerned - 3
Suggested by National Board YWCA

OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Mary E. Napier (Chairman, Committee on Administration)
1816 Peoria
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Mrs. William Guier (President)
3100 East 71st Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma

VIRGINIA

*Mrs. I. B. Sawyer ✓
940 Cambridge Place
Norfolk, Virginia

*Mrs. Irene Brown
930 Hayes Street 10-3-60
Norfolk, Virginia

Miss Sophie Lowe (Executive Director)
YWCA - 750 Main St.
Danville, Virginia

Mrs. Hazel York (Chairman, Committee on Administration)
341 Ross Street
Danville, Virginia

Mrs. Garland Fisher (Public Affairs Chairman)
Sullins College, Virginia

TENNESSEE

*Mrs. Carlton Lowden ✓
Spring Garden
NO Bristol, Tennessee

Mrs. C.P. Street
Gulf Club Lane 10-3-60
Nashville 12, Tennessee

*Mrs. Franklin Gifford
109 Gorgas Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Mrs. W. G. Viers
Wilson Avenue
Signal Mountain
Chattanooga, Tennessee

*Mrs. Alf Law, Jr.
1204 Mississippi Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Fellowship of Concerned - 4
Suggested by National Board YWCA

NORTH CAROLINA

*Mrs. Joseph H. Cook (President)
906 Elam Avenue
Greensboro, N. Carolina accepted 6-15-60

*Mrs. W. C. Faulkner (Chairman, Committee on Administration)
133 North Dudley Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 10-3-60

*Mrs. John Crawford
3204 Clarke Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mrs. Helen James (Chairman, Com. on Administration)
Swannanoa Division, Oteen V.A. Hospital
Swannanoa, North Carolina

Mrs. Charles H. Lloyd (President)
Brookwood
Christ School Road
Asheville, North Carolina

*Expenses paid

5/25/60/c

invitations mailed 8/12/60 along with Dir of SRC and FOC Meeting

5/25/60

1960 OFFICERS OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION

President

Mrs. R. L. Mathis .... Baylor University, Union Building, Waco, Tex.

STATE WMU PRESIDENTS

(Vice-presidents of Woman's Missionary Union, SBC)

✓Mrs. Albert J. Smith ..... 209 Feagin Avenue, Monroeville, Ala.

*Mrs. James E. Akin ..... Box 5813, Mountain View, Alaska

Mrs. Wiley Henton ..... 252 S. First Street, Globe, Ariz.

Miss Elma Cobb ..... 1021 N. McKinley Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Gordon Goodier ..... 3544 Santa Ana Avenue, Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. E.E. Wheeless, Jr. ..3509 Corbett Lane, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dec'd ~~Mrs. Daniel doCarmo .... 632 Elmira Street S.E., Washington 20, D.C.~~

✓Mrs. J. H. Lockhart ..... 710 Floribraska Avenue, Tampa 3, Fla.

✓Mrs. C. O. Smith ..... 1106 S. Main Street, Moultrie, Ga.

Mrs. Theron H. King .... 1008 E. Poplar Street, West Frankfort, Ill.

Resigned ~~Mrs. T. B. Rollins ..... 368 Taft Street, Gary, Ind.~~

Mrs. J. R. Lobaugh ..... 2306 N. 36th, Kansas City, Kan.

✓Mrs. Carl W. Liebert ..... 539 School Way, Louisville 14, Ky.

✓Mrs. Claude Kirkpatrick ..... Box 954, Jennings, La.

Mrs. Willis Hall ..... Route 1, Snow Hill, Md.

*Mrs. James R. Culley ..... 12925 West Parkway, Detroit 23, Mich.

✓Mrs. J. T. Lyons ..... Box 358, McComb, Miss.

Mrs. Bradley Allison ..... 638 W. Broadmoor, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. M. K. Hall ..... Box 86, Portales, N. M.

✓Mrs. W. K. McGee ..... Route 1, Old Town Road, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Mrs. E. O. Edwards ..... 104 E. Crest Drive, Reading 15, Ohio

Mrs. Earl Stark ..... 4405 N. Indiana, Oklahoma City 18, Okla.

Mrs. Sylvia Wilson ..... 2103 S. E. 32nd Avenue, Portland 14, Ore.

✓Mrs. Russell Ashmore ..... 602 Crescent Avenue, Greenville, S. C.

✓Mrs. Roy W. Babb ..... 635 Skyview Drive, Nashville, Tenn.

✓Mrs. Clem Hardy ..... 2104 N. 33rd, Waco, Tex.

No ✓Mrs. O. C. Hancock ..... 2328 Wycliffe Avenue, S. W., Roanoke, Va.

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Robert Fling ..... Seminole, Okla.

---

*NOT ON EXECUTIVE BOARD but WMU president of a co-operating state

Letters mailed 5/26/60

Woman's Society of Christian Service

CENTRAL JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

✓ denotes invitation mailed

Suggestions for invitations to "The Fellowship of the Concerned"- November 15 and 16, 1960

Conferences

First Choice	Second Choice
Georgia	
✓ Mrs. C.S. Stinson 938 Ashby Grove , S.W. Atlanta, Ga.	Mrs.J.D. Grier 596 Glen Iris Drive,N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
Florida	
✓ Mrs. S.S.Robinson 1348 W.Fifth St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Mrs. H.I.James 1718 Myrtle Ave. Jacksonville,Fla.
East Tennessee	
✓ Mrs. J.R.Washington 1907 E. Fifth St. Chattanooga 4, Tenn.	Mrs. M.J.Jones 607 Dodson Ave. Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tennessee	
✓ ~~Mrs. Carrie Roberts~~ Mrs. Albert Roberts 1402 Hawkins St. Nashville, Tenn.	Mrs.
Louisiana	
✓ Mrs. T.R.W.Harris 1226 Dare Street Baton Rouge 2, La.	Mrs. Frances Badgett 631 Baronne St. New Orleans, La.
Mississippi	
✓ Mrs. Sidney B.Webb 508 E. 4th. St. Forest, Miss.	Mrs.M.L.Harvey 415 N. Farish St. Jackson ,Miss.
Upper Mississippi	
✓ Mrs. M.J. Stallings P.O.Box831 Greenwood, Miss.	~~Mrs. R.C.Irwin~~ ~~13 E. Third St.~~ ~~Winston Salem, N.C.~~
North Carolina	
✓ Mrs. Robt. B. McRae 806 Frolic St. (Box 408) Fayetteville, N.C.	Mrs. R.C. Irwin 13. E. Third St. Winston Salem, N.C.

envelope typed for letter re: attendance Nov. 15th.
8-30-60

Woman's Society of Christian Service

CENTRAL JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

First Choice		Second Choice
	South Carolina	
Mrs. B.H.Baxley 1327 Gregg St. Columbia, S.C.		Mrs. H.D.Smith Claflin College Orangeburg, S.C.
	Southwest	
Mrs. C.G.Washington 1216 N. Eighth St. Fort Smith, Ark.		Mrs. G.H.Rumph 1718 S.Elm St. Little Rock, Ark.
	Alabama	
Mrs.J.S.Jordan 12 10th. Ave., West Birmingham ,Ala.		

yes

No

MRS.TILLY: May we have a copy of your letter to state presidents?

United Church Women

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. Riverside 9-2200

Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, President Rev. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary

Mrs. William Sale Terrell
Chairman

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director

May 26, 1960

To: STATE PRESIDENTS IN REGION II

Dear Friends:

Each year Mrs. M.E.Tilly of Atlanta, Georgia, a member of the Board of Managers of United Church Women, working through the Fellowship of the Concerned, brings together in Atlanta an inter-faith group for special consideration of racial and cultural relations. She makes it possible for the Christian Social Relations chairman in your states to attend.

This year the consultation is being called for November 15 and 16, ending at noon on that day, and at our request and to our great satisfaction she is inviting not only the CSR chairman but the presidents of state councils in this region as well. She is, through funds available to her, prepared to care for the expenses of both CSR chairman and state presidents.

This has given us the idea that presidents and CSR chairmen might like to stay through the afternoon and evening of Thursday, November 16, to discuss the implications for United Church Women of the two-day consultation, to be led by Miss Eleanor French, Christian Social Relations director, and that a third day, November 17, might be used by presidents only, to look at their problems and opportunities in the states regarding any phase of the work of United Church Women. Your field counsellor, Mrs.T.R.Lewis, with Miss Turnbull, as director of Field Outreach, would assume responsibility for working with you on the agenda for that day. Both of us, as your president and general director, would covet the privilege of being with you for the full time.

On the enclosed card will you reply as indicated. We shall keep in touch with Mrs.Tilly as to your attendance. We do hope you will feel it a good idea to take advantage of this unusual opportunity. All expenses will be cared for by the Fellowship of the Concerned, except for your room for the night of the 16th and the additional three meals for our meeting.

Our very best to you in the fine work you are doing in your states, and our support in each problem you face.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs.Wm.Sale Terrell
President.

Mrs.W.Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
South IOWA-~~DES MOINES~~ CONFERENCE
METHODIST CHURCH

Mount Union, Iowa.
May 27, 1960

My dear Mrs. Tilly -

The week of June 12, I will be at the North Central Jurisdiction School of Missions at Albion, Mich studying the course on Alcohol. Regarding the Iowa state law on the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, I refer you to page 64 in "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" by Clifford Earle where it says Iowa has the monopoly plan where distribution and sale is restricted to state-owned stores. There is no local option and the State Liquor Commission seems to delight in placing a store in counties where many petitions and protests have been sent in, which they have the power to do.

The consumer must buy a liquor permit and then can buy by the bottle from the state owned store. The problem now is he may then take it to a "key club" to drink it and the law can only get in by raiding. I fear the "liquor by the drink" is gaining in popularity and in the near future may come up for vote. Only beer is legally sold in taverns and grocery stores and they must have a permit from the city.

It was my very great pleasure to attend the Lexington Conference School of Missions last summer at Wilberforce Ohio and it was a once in a lifetime experience for me, since 1960-61 will be my last in Conference office.

I wish for you much success in your School of Missions and your class on alcohol. This may not be the information you want but it states the case in simple terms. There seems to be no simple solution.

Sincerely yours,

Edith Oberman
(Mrs. Howard Oberman)
South Iowa Conference Sec'y C.S.R.

YWCA

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER
Honorary President

MISS LILACE REID BARNES
President

MRS. PAUL MCCLELLAN JONES
Vice President

MRS. EARL CRANSTON
Vice President at Large

MRS. ARCHIE D. MARVEL
Vice President,
Chairman, Central Region

MRS. EDWIN E. AUBREY
Vice President,
Chairman, Eastern Region

MRS. JOHN F. WELBORN, JR.
Vice President,
Chairman, Southern Region

MRS. EVERETT S. CALHOUN
Vice President,
Chairman, Western Region

MRS. HOWARD STONE ANDERSON
Secretary

MRS. WANDELL M. MOONEY
Treasurer

MRS. ARTHUR LORD NASH
Assistant Treasurer

MISS EDITH M. LERRIGO
General Secretary

June 3, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was good to see you last week. I always enjoy my visits with you. We must plan to have lunch together more often.

I would like to add two names from South Carolina to the list of people to receive invitations to the Fellowship of the Concerned and I would suggest that these people have their expenses paid by you if possible.

They are:

✓ Miss Ethel Simpson
Executive Director YWCA
yes 118 West North Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Mailed 6-9-60

Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr.
National YWCA Board Member
yes 2801 Augusta Road
Greenville, South Carolina

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Florence

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c

June 6, 1960

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Director of Women's Department,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

We have forwarded you good letter about the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned to Mrs.Terrell at her home in West Hartford, but it now occurs to me that she will not be there for a few days.

I just wanted youto know that I have mentioned your invitation to her and she has it on her calendar, so I am very such that she will accept.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs.W.Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

DSM:ed
cc: Mrs.Terrell

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

REGIONAL BOARD
ABE GOLDSTEIN, Atlanta
Chairman
DAVID BLUMBERG, Knoxville
Vice-Chairman
JULIAN V. BOEHM, Atlanta
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LEO BEARMAN, Memphis
BEN J. MASSELL, Atlanta
DONALD OBERDORFER, Atlanta
SIMON S. WEIL, Nashville
DR. WILLIAM A. WEXLER, Savannah
Honorary Vice-Chairmen
MORRIS B. ABRAM, Atlanta
ALEX ALPER, Chattanooga
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JACK BRICKMAN, Charleston
HARRY ELSON, Atlanta
BERNARD HOWARD, Atlanta
MAYER U. NEWFIELD, Birmingham
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ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

✓ Denote invitations mailed

June 8, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am listing herewith individuals from the various southern states to be invited to your forthcoming meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Florida

1. Mrs. Bernard Supworth ✓ Yes
   719 Paradiso Avenue
   Coral Gables 46, Fla.

2. Mrs. Phyllis Korenvaes (alternate)
   8115 S.W. 17th Terrace
   Miami, Fla.

Virginia

1. Mrs. N. J. Flax ✓ yes
   5911 Keystone Drive
   Richmond, Va.

2. Mrs. Florence Levenberg yes (alternate)
   7408 Normandy Drive
   Richmond, Va.

Please invite both Mrs. Flax and Mrs. Levenberg as they both wish to attend, although they understand that travel expenses will be underwritten only for Mrs. Flax.

Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama

I am attaching a list of names for people in these states, indicating first, second and third choices.

As soon as I receive additional names, I will forward them on to you. Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bee

Bee Wild

/bw

Tennessee

Mrs. Harry Strauss
2001 Emoriland Blvd.
Knoxville, Tenn.
yes (1)

Mrs. Dave Lebovitz
2290 N. Drive
Memphis, Tenn. (2)

Mrs. Nathan Thorp
Oakland Gardens
Johnson City, Tenn. (3)

S. C.

Mrs. Louis Berry
5823 Ravenwood Dr.
Columbia, S. C. (1)

Mrs. Maynard Neider
2407 Craig Rd.
Columbia, S. C. 10-3-6 (2)

MRS ~~Mr.~~ Herbert Keyserling

Beaufort, S. C. (3)

Georgia

Mrs. Melvin Siegel
5404 Waters Road
Savannah, Ga. (1)

Mrs. Harry Torch
Winship Gardens
Macon, Ga. (2)

special - ATLANTA

Mrs. Howard Aronin
5517 Kay Lane, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

spouse letter for Aronin

Mrs. Stanley Harris
~~2496 B Moresgo~~ Place, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. moved

[redacted]

Mrs. Michael Harris
1195 Old Powers Ferry Road, NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs Milton Stern

special

MRS. HASKELL A. HARRIS
1174 LENOX CIR.
ATLANTA 6, GA.

MRS. SEYMOUR HABER
716 PARK DRIVE NE
ATLANTA GA.

special

~~Mrs. J. Moret~~
~~2255 Lenox Rd.~~, N.E. Apt. A-1
~~Atlanta 5, Ga.~~

MRS. STANLEY RAWN
4574 STELLA DRIVE NW
ATLANTA 5, GA.

Special

MRS. JACK TAFFEL
1138 VILLA DRIVE NE
ATLANTA, GA.

Mrs. I. Wilen
915 Berkshire Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. L.C. Goldstein
2888 Sequoia Drive NW
Atlanta, Ga

Alabama

Mrs. David Staff
3420 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham, Ala.

1

Mrs. Marvin Cohn
221 S. 9th St. East
Gadsden, Ala.

10-3-60

2

Mrs. William P. Bloom
5 Dearing Place
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

3

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church

Diocese of Louisiana

Minutes 1960

Letter sent to people

circulation mailed

Diocesan Sec. of Christian Social Relations
IV th Province

Alabama - Mrs Julian Palmer - 3321 Springhill Rd Birmingham 13

Atlanta - Mrs Irvine Morris - 391 E Wesley Rd N.E Atlanta

East N. Carolina - Mrs John Slewman Box 1047 Lumberton N.C.

Florida - Mrs E. Lincoln Fox 358 - 7th ave. Atlantic Beach Fla

Georgia - Mrs Charles B. Mitchell - 214 E 44th St Savannah Ga

Lexington - Mrs J. Campbell Cantrell - 324 Jackson St - Georgetown Ky.

Louisiana - Mrs Barnwell Phelps - 1416 Valmont St. New Orleans La.

yes Miss. - Mrs A C. Hopton 2032 East Dr. Jackson 4 Miss

N. Carolina - Mrs Richard Henry Lee Box 757 ~~Reds~~ Reidsville N.C.

S. Carolina - Mrs S. Sidney ~~Tyson~~ Tison Jr. Po Box 797 Hartsville S.C

S Florida - Mrs Lucille Beyer - 2538 Palm Ave. Tampa 9 Fla

Tenn. - Mrs T.S. Hill 4586 Barfield Rd. Memphis Tenn.

Upper S.C. - Mrs Henry Busch 1029 Pendleton St Aiken S.C.

Western N. Carolina - Mrs Ralph Dailey - 1117 East Park Dr. Pasadena N.C.

Mrs Laurie S. Mobley - Belle Plantation Leitsworth Louisiana

Mrs. W. Everett Hall
~~Dill~~
Roosevelt St. Dillon, S. C

Mrs. Earl H. Metzger, Jr. Phone
4084 RANDALL Mill Rd. Ce 3-5642

Mrs. W. H. Barnett
2293 Kembrok Place N.E
Atlanta 5, Ga

Mrs. A. V. Larson.
3433 Lakeside Dr Atanta 5

Mrs Ambrose Pendergrass
3423 Briarcliff Rd. N.E
Zone 6

Mrs. Eugenia J. Sparrow.
2965 Pharr St. N.W.

Mrs Richard Hocking - mailed 10-10-60

10-10-60

Mailed 10-10-60

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EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ... GEORGIA
... 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 14, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I will do the best I can for you on the evening of program November 15. I warn you now that I am at my worst before a group of women. Anyhow, I appreciate your extending the invitation and will also appreciate any suggestions as to matters I might cover.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

Marion A. Wright

MAW:jc

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

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•

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

June 15, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We have just received the list of recommendations for your Fellowship of the Concerned meeting from the states of Arkansas and Mississippi. Invitations should be issued in the order in which the names are listed:

ARKANSAS

1. Mrs. Reuben Gilden
   2908 Magnolia
   Texarkana, Ark.
2. Mrs. Stuart Frankel
   627 W. College
   Jonesboro, Ark. 10-3-60
3. Mrs. David Samuels
   Paragould, Ark.

MISSISSIPPI

1. Mrs. Arnold Turner
   c/o Arnold's Spur
   Webb, Miss.
2. Mrs. Adolph Botnick
   2010 Evergreen Lane
   Hattiesburg, Miss. 10-3-60
3. Mrs. Marvin Bacharach
   1523 Smith
   Clarksdale, Miss.

I'll be sending on to you additional names as I receive them. Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bee

Bee Wild

Mrs. Edgar Bottigheimer
1425 Eastern Parkway
Louisville, Ky.

/bw

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

2801 Albany Avenue
West Hartford 17, Conn.
June 17, 1960

Mrs. M.E.Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue N.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for your dear and cordial letter of June 1, confirming my poromise to Dorothy that I had put down on my date book the 1960 Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned at Clark College, Atlanta on next November 15 and 16.

It will be a joy to be with you after hearing so much about that group for so many years, and after having had such a tremmendous admiration for the contribution you have been making throughout the South.

I only hope I can live up to your expectations. It makes me feel very humble that you are counting on it so much.I gather from your letter to Dorothy that you have previously had a minister or rabbi for these messages, and that you wish them to be of a devotional and inspirational nature.

I usually speak only from notes rather than a written manuscript. Was that what you wished for your "gleaning" or was it just a few "Quotes"? I presume you would not need them until the actual time of the meetings if they are to be a follow-up?

I leave shortly for a speaking appointment in Rhode Island and go to ~~Green La~~ Lake Geneva, Wisconsin Sunday morning for a series of four panels for the Association of Council Secretaries, and I returned last Friday from two full weeks out of town for the Dedication of the new Interchurch Center and the meetings of the General Board and associated committees of NCC in New York and my own denominational convention in Rochester, but I am hoping that after July 1 the pressure will let up for a couple of months.

Warm and affectionate greetings to you my Dear, and a fine summer.

Ever sincerely,

Marjorie S. Terrell

Mrs. William Sale Terrell

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

July 1, 1960

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Fellowship of the Concerned,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Friend:

To date we have heard from the following states whose presidents will be coming to the November 15 and 16 meeting.

Virginia: Mrs.Carl L.Moser, Route # 2, Box 46-3, Manassas
North Carolina: Mrs.Harold J.Dudley, 2726 Anderson Drive, Raleigh
Florida: Mrs.Alfred Lexow, 610 N. 19th Avenue, Hollywood
Kentucky: Mrs. J.D.Erskine, 141 St.Mildred's Court, Danville
Tennessee: Mrs. H.Olin Troy, 3708 Mayfield Dr. Knoxville 18
Louisana: Mrs.George E.McCaskey, 1526 2nd Street, New Orleans 13

Only one cannot come - Arkansas. We are writing the others again to get replies, but this is an interim report.

May I ask you frankly what youwould think of bringing, at the expense of UCW of course, Mrs.Fannie P.Byrd, our only Negro executive. There would seem to be some value in our having an interracial team from the office. Too, we cannot get Fannie Byrd into all of the southern states so when we have an opportunity like this it would seem a good chance to have her evaluate what is going on and to be a part of the whole movement.

Incidentally I certainly plan to come at my own expenses. I think in times past you have taken care of the expenses of Esther Stamats, but I am not just sure about this. We are certainly not pushing this, but will leave it to you to do what you feel you can about Eleanor French and Marjorie Terrell. You have been so generous already that we do not for a moment wish to impose on you. We are very happy that these plans are working out so nicely.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy MacLeod

Mrs.W.Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

DSM:sd

to - L.C.C 7/8/60

Mrs. Wild from Anti-Defamation League called and would like for you to send:

Mrs. Ruben Karsh ✓
3401 Octavia St. ✓
New Orleans, La., an invitation to the Fellowship of the Concerned Meeting.

✓ invitation mailed 7/28/60 mailed

envelope for letter
Re: attendance
8-30-60

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Of B'nai B'rith

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ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

July 14, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am listing below the names of individuals to be invited to the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting from the state of North Carolina:

Mrs. Paul Fligel ✓ 1,28 invitations mailed
132 Cottage Place
Charlotte, N.E.

Mrs. Shelton Gorelick (Alternate)
620 Edgemont Road
Charlotte, N.C. 10-3-60

Mrs. Phil Naumoff (Alternate)
407 Doctors Bldg.
1012 Kings Drive
Charlotte, N.C.

Also, would you include the name of Mrs. Louis Mirman, 8852 Edinburgh Drive, Norfolk 9, Va., as an Alternate to represent Virginia.

It is expected that at least two women from each state will be in attendance and they will take on the responsibility of sharing the expense allotment.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Bee Wild

Bee Wild

/bw

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

July 25, 1960

Miss Evelyn L.Green,
Executive Secretary,
Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church US
341-A Ponce de Leon Avenue NE
Atlanta 8, Georgia.

Dear Evelyn:

How good to have your letter of July 5 upon my return inviting us to be with you in your office on Friday, November 18. We shall be most happy to accept your invitation to a coffee break on Friday morning. We shall finish our meeting on Thursday afternoon, the 17th. If we can come to you on Friday morning we shall get away during that afternoon.

Many thanks regarding your suggestions for the Secretarial Conference. Actually we are sending you enough copies of the material so that you may send the information yourself to those persons you mention. How much I hope all eight of you can be present, or is that too much to hope?

Your expression of complete co-operation with us means more to me than you know know, for I love to feel that you, who represent my own Church, are back of us as we move forward together.

With love,

Dorothy

DSM:sd
cc: Mrs.Tilly
Miss Turnbull
Mrs.Byrd
Miss French
Mrs.Ferrell

YWCA

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Assistant Treasurer

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General Secretary

National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

July 26, 1960
(Dictated July 22)

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am writing to suggest to you another name of a volunteer from New Orleans, Louisiana to attend your meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in November. She is Mrs. Malcolm Williams. She has been active in the YWCA for a number of years, is a past president of both the New Orleans YWCA and the Nashville, Tennessee YWCA and has been active in the Council of Church Women. She is a dynamic kind of person and I think such an opportunity would be helpful to her and to New Orleans. I think if it were possible for you to offer to pay her expenses, there might be more chance of her coming.

I hope things are shaping up nicely. Let me hear from you if I can be of any help to you.

My best wishes.

Sincerely,

Florence C. Harris

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c

Mrs. Williams' address is: 4401 Patterson Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

YWCA

July 29, 1960

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of July 1, but both my secretary and I have been home on the account of illness in the family.

I think it would be ~~wonderful~~ good to have Mrs. Fannie Byrd with us. I think she would be a wonderful addition to our discussion groups.

Yes we did take care of Esther Stamats' expense and will certainly take care of Miss French's and Mrs. Terrell's.

I will be in New York speaking for the Urban League on Labor Day and will stay over through the 6th. I would like so much to have a conference with you and Miss French. I hope you will be in New York at that time. Plans are shaping up very well for the Workshop and we are happy that we will have the presidents with us. I have ~~not~~ Heard yet from the Arkansas U.C.W. Chairman of Christian Social Relations.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

rev. edwin t. dahlberg, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

mrs. william sale terrell
chairman

mrs. w. murdoch mac leod
general director

August 1, 1960

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 423, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of July 29 which has been received while Mrs.MacLeod is in Europe attending meetings of the World Council of Churches. I know that she will be delighted that you welcome Mrs.Byrd so heartily, and for your generous offer to care for the expenses of Miss Franch and Mrs.Terrell to your meeting in November.

Both Mrs.MacLeod and Miss French will be in the office on September 6, but unfortunately an all-day staff meeting is planned for that date. However, I am sure time can be arranged for a conference with you, even if in the evening.

I shall write you further about this, when I have had an opportunity to show your letter to Mrs.MacLeod, who will be back in the office August 17.

Sincerely yours,

Stella Davis

Mrs.D.M.Davis
Administrative Assistant.

sd

ROSTER

LINCOLN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

FACULTY

Mrs. Margaret Bender
475 Riverside Drive-Room 1479
New York 27, New York

Miss Roma Cupp, Dexconess
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. John W. Lewis
2636 Virginia Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Arthur T. Loberg
1653 Hoyt Street
Muskegon, Michigan

Mrs. W. H. McCallum
2972 East Lafayette
Detroit 7, Michigan

Miss Constance Marteena
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Daisy Bishop
129 West 8th Street
Paris, Kentucky

Mrs. Irene Dunn
2619 Kemper Lane
Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Mrs. Thomas Green
407 North Hite
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
105 North Seminary
Madisonville, Kentucky

Mrs. R. Lucille Porter
4162 West Warren Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. H. B. Rakes
317 Elizabeth Street
Paris, Kentucky

Mrs. J. Ward Reese
Millersburg, Kentucky

Miss Pauline Crain
Flemingsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Paul Powell
3622 West Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. John Talbert,
Georgetown, Kentucky

Mrs. J. H. Holbrook
Morehead, Kentucky

STAFF

Mrs. E. C. Adams
730 Sycamore
Owensboro, Kentucky

Mrs. Sara Bard
227 Hopkinsville Street
Greenville, Kentucky

Miss Dorothy Barbour
Box 254
Crestwood, Kentucky

Mrs. Jessie Boyd
1204 16th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Annette Brown
Henderson, Kentucky

Miss Elizabeth Brown
400 Bradshaw
Shelbyville, Kentucky

Mrs. Helen Bryant
109 Smith Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana

Miss Gladys W. Callender
3420 Woodburn Avenue
Cincinnati 7, Ohio

Mrs. Faye K. Cargo
Box 665
Grayson, Kentucky

Miss Nancy Churchill
Marion, Kentucky

Miss Donna Clayburn
2251 Indiana Avenue
New Castle, Indiana

Mrs. Robert Diehl
Louisville, Kentucky

Miss Jennie Flood Deaconess
London, Kentucky

Mrs. Bertha Floyd
420 West Earle
Youngstown, Ohio

Miss Barbara Finn
R. 1
Beaver Dam, Kentucky

Miss Sharon Franklin
210 Mill Street
Cynthiana, Kentucky

Mrs. J. T. Gaddie
315 Penn
Cynthiana, Kentucky

Mrs. Cora E. Gilliam
Elkton, Kentucky

Mrs. Paul Griffith
631 South Broadway
Georgetown, Kentucky

Mrs. R. T. Gross
Box 208
Grayson, Kentucky

Mrs. J. C. Hager
2925 Newman Street
Ashland, Kentucky

Mrs. Emma Horton
3137 Central
Ashland, Kentucky

Mrs. Fannie Huggins
239 Ann Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Mrs. Mabel Jackson
2225 East 79th
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Mrs. Octavia Keene Worships
791 Caden Lane
Lexington, Kentucky

Miss Zula M. Levingston
213 East Walnut
Danville, Kentucky

Mrs. James R. Lyons Worships
6818 Madison Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. Bessie McKee
152 Falls Street
London, Kentucky

Mrs. Ida Miller
26 East - 5th
Maysville, Kentucky

Mrs. Mahlon Miller
Balowin Place
Barbourville, Kentucky

Mrs. T. D. Molloy Worships
1479 South 4th
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Marie Montgomery
1975 Pasadena Street
Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. Margaret Morrow
Route 2
Jeffersontown, Kentucky

Mrs. I. W. Napier
Owensboro, Kentucky

Miss Harriet Poynter
Shelbyville, Kentucky

Miss Juliet J. Poynter
Shelbyville, Kentucky

Mrs. Amelia B. Robinson
762-Apartment G - South Clay Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Miss Bessie Scott
2418 West Walnut Street
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Miss Betty R. Seals
646 Caden Lane
Lexington, Kentucky

Mrs. Minerva Sharp
671 West Center
Madisonville, Kentucky

Mrs. Mildred Simmons
415 East 11th
Jeffersonville, Indiana

Mrs. Martha Sleet
1101 Garvey Street
Erlanger, Kentucky

Mrs. Cornelia Southall
2524 West Jefferson
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Rewben Steinaway
5039 Ternes
Dearborn, Michigan

Mrs. A. C. Stevens
2205 Lowell
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Mildred Atwood Storey
Route 3 - Springfield Road
Franklin, Kentucky

Mrs. Louis Taylor
2339 Magazine
Louisville, Kentucky

Miss Grace Thatcher
116 - East 2nd
Beaver Dan, Kentucky

Mrs. Karl Walker
146 Liberty
Hazard, Kentucky

Miss Mary Lena Wisehart
25 West Villa Place
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Mrs. A. T. Wiseman
384 Winchester
Paris, Kentucky

Mrs. John H. Young
910 East 1st
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVE., N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

August 12, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

✓ denotes invitation mailed (8-15-60)

The following Presbyterian women are the ones we are suggesting that you invite to the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting November 15, 16, 1960. From our correspondence of last year I note that we sent you names from nine states, so I am suggesting persons only for those nine states. I am sending a second name for each state in case the first person is unable to attend.

GEORGIA --- NO Mrs. H. Dockery Brown, 1510 Satilla Boulevard, Waycross, Ga.
Mrs. Kirton W. King, P. O. Box 1322, Rome, Ga.

FLORIDA --- NO Mrs. M. E. Taylor, 1637 Dunsford Road, Jacksonville 7, Fla.
Mrs. Ray L. Tilghman, 1202 Guernsey Avenue, Orlando, Fla.

SOUTH CAROLINA --- ✓ Mrs. Alton Brown, 904 Myrtle Drive, Rock Hill, S. C.
Mrs. Gayle Rankin Arthur, Jr., 1206 Hermitage Rd. Rock Hill, S.C.

NORTH CAROLINA --- ✓ Mrs. J. Ben Thompson, 434 Lynn Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Lacy Godwin, 306 Sylvan Road, Fayetteville, N. C.

TENNESSEE --- YES ✓ Mrs. Richard M. Goss, 1210 Luttrell Street, Knoxville 17, Tenn.
Mrs. Carter Owen, Gallatin, Tenn.

LOUISIANA --- ✓ YES Mrs. H. G. Rose, Jr., 5126 Piety Drive, New Orleans 26, La.
Mrs. J. O. McKinnon, 434 Fairway Drive, New Orleans, La.

ALABAMA --- ✓ YES Mrs. Earl P. Andrews, 3135 Audubon Road, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. W. A. McCutchen, 7716 Eighth Avenue, S., Birmingham 6, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI --- NO Mrs. Alton V. Tinney, 1051 Glenwood Street, Jackson 9, Miss.
Mrs. A. P. Miller, 503 S. Sixth Street, Columbus, Miss.

KENTUCKY --- NO Mrs. James Pierce, Cox Mill Road, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Mrs. Frank H. Caldwell, 532 Barberry, Louisville 6, Ky.

Letter mailed to alternate 10/5/60

I would be glad to send a follow-up letter to yours after I return to the office September 6 from my vacation. I had intended to get this list to you in June and several dates were set with Staff members for us to determine who should be on the list, and for one reason or another each date had to be cancelled. I am sorry it is now August before you are getting the list, but I hope we will have better response this year than we did last year. Thank you for making it possible for some of our Presbyterian women to attend such a fine meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Mable Morley

Mrs. Mable C. Morley, Director
Leadership Education Department

MCM/s

File
Foc Lit

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH WOMEN

OF THE

GEORGIA-ALABAMA SYNOD

OF THE

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

August 23rd, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432 - 62 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry to be late in replying to your letter, but vacations and illness have taken up a good bit of my time. You ask for suggestions for your "Fellowship Of The Concern" on November 15th and 16th.

We have a few women whom you might contact from here in Atlanta:

✓ Mrs. W. H. Stender, 1661 Altadena Pl., S.W., Atlanta
✓ Mrs. C. H. Jocoy, 2563 Wood Haven Circle, East Point, Ga.

I would suggest also

✓ Mrs. Carl Schancke, 415 Emory Dr., Atlanta, 7, Ga.
✓ Mrs. R.B. Cuthbertson, 2297 Headland Dr., East Point.

I hope that these women can be of help to you in your Conference.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Paul J. Renz
Mrs. Paul J. Renz.

MAR-hsw

invitations mailed 9-13-60

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

REGIONAL BOARD
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Organization Planning

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

August 25, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I called to-day to check on an invitation to the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting, and learned that you were out because of Mr. Tilly's illness. I sincerely hope that he is well on his way to recovery.

Back in June, when Bee Wild called over a list of women to receive invitations, the name of Mrs. Edgar Bottigheimer, 1425 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky, was one of those to receive an invitation as a Jewish representative from Kentucky. I received an inquiry to-day from our regional office covering Louisville as to whether Mrs. Bottigheimer had received an invitation and whether she had accepted. In the absence of both you and your secretary, someone else in the office checked your list but could not find her name among those invited.

If you have not already sent an invitation to Mrs. Bottigheimer, may I ask that you do so at the earliest possible moment. Our office there is quite anxious to involve her in this kind of activity and they want to follow up with her once they are assured that she has received the invitation.

Thank you and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur J. Levin

ajl:dg

P.S. If you would call me as soon as you have returned to the office and been able to check your files on this, I would very much appreciate it so that I can advise our Louisville office accordingly.

Negro Voters Pressured, U.S. Says in Tennessee

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The Justice department filed suit Tuesday charging that economic pressure has been used to keep Negroes from registering to vote in Haywood County, Tenn.

It marks the first legal use of a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which bars intimidation or threats to keep eligible residents from registering as voters.

The civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court by U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jr., names 29 defendants. Two of them are banks. Another is Sheriff Taylor Hunter. Most of the others are merchants and farmers.

Defendants who could be reached declined comment. Gov. Buford Ellington, here on a visit, also had nothing to say.

"This is the first I've heard about the suit and I know nothing about it," he said. "Until I've been made aware of the facts I'll reserve comment."

The 29 are accused of conspiring to set up economic discrimination against Negroes identified with the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League. The suit asks an injunction forbidding such actions.

The league was organized in 1959 to encourage Negro voting. The first Negroes to vote in Haywood County since Reconstruction days cast ballots in last month's Democratic primary.

The suit alleges that the economic pressure against Negroes who registered included boycotts, the ejection of sharecroppers and tenants and the firing of employes.

The alleged boycotts included: refusal to sell necessary goods and services to registered Negroes; refusal to lend money to qualified Negroes; refusal to deal with merchants who sell to Negroes and inducing wholesalers not to sell to such merchants.

A similar campaign of economic pressure has been charged in Fayette County, which adjoins Haywood to the south. The FBI has been investigating alleged civil rights violations in Fayette.

The suit said there are about 6,500 whites and 7,921 Negroes eligible to vote in Haywood. Virtually all whites are registered. About 400 Negroes have been registered since last May.

U.S. Judge Orders Terrell Not to Practice Voter Bias

Registrars Told to Place Four Negroes on Rolls

MACON, Ga., Sept. 14 (AP)—Terrell County officials accused of deliberately hindering Negro attempts to vote were under a federal court order Wednesday forbidding discrimination in any form.

Judge W. A. Bootle's permanent injunction in the historic two-year-old civil rights case forbids Terrell registrars from keeping separate Negro and white voter records, from giving Negroes tougher literacy tests than white applicants or delaying Negro applications when white applicants are registered immediately.

The lengthy, detailed order also gave the three registrars 10 days to put four complaining Negroes on the qualified voters' list, but did not appoint a federal referee [illegible] elections as asked by [illegible] general.

[illegible] in the southwest Georgia county [illegible] history of racial [illegible] first filed by the U.S. [illegible] Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

* * *

THE REQUEST for a voter referee was added later under the Bootie declined to say whether he would later consider appointing a referee.

The timing of the ruling apparently came as a surprise to principals in the case. Charles Bloch, prominent Macon constitutional attorney who argued the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court as attorney for the registrars, said he had not been officially notified. He said, however, he would have no comment even when he does get a copy of the ruling. He also would not say whether there would be an appeal.

Mr. Bloch vigorously denied all government charges of discrimination in the week-long trial last June.

Judge Bootle's injunction prohibits the use of different colored application cards for Negroes and white persons and forbids examining Negro applicants singly, while white applicants take the test in groups.

A Negro whose performance in a literacy test is at least as high as that of other applicants who pass the test must be admitted to the voter rolls if otherwise qualified, the order said.

* * *

THE REGISTRARS were told to file within 10 days "their detailed report in writing of their full compliance" with the order to register the four Negroes.

The two of the three registrars who could be reached, James Griggs Raines and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., said at their homes in Dawson that they had no comment on the ruling.

The third registrar is Dixon Oxford, who is also state revenue commissioner.

Twelve Negroes signed the original complaint on which the case, filed Sept. 4, 1958, was based. Five of them were college-educated teachers, including one with a master's degree.

* * *

ONLY TWO of the original five teachers were among the four Negroes whom Judge Bootle ordered to be registered. They are Grace Boyd Gibson and Davey Gibson, who no longer teaches in the Terrell County school system. Others included in Judge Bootle's order are Marjorie Moore Turner and Genevieve M. Shedrick, also a teacher.

Two of the original complainants, teachers Edna Mae Lowe and Eddie George Lowe, testified at the June trial that they had moved to New York.

The government presented about a dozen white witnesses, in addition to Negroes, who testified that it was easier for white applicants to get on the voter rolls than for Negroes.

* * *

THE TRIAL WAS the second [illegible] case. Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis [illegible] ruled in the first trial last year that portions of the Civil Rights Act under which the suit was filed were unconstitutional. Georgia officials, including U.S. Sen. Herman Talmadge, hailed that decision as a victory for states' rights.

But the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously overruled Judge Davis and upheld the act last February.

Atlanta Constitution

Cut Stories

200

End Vote Bias, Terrell Told

September 14

Constitution State News Service

MACON—U.S. District Judge William A. Bootle Tuesday ordered the Terrell County board of registrars to cease all discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

In a historic civil rights ruling, Judge Bootle also ordered the registrants to enroll as voters four Negroes who complained they were discriminated against.

The U.S. Justice department brought suit on behalf of the four Terrell County Negroes under provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It was the first such suit won by the Justice department.

NO REFEREE RULING

However, Judge Bootle did not act on the U.S. attorney general's request that a federal referee be appointed to protect Negro voting rights in Terrell County. Bootle did not say when he might rule on that point.

William Bootle

Judge Bootle ordered the Terrell registrars to comply with his order within 10 days.

In a 27-page ruling, the federal district judge permanently enjoined the Terrell registrars from engaging in any practices which involve distinction on the base of race or color between Negroes and other citizens in voting and in registration for voting in Terrell County.

SPECIFIC POINTS

Specifically, the judge enjoined the registrars from:

1. Using different colored application forms for white and Negro voters.

2. Keeping separate registration and voting records for whites and Negroes according to race.

3. Delaying action on application for registration by Negroes while not delaying action on applications of whites.

4. Administering literacy tests requiring Negroes to read and write a more lenghthy and difficult paragraph of the constitution of Georgia or of the United States than whites are required to read and write.

LITERACY TESTS

5. Administering literacy tests requiring Negroes to read aloud and to write from dictation while not requiring white applicants to do likewise.

6. Administering tests to Negroes singularly and apart from white applicants while administering such tests to white applicants in groups.

7. Requiring a higher standard of literacy of Negroes than of white applicants in passing upon the results of the literacy tests.

The civil rights suit was tried in Albany last June, but Judge Bootle withheld his decision until Tuesday. It apparently caught most observers by surprise including Attorney Charles Bloch of Macon, who defended the Terrell registrars.

Bloch told The Constitution that he had not read Judge Bottle's making a statement until he had read it.

"I may not have one then," he added.

Mrs. F. Lawson Cook of Dawson, deputy registrar and a co-defendant, said she had been out of town all day Tuesday and had not heard about Judge Bootle's decision.

Dixon Oxford, state revenue commissioner and member of the Terrell board of registrars, and James Giggs Raines, chaiman of the board, were not available for comment. Oxford and Raines also were co-defendants in the suit.

In Atlanta, John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia Negro Voters League, hailed the decision as "the beginning of a new day for the civil and political rights of Negroes, not only in Terrell County, but the entire state of Georgia."

The four Negro complainants ordered enrolled on Terrell voter lists are Majoie Moore Tune, Gace Boyd Gibson, Dave Gibson and Genevieve M. Shedick.

"It is the intent and purpose of this court," Judge Bootle's ruling said, that the persons enjoined shall do whatever is necessary to be done to enroll within 10 days of this decree upon the list of qualified voters of Terrell County, Ga., the names of all of the above four persons."

The lengthy court order also forbids the Terrell registrars from denying registration to any Negro applicant otherwise qualified whose performance in literacy tests is at least equal to that of other applicants who have passed such tests.

The registrars were enjoined "from failing to accord to any Negro citizen of Terrell County in a fair and impartial and non-discriminatory manner each and every right such citizen has or may have under the election laws, customs, usages and regulations of the state of Georgia and under the Constitution and laws of the United States pertaining to suffrage."

Terrell 3

At the trial last June, a dozen white witnesses, in addition to Negroes, testified it was easier for a white person than a Negro to register to vote. Miss Shedrick testified she failed the voter test although she was a school teacher and had a college degree.

Trial of the suit followed a U.S. Supreme Court ruling upholding the portion of the 1957 Civil Rights Act under which it was filed. U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis had ruled earlier that it was unconstitutional.

The request for appointment of a federal veter referee was made under the 1960 Civil RightsAct.

over

Cut below
200

Terrell Promises to Give Negroes Equal Right to Vote

All Registration Cards Integrated; 4 Voters Qualify

Special to The Atlanta Journal

MACON, Ga., Sept. 23—The Terrell County Board of Registrars, loser in the Justice Department's first suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, has promised full compliance with a federal court order to stop discriminating against Negroes.

In a report filed in U.S. District Court Thursday, the board said it already has registered four Negroes the court told it to and has integrated its registration cards.

Judge W. A. Bootle issued an injunction Sept. 13 in the 2-year-old suit, ordering the registrars to stop all manner of practices that, according to the Justice Depatrment, have kept Negroes from becoming voters in Terrell.

The filing of the report indicated there would be no appeal from Bootle's ruling in the case.

* * *

THE JUDGE has not acted on a Justice Department request for appointment of a federal referee to supervise Negro voter registration in Terrell. Under the injunction, however, any Negro who considered himself discriminated against could ask the court's help.

The report, signed by chief registrar James G. Raines and attorney Charles J. Bloch who represented the registrars announced that the names of four Negroes, Mrs. Marjorie Moore Turner, Mrs. Grace Boyd Gibson, Davey L. Gibson and Mrs. Genevieve M. Shedrick, were added to voting rolls according to directions of Judge Bootle.

The Terrell report said that a plan, drawn up by Raines with the approval of Bloch, was made outlining procedure to be used to comply with the court decree. "Said plan was designed by Mr. Raines for the purpose of being able to show to the court at any time," the report said, "that a conscientious compliance with the court's decrees is being effectuated."

The report said the names of the four persons ordered registered were included "as nearly as possible in alphabetical order" on the copies of the rolls in the possession of the registrars, and that a request had been forwarded to Secretary of State Ben Fortson in Atlanta to correct his list to include the names.

A new list was then drawn placing all voters in alphabetical order "without reference to the race of the voters." Raines said he had destroyed all the green cards previously used for registering Negro voters, while whites used white cards, and that all the information from the tinted cards had been transferred to white cards.

A letter from Bloch said a copy of the report signed by the other defendants in the case, registrar Dixon Oxford and deputy registrar Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., will be filed by Friday, the deadline for the report set by Bootle.

Atlanta Constitution
Sept 23, 1960

Judge Bootle's Restraint Shows Trust in Terrell

Federal Judge W. A. Bootle has applied wisdom as well as justice in the Terrell County voter case.

His injunction orders Terrell registrars not to discriminate against Negroes who want to register and vote. It orders the registrars to make no distinction between whites and Negroes who want to exercise their common constitutional right to vote. It orders the same literacy test for both races. These conditions are fair, and no Georgian can argue with the justice of them. Every American has an equal right to vote.

Judge Bootle's wisdom was apparent in his decision to forego any order at this time sending federal referees into Terrell County to oversee compliance with his injunction.

Presence of referees would have indicated a suspicion of Terrell County's willingness to abide by the injunction. Judge Bootle has done us the honor of assuming referees are not needed to look over the shoulder of honorable men. We choose to believe that his confidence has been wisely placed in Terrell County, and that his restraint will be rewarded by honest compliance with his injunction.

1

(B+S)

The following persons received the attached letter: (follow-up letter)

Mrs. Lucille Beyer, Tampa

Mrs. S. Sidney Tison, Jr., Hartsville, S.C.

Mrs. Richard Henry Lee, Reidsville, N.C.

yes Mrs. A. C. Hopton, Jackson, Miss. - A. U.

Mrs. Barnwall Phelps, N. O., La.

Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrell, Georgetown, Ky.

Mrs. E. Lincoln Fox, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

Mrs. John Slewman, Lumberton, N. C.

Mrs. Julian Palmer, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. H. S. Howie, Greenville, S. C.

yes Mrs. T. S. Newbold, Rocky Mount, N. C. - ATL. U. (all ships)

Mrs. Ralph Smith, Florence, Ala.

Mrs. J. W. Patrick, Jr., Brandon, Miss.

Mrs. Wayne A. Lamb, Paducah, Ky.

yes - Mrs. Bernard Supworth, Coral Gables, Fla. - Piedmont

yes Mrs. N. Flax, Richmond, Va. - Piedmont. ~~single with bath~~ with Mrs Levenberg

yes Mrs. Harry Strauss, Knoxville, Tenn. ATL. U. (See Letter)

Mrs. Charles B. Mitchell, Savannah

yes Mrs. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta - ATL. U.

yes Mrs. W. R. Bragg, Albany - Piedmont & Americana, Sopp

Mrs. ~~Norman I. Beauwright, Augusta~~ J. E. Mulligan, Thunderbolt, Ga.

NO ~~Mrs. H. Dockery Brown, Waycross~~

Mrs. N.E. Freeman, Conyers

~~NO Miss Darlene Miller, Roberta, Ga.~~

NO Miss Jane Keesling, Sylvania X 10-10

Mrs. Winifred Williams, Camilla, Ga. X 10-10

yes Miss Sandra Bedacht, ~~Andersonville~~ Plains, Ga.

Miss Thelma Smalley, Lincolnton, Ga. X 10-10

Mrs. Paul J. Rosz, Atl. ✓

No ~~Miss Patricia Watts, Franklin, Ga.~~

Miss Bonnie Lue Coleman, Forsyth, Ga. 10-10

Miss Gwinnette Suggs, Junction City, Ga. 10-10

Mrs. C. O. Smith, Moultrie, Ga.

Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Monroe, Ga. ? 1503 forsythe (Sandoyne)

Mrs. Melvin Siegel, Savannah,

No ~~Mrs. Raymond Broach, Macon~~ - ?

No ~~Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale, Macon~~

yes Mrs. C. C.Sapp, Albany- Piedmont - 6 BRACC + AUSPA

Mrs. E. K. Witt, Rome

Mrs. C. O. Williams, West Point

Mrs.Ross M. Hoffman, Albany

Mrs. Walter Stancil, Dalton

Mrs.H. J. Coleman, Jr, Smyrna 10-10-60

yes Mrs.Stewart Colley, Grantville, Ga.- Piedmont

Mrs.Laurie S. Mobley, Lettsworth, La.

Mrs.Ralph Isley, Gastonia, N. C.

Mrs. Henry Busch, Aiken, S. C.

Mrs.T. S. Hill, Memphis,

yes ~~Miss~~ Mrs. Betty Harris, ~~Atlanta~~ Decatur

Mrs.Frank A. Davis, Decatur, Ga.

Mrs.L.G. Parham, Atlanta

Mrs. Max Goldstein, Atlanta

Mrs.Neil Jacobson, Atlanta 10-10

Mrs. L. N. Chappell, Atlanta 10-10

Mrs.Grace Hanraham, Atlanta

Mrs. James Upchurch, East Point

Mrs.Cornelius Murphy, Atlanta

yes Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, Atlanta

yes MRS. E. M. ENNIS - UP.

yes Mrs. Reed Polychrome, Atlanta

Mrs. Edwin Holmes, Atlanta

Mrs. William Leinmiler, Atlanta

No ~~Mrs. Irvine Morris, Atlanta~~

yes Mrs. Charles Wittenstein, Atlanta

No ~~Mrs. Pauline Glenn, Atlanta~~

Mrs. J. K. Heyman, Atlanta — 10-10-60

Mrs. Philip Shulhafer, Atlanta — 10-10-60

Mrs. Herman Heyman, Atl. — letter mailed 10-10

yes Mrs. Florence B. Robin, Atl.

Mrs. W. Eugene Williams, Atl. 10-10

Mrs. Fred W. Patterson, Atl. 10-10

No Mrs. Lester Rumble, Sr., Atl.

Mrs. W. B. McClary, College Park ✓ 10-10

Mrs. Martin Gruber, Atl. ✓ 10-10

Mrs. R. L. Turman, Sr., Atl. ✓ 10-10

yes Mrs. C. M. Weston, Atl. — Piedmont-?

Mrs. Calvin Mosely, Atl. ✓ 10/10

No ~~Mrs. Edgar M. Dunstan, Decatur, Ga.~~

No ~~Mrs. Chester E. Martin, Atl.~~

No ~~Mrs. G. H. Whetstone, Atl.~~

yes Mrs. Ben Milner, Atl. 10-10-60

No ~~Mrs. E. Rex Neely, Atl.~~

yes - Mrs. Phil Narmore, Atl. Called 9-21-60

yes Mrs. W. Sheffield Owen, Atl. No meals

Miss Daisy Elzey, Atl. 10/10

Mrs. James K. Dobbs, Atl. 10/10

Mrs. B. H. Nilsen, Atl. ✓ 10/10

yes Mrs. Hugh Harris, Atl. 10/10

yes Mrs. E. G. Mackay, Atl.

Miss Florence Jeque, N'Ville

Mrs. W. B.Suddeth, Atl. ✓ p-10

Mrs. C. C. Thompson, Atlanta ✓ 10-10

yes Mrs. A. H.Sterne, Atl. ✓ 10-10

Mrs. J. Robert Dunn, Atl. ✓ 10-10

yes Mrs. Van P. Enloe, Atl. ✓ 10-10 afternoon session + mom. — 16

no Mrs. Dick H. Hall, Jr., Decatur, Ga.

Mrs.Carl Bliem, Atl. ✓ 10-10-10

yes Mrs. E. L. Askren, Atl.

yes Mrs.John T. Patton, Atl.

Mrs. Paul S.Powell, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. Ward Rees, Millersburg, Ky.

Mrs.Broughton Hutchins, Kingsport, Tenn.

Mrs. Thomas M. Rickards, Jr., West Palm Beach

Mrs. Herbert Thatcher, Arlington, Va.

yes Mrs. George W. Bain, ~~Vienna~~ FAIRFAX, Va. → Piedmont

Mrs. H. E. Stabel - 315 W. Jefferson, GREENWOOD, MISS

~~Miss Mabel Dalzell, Biloxi, Miss.~~

Mrs. H. A. Beagle, Georgetown, S. C.

No ~~Mrs. Charles J. Gostner, Chattanooga~~

Mrs. Joseph Kuchle, Erlanger, Ky.

Mrs. Charles F.Callahan, Orlando

Mrs. Thomas A. Flord, Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Herman Lee, Lynchburg, Va.

No Mrs. Horace Williams, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Edgar Bottingheimer, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Arnold Turner, Webb, Miss.

Mrs. Teuben Gilden, Texarkana, Ark.

Mrs. Lazar Levy, N. O. La,

Mrs.Stanley C. Myers, Coral Gables, Fla.

yes - Mrs. Daniel Shager, Greenville, S. C. — Piedmont

Mrs. Norman Fein, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Levine Turbow, Jacksonville, Fla.

NO ~~Mrs. M. T. Fliegelman, Louisville, Ky.~~

Mrs. Samuel Baum, Montgomery

Mrs. Charles Stich, N. O., La.

Mrs. Nathan Dermon, Memphis

Mrs. Leopold Fleischaker, Louisville, Ky.

NO ~~Mrs. Joseph Suiter, Meridian, Miss.~~

NO ~~Mrs. Alfred London, Athens, Ala.~~

NO ~~Mrs. J. W. Appling, Memphis~~

yes Mrs. Howard Curry, Lexington, Ky. Piedmont - See Letter

yes Mrs. G. W. Hummel, Madisonville, Ky. - Piedmont

yes Mrs. Thomas Green, Louisville, Ky. - ATL. U.

yes Mrs. Fred Muhleman, ~~Meridian~~ Chattanooga, Tenn. - ATL. U. (871 McCallie Ave.) Chattanooga

Mrs. Alan E. Curtis, Lake Charles, La.

NO - ~~Mrs. W. Judson King, Bricks, N.C.~~

yes Mrs. Daniel Leatherman, Winchester, Va. - ATL. U.

yes Mrs. Milton Randolph, Nashville - ATL. U.

NO ~~Mrs. L. C. M. Smythe, Charleston, S. C.~~

yes Mrs. Ruth Wilson, Raleigh, N. C. - Piedmont

~~Mrs. J. W. Patrick, Jr., Brandon, Miss.~~

Mrs. R. R. Eckart, N. O., La.

yes Miss Mary Lena Wisehart, Fort Thomas, Ky. - Piedmont

Mrs. C. H. Owens, Miami

Mrs. J. W. Rainwater, Fayetteville, Ark.

Mrs. A. J. McLemore, Montgomery

yes Mrs. Carl L. Moser, Manassas, Va. - No preference of ~~reassortion~~

yes Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville — [redacted]. Piedmont.

NO ~~Miss Winnie Butt,~~ Charleston, S. C.

yes Mrs. Harold J. Dudley, Raleigh, N. C. - Piedmont

yes Mrs. George McCaskey, N. O., La. - ATL. U.

yes Mrs. J. D. Erskine, Danville, Ky. - Piedmont

yes Mrs. Alfred Loxow, Hollywood, Fla. - ATL. U.

No ~~Mrs. James Pierce, Hopkinsville, Ky.~~

Mrs. Alton V. Tinney, Jackson, Miss.

yes Mrs. Earl P. Andrews, Montgomery, - ATL. U

yes Mrs. H. G. Rose, Jr., N. O., La. Mobile res.

yes Mrs. Richard M. Goss, Knoxville - Piedmont

Mrs. J. Ben Thompson, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Mrs. Alton Brown, Rock Hill, S. C.

No ~~Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla.~~

No ~~Mrs. O. C. Hancock, Roanoke, Va.~~

No Mrs. Roy W. Babb, Nashville

Mrs. Russell Ashmore, Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. W. K. McGee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. J. T. Lyons, McComb, Miss.

Mrs. Claude Kirkpatrick, Jennings, La.

Mrs. Carl W. Liebert, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Lockhart, Tampa

Mrs. Albert J. Smith, Monroeville, Ala.

No ~~Mrs. E.R. Synder, Knoxville~~

No ~~Mrs. S. W. Breeland, Holly Hill, S. C.~~

No ~~Mrs. H. D. Moye, Farmville, N.C.~~

Mrs. S. L. Allen, Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. John L. Mains, Maysville, Ky.

Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Mrs. E. A. Dodson, Jr., Birmingham

~~No~~ - Miss Ethel Simpson, Greenville, S. C. - Piedmont

yes - Mrs. Joseph H. Cook, Greensboro, N. C. - Hotel or A. U. fine

No ~~Mrs. Carlton Lowden, Bristol, Tenn.~~ VA.

Note not back as I recommend

7

Mrs. I. B. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.

yes Mrs. Kathlene Carroll, Lincoln Ridge, Ky. ~~A. U.~~

yes Mrs. Paul Arrlington, Jackson, Miss.

NO ~~Miss Mary Jane Willett, N. O., La.~~

yes Mrs. Stanley Biedron, Coral Gables, Fla. - Piedmont - / See Letter

yes Mrs. Rubin Karsh, N. O., La. - ATL U.

Mrs. Paul Fligel, Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. David Staff, Birmingham

Mrs. Louis Berry, Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. C. W. Carter, Prattville, Ala.

Mrs. L. L. Jackson, B'Ham

Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Atlanta Tentative plans for U.

yes Mrs. Candler Tatum, B'Ham - AM.

Mrs. T. M. Carroll, Gadsden

No - ~~Mrs. John G. Joiner, Macon~~

NO - ~~Mrs. James R. Beach, Macon~~

Mrs. D. D. Dugan, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. MARGARET WILSON

" WM. SALE TERRELL

" W. Murdoch MacLeod

Miss Thelma Stevens

" Eleanor French

yes - Mable Morley

yes - Jean Russell

yes - E.M. Robinson — A. U.

yes - A.A. HARDY - A.U.

Mrs. Sidney Grec

Miss Isabelle Mills - B'Ham

Mrs. Frank Simmons - Atlanta

Mrs. R. M. Hunt - Ft. Lauderdale

Mrs. L. V. Dennis, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. H. P. Montague, Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. S. N. Allen,Sr., Jackson 2, Miss.

Mrs. Eleanor Smith, Kinston, N. C.

Mrs. W. H. Baltzegar, Estill, S. C.

Mrs. Naomi McDonald, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Gladys McFarlin, Tallahassee

yes Miss Pauline Miller, Oak Ridge, Tenn. – ATL. U.

Mrs. E. J. Carr, Frakes, Ky.

Mrs. Mary Maggenheimer, Madisonville, Ky.

Mrs. Pauline Hudgens, Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. J. F. Wallace, Gulfport, Miss.

Mrs. Amilea Porter, Blountsville, Ala.

Mrs. J. M. Carraway, Farmerville, N. C.

yes Miss Kathleen Eidson, Atlanta

Mrs. H. G. Howell, Aberdeen, Miss.

NO – ~~Mrs. J. W. Hubbard, Anderson, S. C.~~

NO – ~~Miss Rena Mae Campbell, Valdosta, Ga.~~

NO – ~~Mrs. J. Carl Campbell, Nashville~~

Miss Kathleen Wicker, Hampton

Miss Joyce Shook, Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. Lilla Hertzog, Dotham, Ala.

yes Mrs. Harriet Fralix, Fayetteville, N. C. – Piedmont (mrs Carraway)

~~Mrs. Louis Berry, Columbia, S.C.~~ unknown

~~Mrs. Melin Siegel, Savannah, Ga.~~ Mrs. Howard Aronin, Atlanta

Mrs. Stanley Harris, Atlanta

Mrs. Michael Harris, Atlanta

Mrs. Haskell A. Harris, Atlanta

Mrs. Seymour Haber, Atlanta

Mrs. J. Moret,Atlanta

Mrs. Stanely Rawn, Atlanta

Mrs. Jack Taffel, Atlanta

yes Mrs. I. Wilen, Atlanta

Mrs. L. C. Goldstein, Atlanta

Mrs. W. H. Stender, Atlanta

Mrs. C. H. Jocoy, East Point

NO Mrs. Carl Schancke, Atlanta

Mrs. R. B. Cuthbertson, East Point

10-10-60

yes Mr. J. F. Welborn, Jr., D'Ville, S.C. will stay with

yes Miss Florence Harris

yes - Miss Rose Page Welch - ~~Reg.~~ Chicago

~~Lonnie Burroughs - D.C.~~

Mrs. W. W. Thomas

yes. Mrs. David J. Cathcart

yes Mrs. Pope Zouchton, Madison, Fla.

~~Mrs. Pope Zouchton, Fla.~~

Milton

Mrs. Felton

420 ~~[illegible]~~ B.

Moores Mill Rd. N.W.

ATL 5,

number made

104

(Journal

Cleared in

by ~~[illegible]~~

Wed.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JA 2-5764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

Some weeks ago, you received an invitation to attend the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held in Kresge Hall, Clark College, Atlanta, on November 15-16.

Now has come the time when we must know who will attend, that we may make room reservations. Also we have a waiting list of people who are asking for an invitation. We have a stipulation, in order that we may have full participation, we are requesting that each one be present at the beginning of the Workshop at 10:00 a.m. November 15th and attend every session through noon on the 16th. We will have lunch both days and dinner on the 15th at Kresge Hall. Much will be done around these tables. You will be needed there.

Please fill in this blank and return it quickly. Here's hoping you are coming.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ _____

I (will) or (will not) accept the invitation to be a participant in the Workshop.
Make room reservation for me at:
PIEDMONT HOTEL _____
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY (BUMSTEAD HALL) _____
50 Chestnut Street

The following people received the attacked letter (New people)

yes -Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta

Mrs. W. C. Pauley, Atlanta

Mrs. David Neiman, Atlanta

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., Atlanta

yes Mrs. Dan Burge, Atlanta

Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta

Mrs. Harold M. Firedman, Atlanta

Mrs. Joseph C. Massee, Atlanta

Mrs. J. C. Thoroughman, Atlanta

Mrs. Arthur Styron, Atlanta

NO ~~Mrs. Tom Hayes, Atlanta~~

NO ~~Mrs. George Longino, Atlanta~~

yes Mrs. C. R. Avery, ~~Atlanta~~ Roberts - Piedmont & Sage + Burge

Mrs. E. A. Taylor, ~~Atlanta~~ Meansville, Ga.

OCT 10 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

We are inviting you to participate in the South-wide Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held at Kresge Hall, Clark College, Atlanta, November 15 and 16, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 15th with an afternoon and evening session and beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the 16th and closing after lunch.

We will have splendid leadership: Miss Thelma Stevens, Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church; Mrs. William Sale Terrell, National president of the United Church Women; Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod its director and Mrs. Eleanor French, Chairman of Christian Social Relations.

I am sure you will want to share in the Workshop. We are asking each one to be present at all sessions. There will be lunch both days and dinner on the 15th, served in Kresge Hall. Much will be done at the tables and we need you there. There is no charge to you for these meals. To any who come from out of Atlanta there are funds for transportation and entertainment.

Please fill out the blank below and return it quickly. Kresge Hall is not so large and others are waiting to come in your place, if you find it impossible to be with us. But - I am hoping to see you in Kresge Hall, November 15 and 16.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

- -

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ _____

I (will) or (will not) be present at the Workshop, November 15, 16.

If you are an out of Atlanta person, please reserve a room for me at:
Bumstead Hall, Atlanta University _____ or
Piedmont Hotel _____

invitation mailed 10-12-60
Eunice

Mrs. L. H. Foster
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Edity T. McClain
1287 West Turner Rd.
Whistler, Ala.

Mrs. Francis X. Walter
St. James Church
Eufaula, Ala.

Mrs. M. C. Burney
1187 West 10th St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Anne. B. Morris
1103 Egmont St.
Brunswick, Ga.

Mrs. George E. Trigg, Jr.
Route 2
Henderson, Ky.

Mrs. Nancy K. Cutcher
640 Chickasaw Ave.
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. J. E. Adams
Box 333
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Miss Louise M. Lathem
Box 766 - N. C. College at Durham
Durham, N. C.

Mrs. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Miss Rebecca C. Low
609 Central Ave.
Summerville, S. C.

Miss Florence B. Adams
2843 South Atlantic Ave.
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mrs. G. P. Huntington
St. Mary's Rectory
Box 1666
Stuart, Fla.

Mrs. Robert W. Claiborne
911 Park Ave.
Richmond 20, Va.

Miss Peggy Horn
521 North 20th St.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Mrs. Clarendon McClure
2419 Venetia Road
Mobile, Ala.

Miss Doris Bilger
2022 Old Fort Drive
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Lewis M. Killian
2307 Domingo Dr.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Robert E. Dobkins
100 Horseshoe Dr.
Henderson, Ky.

Miss Sonia A. Shine
Tates Creek Pike, Rt. 5
Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Price, Jr.
308 Clarke
Magnolia, Miss.

Miss Tiphaine R. Burgess
Morgan Creek Rd.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mrs. Walter MacNeille
Pine Bluff, N. C.

Mrs. Karl C. Garrison, Jr.
Box 427
Hartsivlle, S. C.

Miss Bertha Richards
609 Central Ave.
Summerville, S. C.

Mrs. Leta T. Davis
Box 5455 South Gate
Sarasota, Fla.

Mrs. George W. Boush
Lane's End
London Bridge, Va.

Mrs. Robert L. Clarke
13 Lee St.
Ettrick, Va.

Miss Mary Beverley Dabney
227 West Freemason St.
Norfolk 10, Va.

Mrs. Eva B. Dunston
308 South Main St.
Danville, Va.

Mrs. R. I. Hartmann
Route 1, Box 92
Hickory, Va.

Mrs. Arnold Strauss
7431 Pinecroft Lane
Norfolk 5, Va.

Mrs. L. J. Taylor
516 Oak Grove Rd.
Norfolk 5, Va.

Miss Jimmie W. Kyle
1907 Link Rd.
Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Charlotte M. Tiplady
383 Mountain Ave., S. W.
Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. S. E. Crawford
7 Fair Oak St.
Jackson, Tenn.

Miss Joanne Askins
Christ Church
Box 1081
Tyler, Texas.

Mrs. George C. Monroe, Jr.
11 Colburn Ave.
Orange, Texas

Mrs. Margaret S. Jochem
300 Monticell Rd.
Jefferson Manor
Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Florence B. Read
110 West Franklin St.
Richmond, Va.

Miss Elizabeth C. P. Dabney
227 West Freemason St.
Norfolk 10, Va.

Mrs. Louis Harris
2215 Leake Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Miss Sue R. Slaughter
522 Mowbray Arch
Norfolk 7, Va.

Mrs. Harry B. Taylor, Sr.
1500 Westover Ave.
Norfolk 7, Va.

Mrs. George F. Jackson
Rox 105
Route 3
Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Phillip L. Smith
431 East Court St.
Rockymount, Va.

Mrs. John Arnold
Box 434
Morristown, Tenn.

Mrs. George B. Myers
Bairnwick
Sewanee, Tenn.

Mrs. Edwin Bennett
1101 Garner Rd.
Pasadena, Texas

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3185
University Station
Charlottesville, Va.

Miss Virginia Moncure
2621 Stuart Ave., Apt. 14
Richmond 20, Va.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

Oct. 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

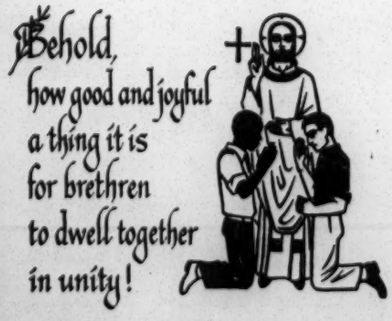
Enclosed are some names of members in Southern states.

I have checked those whom I know to be white.....I didn't know if you wanted to know this also. Most of the others probably also are, but I don't know them.

I have put two checks by those whom I think might be paritcularly interested.....Again, this is only on the basis of scant information about them, and I will obviously pass over some persons not know to me at all.

Rushing on trip out of town.

Best regards,



The following people received the attached letter: (Negroes)

yes Mrs. James Hudley , Chase City, Va. - A.U.

Miss Daisey Johnson , Rock Hill, S. C.

yes Mrs. F. J. McGill, Charlotte, N. C. - ATL. U.

yes Mrs. V. W. Webb , Sedalia, N. C. - ATL - U. (See letter

Mrs. Helene Douglas , McIntosh, Ga. letter mailed 10-10-60

Mrs. S. I. Gregory, Suffolk, Va.

yes Mrs. F. M. Rodgers , Anniston, Ala. - A U.

Mrs. Ethel Allen , Morehead, N.C.

Mrs. B. H. Baxley, Columbia, S. C.

yes Mrs. C. G. Washington, Fort Smith, Ark. - ATL. U.

No Mrs. J. S. Jordan, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. S. S. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. J. R. Washington, Chattanooga

Mrs. Albert Roberts, Nashville

Mrs. T. R. W. Harris, Baton Rouge

~~Baton Rouge~~ Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson

Mrs. Sidney B. Webb, Forest, Miss.

Mrs. M. J. Stallings, Greenwood, Miss.

Mrs. Robert B. McRae, Fayetteville, N.C.

Mrs. A. S. Dickerson, Atlanta -

yes Mrs. C. S. Stinson, Atlanta

yes Mrz. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta

yes Mrs. W. Clark Wells, Nashville, Tenn.

yes Mrs. Jamye H. Coleman, Nashville

Mrs. A. Beatrice Worrs, Jacksonville

yes Mrs. Ruth D. Brooks, S.C.

yes Mrs. Ethel Alexander, S.C.

Mrs. Willa Curry, S.C.

Mrs. M. L. King, Jr.

Mrs. M. L. King, Jr.

Miss Nannie Burroughs, D.C.

yes Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.

Miss Lois Reeves, 10/10/60 Jackson

yes Mrs. H. V. Richardson

Miss Susie Cunningham

10-14-60

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
[illegible]-3764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

Some weeks ago, you received an invitation to attend the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be held in Kresge Hall, Clark College, Atlanta, on November 15-16.

Now has come the time when we must know who will attend, that we may make room reservations. Also, we have a waiting list of people who are asking for an invitation. We have a stipulation, in order that we may have full participation, we are requesting that each one be present at the beginning of the Workshop at 10:00 a.m. November 15th and attend every session through noon on the 16th. We will have lunch both days and dinner on the 15th at Kresge Hall. Much will be done around these tables. You will be needed there.

Please fill in this blank and return it quickly. Here's hoping you are coming.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

- -

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

I (will) or (will not) accept the invitation to be a participant in the Workshop.

Make room reservation for me at:
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY (BUMSTEAD HALL) _____

letters mailed 10/4/60

Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Atlanta (Catholic)

Mrs. Herbert Farnsworth, Atlanta (Catholic)

Mrs. Milton, Titon (Jewish) Atl.

Miss ~~M~~ Ruth L. Bartholomew, Augusta

Miss Mary Lou Bond, Memphis

Miss Margaret Hodkins, Charlotte, N.C.

NO Miss Esther G. Palmer, Jackson, Miss.

Miss Rosamond Johnson, Atlanta

Miss ~~Josephine Berkwith~~ Eunice E. Stockton, Savannah

Miss Rucy Berkley, Augusta

Miss Florence R. Jury, Cedartown

Miss Helen V. Carter, Cedartown

Miss Virginia Tyler, Birmingham

Mr. Robert E. Shrider, Atlanta

Mrs. Neal Spahr, Knoxville

Mrs. J. T. Stanley, Greensboro

NO ~~Mrs. Kirton W. King~~, Rome sub. Mrs. J. W. McQueen, Albany Ga.

Mrs. Ray L. Tilghman, Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. A. P. Miller, Columbus, Miss.

Mrs. Frank H. Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Moreland Smith

Mrs. Florence Levenberg

Mrs. Clifford Dunn

Mrs. C. E. Wineburg

Mrs. Luther Jenkins

530 Jones Street
Elberton, Georgia
October 14, 1960

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

When I first heard from you, I was in the process of building and getting moved. Then I have been trying to locate materials and addresses I amsending you these addresses since I have been able to locate them. I shall do my best to be in the meeting and I hope th at you will find better cooperation among all of us.

I am giving you Mrs. Hollis' address also. She is the editor of our "Messenger". I thought you might like to get in touch with her or invite her. We also have three other conference presidents in Georgia. I am sure that you do notwish to make the meeting too large. However, if you wish, I can send them to you.

Yours truly,
Neva J. Dennis

Mrs. Rossie T. Hollis
Holsey -Cobb Institute
Cordele, Ga.

invitation mailed 10/17/60

CONFERENCE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. A.J. Hicks
13 Second St.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Florence Belcher
Bldg. 2 Apt. 5
Greenwood I NC
Clearwater, Fla.

Mrs. M.G. Boozer
1227 Heidt St.
Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. E.T. Wood
940 4th St. N
Birmingham, Ala.

Turner Theological Seminary
643 HUNTER STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 20, 1960

Miss Luel Cummings
c/o Southern Regional Council
Forsyth Street, Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Cummings:

Enclosed please find names, and addresses I promised to send.

Yours very truly,

G. A. Sewell

G. A. Sewell, Dean

GAS:jd
Enc.

invitations mailed 10/24/60

Mrs. W. R. Wilkes
1212 Fountain Dr., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. W. A. Fountain
242 Boulevard N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Susie L. Flipper
1430 Sharon Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. G. A. Sewell
74 Ashby Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. M. L. Carswell
117 Thayer Ave., S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. J. M. Adams
705 State Street
Waycross, Ga.

Mrs. J. A. Middleton
1645 Simpson Rd., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. W. B. L. Clarke
25 New Castle Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. D. W. Wiggs
961 Harwell Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. G. B. Hannan
441 2nd Avenue
Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. J. S. Downs
740 Crew St., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. T. J. Flanagan
165 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. D. J. Alexander
171 Ashby Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. J. R. Coan
244 West Lake Ave., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. F. Riley
100 Hightower Rd., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. T. J. Davis
15 Davis Cir.
Forest Part, Ga.
letter returned

Mrs. C. W. Body
331 N. Liberty Street
Milledgeville, Ga.

Mrs. Katherine Greene
635 W. Handcock
Athens, Ga.

Mrs. A. R. Smith
1002 Six Avenue
Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Louis Byron
c/o Byron Drugstore
Fourth Avenue-Six Street
Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Sarah Hammonton
Box 209
Sylvester, Ga.

Mrs. Brownie Johnson
S. Washington Street
Albany, Ga.

Mrs. D. C. Grant
640 Hall Street
Bainbridge, Ga.

Mrs. J. P. Lampkin
940 West 38th Street
Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Susie M. Wilcher
379 Newport St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. H. D. Bearden
546 WABASH N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Miss Lilly: This completes our list for the Fellowship of the Concerned. Margaret Wilson

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONFERENCE SECRETARIES AND CHAIRMEN OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

✓ invitation already mailed

CONFERENCE	SECRETARY
ALABAMA-WEST FLORIDA	Mrs. W. B. Atkinson (Grace) P. O. Box 487 Marianna, Florida
FLORIDA	✓ Mrs. Thomas M. Rickards, Jr. (Lib) 721 Kanuga Drive West Palm Beach, Florida
HOLSTON	✓ Mrs. Broughton Hutchins (Christine) 1508 Watauga Street Kingsport, Tennessee
KENTUCKY	yes ✓ Mrs. J. Ward Rees (Virginia) Millersburg, Kentucky
LOUISVILLE	✓ Mrs. Paul S. Powell (Chauncey) 3622 West Broadway Louisville, Kentucky
MEMPHIS	✓ Mrs. Wayne A. Lamb (Susan) 4100 Court Paducah, Kentucky
MISSISSIPPI	✓ Mrs. J. W. Patrick, Jr. (Pat) P. O. Box 395 Brandon, Mississippi
NORTH ALABAMA	✓ Mrs. Ralph Smith (Eleanor) 21 Malone Circle Florence, Alabama
NORTH CAROLINA	yes ✓ Mrs. T. S. Newbold (Helen) P. O. Box 1339 Rocky Mount, North Carolina
NORTH GEORGIA	✓ Mrs. E. Clayton Calhoun (Frankie) 1235 Fifteenth Street yes Paine College Augusta, Georgia
NORTH MISSISSIPPI	Mrs. T. E. Shelton (Sara) Baldwin, Mississippi
SOUTH CAROLINA	✓ Mrs. H. S. Howie (Ann) 110 Argonne Drive Greenville, South Carolina
SOUTH GEORGIA	yes ✓ Mrs. W. R. Bragg (Hattie) 1206 North Madison Avenue Albany, Georgia

TENNESSEE	~~Mrs.~~ Horace Williams (Agnes) 1903 Lombardy Lane NO Nashville, Tennessee
VIRGINIA	~~Mrs.~~ Herman Lee (Betty Jo) 29 Homeward Drive Lynchburg, Virginia
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. W. A. Bales (Carrieleen) 817 North Eugene Street Greensboro, North Carolina
inv. mailed 9-16-60 FLORIDA	Miss Gladys McFarlin 210 Ridgewood Drive Tallahassee, Florida
HOLSTON	Miss Pauline Miller yes 104 Parker Road Oak Ridge, Tennessee
KENTUCKY	Mrs. E. J. Carr Frakes, Kentucky
LOUISVILLE	Mrs. Mary Maggenheimer Madisonville, Kentucky
MEMPHIS	Mrs. Pauline Hudgens 1739 Harrison Paducah, Kentucky
MISSISSIPPI	Mrs. J. F. Wallace 33 33rd Street Gulfport, Mississippi
NORTH ALABAMA	~~Mrs. Amilea Porter~~ Mrs. H. F. Lumlin ~~Blountsville, Alabama~~ Rt. 5 Box 370 B ANNISTON, ALA.
NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. J. M. Carraway Farmerville, North Carolina
NORTH GEORGIA	Miss Kathleen Eidson yes 2410 Sewell Road, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia
NORTH MISSISSIPPI	Mrs. H. G. Howell Aberdeen, Mississippi
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO Mrs. J. W. Hubbard Box 754 Anderson, South Carolina
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Miss Fanny Byrd 49

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Note mailed 11/10/60 giving reservation information (Pin mailed)

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

We are glad to give you the dates of the annual Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 15, 16 at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a challenging, wonderful age and we will draw strength and courage for "the facing of these days" by coming together. The Y.W.C.A., the Anti-Defamation League, the United Church Women, the various denominations have sent in the list of their leaders to be invited. Mrs. Terrell, the president of the United Church Women of the nation; Mrs. McLeod, the director and Miss French the secretary of Christian Social Relations will be with us. Mr. Arthur Levin of the Anti-Defamation League, Miss Florence Harris of the Y.W.C.A. and the south-wide leader in social action of each denomination will aid in every way. Miss Thelma Stevens, Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service will make the key-note speech on the first morning.

Please mark these dates on your calendar.

For those out of town, we have funds for travel and entertainment. You may stay in the girl's dormitory at Atlanta University or at the Piedmont Hotel. Later on, we will send you a registration card.

Plan to be there at the beginning - 10:00 a.m. on the 15th and be at every session.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

General Department UNITED CHURCH WOMEN • *475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.*

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America

I wish to accept the invitationof Mrs.Tilly
for November 15 and 16 Yes No

I would like to stay on for afte noon and
evening of November 16 and all day on
November 17 for conference on UCW work Yes No

Name:
State:

Persons who attended
the F. of C. workshop
1960

83

28

Kiene Landesberg

Mrs Kiene Landesberg 2782 Dragons Mitchell Dr. Atlanta 5
Mrs M M Titon 820 Moores Mill Rd NW Atlanta
Ethel H. Oliver 5302 Colorado ave N.W Wash. D.C.
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Mrs. Philip S. Hammer 3483 Ridgewood Rd. N.W. Atlanta, Ga.
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Mrs Arthur Poliakoff 1619 Anita Pl. NE
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P. 2 -

28

14

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 2, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It is good of you to write me so warmly about my little talk before your group.

I acknowledge with appreciation the copies of the speech and the Gleanings which you were good enough to send me.

With best wishes for 1961, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

Mr. Tilly

BISHOP'S OFFICE
2699 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. E.
P. O. BOX 12047, NORTHSIDE STATION
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

January 9, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I regret I was not in Atlanta when you wrote me under date of November 8. I was in Philadelphia at the time assisting with the heavy fall Confirmation schedule. Recalling with pleasure my first visit to your group, I regret I could not participate in the November meeting.

Permit me to thank you for your esteemed and gracious letter of December 27 and also for the copies of the Workbook and the Gleanings. I look forward to an opportunity to look through them.

I certainly have a good and able representative in Mrs. Correll.

Reciprocating your good wishes for the year just begun and wishing you every blessing, I am

Sincerely yours,

+Francis E Hyland
Bishop of Atlanta

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. ROBERT L. WILCOX
Secretary of Christian Social Relations
2205 OLD KNOXVILLE HY., LINCOLN PARK
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Secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild of Southeastern Jurisdiction	Mrs. E. V. Ennis 1536 Holland Avenue Norfolk 9, Virginia

In the near future, I will try to mail a list of the Wesleyan Service Guild Chairman of Christian Social Relations.

In case you are interested Miss Dorothy Rees will be returning this summer as a missionary from Africa. They tell me that Miss Rees is an excellent speaker. You can obtain more information about her and her schedule from Mrs. J. Ward Rees, Millersburg, Kentucky.

Mrs. Wayne A. Lamb, 4100 Court Street, Paducah, Kentucky would like copies of The Southern Regional publications on "Civil Rights".

Sincerely,

Margaret Wilcox

Margaret Wilcox

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Ruby Berkley Beth. Center (Lady)

WORSHIP 7

Prepared for the Fellowship of the Concerned

That We Be Ever Grateful 24
for God's Goodness 18

Reader

We give thanks unto Thee, who art the Lord our God and God of our fathers, for the privilege of life which is ours, for the wonders of earth and sea and sky about us, for all that is good and true in us and in our society, and for that promise of a greater goodness and clearer truth which, because of our faith in Thee, we know shall yet be fulfilled.

Do Thou open our eyes and illumine our souls, so that, despite frustration and pain, despite confusion and anguish, we may steadily discern the signs of Thy beneficent Presence; and, discerning them, may we face the present with confidence, and the future with hope.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Nature

Reader - Thy goodness, O Lord, is written large and bold in the Testament of Nature, in the orderliness, the majesty and the beauty of the physical world. Wherefore, with the psalmist of old, we on this Day speak Thy praise.

Bless the Lord, O my soul.
O Lord my God, Thou art very great;
Thou art clothed with glory and majesty.

Cong. - Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment,
And stretchest out the heavens like a curtain.

Reader - Thou makest the clouds Thy chariot;
Thou ridest on the wings of the wind.
Thou makest winds Thy messengers,
The flaming fire Thy ministers.

Cong. - Thou didst establish the earth upon its foundations,
That it should not ever be moved.
Thou makest springs flow in the valleys;
They find their way among the hills;

Reader - They give drink to every beast of the field;
The wild asses quench their thirst.

Cong. - Beside them dwell the birds of the air;
From among the branches they sing.

Reader - Thou waterest the mountains from Thine upper chambers,
That the earth may be satisfied by the fruit of Thy handiwork.

Cong. - Thou makest grass grow for the cattle,
And herbage for the service of man,
To bring forth bread out of the earth,

Reader - And wine that cheers the heart of man,
And bread that sustains man's strength.

Cong. - The trees of the Lord drink their fill,
The cedars of Lebanon, which He has planted.

Reader - Thou has appointed the moon for festival seasons,
The sun which knows its time for setting.

Cong.-How manifold are Thy works, O Lord!
In Wisdom hast Thou made them all.

Reader - Praise ye the Lord from the heavens!
Praise Him in the heights!

Cong. - Let all praise the name of the Lord,
For His name alone is exalted;
His majesty is over earth and heaven.

Reader - May the glory of the Lord endure forever;
Let the Lord rejoice in His works.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Man

Reader - Thy goodness is inscribed in the Testament of Man, in the powers of his body, the skill of his hand, in his capacity to think, to feel, to aspire, in his ability to communicate with his fellows, in his will to labor cooperatively at their side. Aye it is written large and bold in the nobility of man's spirit.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that there are men ready to surrender their comfort and their happiness out of love for their fellows, pity for the suffering and devotion to high ideals.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, hungering insatiably after the truth, they will sacrifice themselves to attain it, and possessing it, defend it with their lives.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that they will be free, and, being free, will not rest until freedom be the lot of all men.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, though they might be at ease in the world as it is, they labor steadfastly to convert it into what it ought be.

Wherefore with the psalmist we speak our grateful praise to Thee.

Cong. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth,
Whose majesty is sung above the heavens!
When I behold Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers,
The moon and the stars, which Thou hastestablished;

Reader - What is man, that Thou shouldst be mindful of him,
Mortal man, that Thou shouldst think of him?

Cong. - Yet Thou hast made him but little less than divine,
And hast crowned him with glory and honor.

Reader - Thou hast given him dominion over the works of Thy hands;
Thou has put all things under his feet;

Cong. - Sheep and oxen, all of them,
Yea, and the beasts of the field,

Reader - Birds of the air, and the fish of the sea,
Whatsoever passes through the paths of the seas.

Cong. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth!

God's Goodness - The Testament of Israel

Reader - O God, Thy goodness is manifest in the Testament of Israel. From Egypt didst Thou redeem us, O Lord our God, and from the house of bondage didst Thou deliver us. In famine hast Thou fed us, and in plenty sustained us. From the sword hast Thou rescued us, from pestilence hast Thou saved us, and from sore and grievous ills hast Thou delivered us.

With everlasting love Thou hast loved the House of Israel, Thy people; Torah and commandments, laws and judgments hast Thou taught us. Eternal life didst Thou implant in our midst. By Thy Torah we lived, by Thy Torah we live now, and by Thy Torah we shall continue to live and labor for the coming of Thy Kingdom.

Shall we not thank Thee, O God, on this Day, for having kept Israel alive, for having bestowed on us the gracious gift of Thy Torah, and for having brought us near to Thy service? Even as it is written by the prophet:

But you, Israel My servant,
Jacob whom I have chosen,
The seed of Abraham My friend,

Cong. - You whom I have taken hold of from the ends of the earth,
And called from its uttermost parts,
Saying: You are My servant,
I have chosen you, not rejected you;

Reader - Fear not, for I am with you,
Be not dismayed, for I am your God;
I will strengthen you, yea, I will help you;
Yea, I will uphold you with My victorious right hand.

Cong. - I, the Lord, have called you in righteousness,
I have taken you by the hand;
I have kept you and made you a covenanted people,
A light to the nations;
To open eyes that are blind,
To bring captives out of the dungeon,
Those who sit in darkness out of prison.

God's Goodness - The Testament of America

Reader - Thy goodness is revealed in the Testament of America. Into this land there have assembled the outcast and the weary of the older nations of the world. Here they dreamed a new dream of a nation founded on the truth, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And because Thou hast been with us and Thy goodness has kept us strong, the freedom which they won is still ours. May we ever be worthy of our American heritage; may we ever treasure our ~~lib~~ liberties, not for ourselves alone but for all our fellowmen; and may our country become a guiding light to all mankind.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

Cong. - With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

Reader - To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Cong. - Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

Reader - In founding the United States, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Cong. - It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Reader and Congregation

For all these, O Lord our God, we thank Thee: for Thy goodness as maintained in Nature, in the human spirit, in Israel's Torah, and in America's promise. Embolden our hearts so that, surmounting discouragement and despair, we may learn to see clearly Thy bounties, and seeing them, make them manifest to all the world. Amen.

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Bernice Lee
Lonnie King
Lawrence Morton
Lania Taylor
Rev. J.J. Reed

PIEDMONT HOTEL

14th Mrs. George W. Bain CATHOLIC

Mrs. Herbert Thatcher (have not replied) CAT

Miss Sandra Bedacht Rural Workers

~~Ruby Berkley~~

~~Mrs. W. R. Bragg C S R~~

~~Mrs. O. C. Sapp U C W~~

Mrs. Stanley Biedron YW

Mrs. E. J. Carr C S R

~~Mrs. David J. Cathcart C S R~~

Mrs. Stewart Colley U C W

~~Mr. & Mrs. Howard Curry (arriving on 14th)~~ Presby.

14th ~~Mrs. Harold J. Dudley~~ U.C.W. (14th) + Wilson

Mrs. J. D. Erskine U C W.

Mrs. Nathan J. Flax
Mrs. Florence Levenberg Jewish

Mrs. Harriett Fralix C S R.

~~Mrs. Richard Goss~~ Presbyt

Mrs. G. W. Hummell Lin. Leadership School

Mrs. Paul S. Powell C S R

~~Mrs. J. Ward Rees (arriving on 14th) C S R~~

Mrs. H. G. Rose (will make on res.) Presb

~~Mrs. Dan Shager N C J W~~

~~Mrs. Moreland G. Smith and Daughter (14th)~~

~~Mrs. Bernard Supworth Jewish~~

~~Mrs. Mary Lena Supworth (14) C S R~~ Wischart

~~Miss Ruth C. Wilson C S R~~ + Bundy (14th)

~~Mrs. G. H. Martin (Cong.) 14th~~

~~Mrs. Warren Bessellieu (14th)~~
~~Mrs. Manfred Gerhardt (14th)~~

~~Mary Ellen Bender~~

Mrs. H. W. Wilson
Mrs. Dus Elliott

Court attend + Mrs. Hembree of Ala

PIEDMONT HOTEL (Arriving on 14th)

7 Mrs. W. R. Bragg
Mrs. C. C. Sapp

Mrs. Harold J. Dudley
8 Mrs. Ruth C. Wilson

9 Mrs. Warren Bessellieu
Mrs. Manfred Gerhardt

10 Mrs. J. Ward Rees — miss Wisehart

Mrs.G. H. Martin
~~mrs Dan S~~
mrs. Dan Shaffer

11 Mrs. Moreland Smith and
Daughter

~~Mrs. Mary Lena Wisehart~~

12 Mrs. David J. Cathcart
Mary Ellen Bender

13 Mr. &. Mrs. Howard Curry

~~Mary Ellen Bender~~
mrs Cathcart

~~14/14/14~~

— denotes invitation sent

U. C. W.

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Mrs. Lazar Levy, National Board member
517 Lowerline St.
New Orleans, La.

To be invited with Atlanta group

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Mrs. Herman Heyman 1271 Oxford Rd, N.E.
Mrs. Philip Shulhafer 2636 Dellwood Dr. N.W.
Mrs. H.J. Coleman Jr. - 125 Inverness Rd. Smyrna, Ga.
Mrs C K Heyman 3860 Vermont Rd N.E.
Mrs Niels Jacobsen 3536 Kingsboro Rd N.E.
? Mrs Louis H Kohn 491 Hillside Dr. N.W.
No Pauline Gerson - 1615 Ponce Battle
? Mrs. W.L. Shurl 662 Longley Dr. N.E.
yes Mrs. Charles Wittenstein 1307 Briardale Rd N.E.

X

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Mrs. E. J. Carr
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** Mrs. J. W. Hubbard
South Carolina

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** Mrs. J. Carl Campbell
Tennessee

Miss Kathleen Wicker
Virginia

Miss Joyce Shook
North Carolina

Mrs. Lilla Hertzog
Alabama

* Mrs. Harriett Fralix
North Carolina

* Will attend
** Will not attend

(Jewish)

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Texarkana, Ark.

Mrs. Arnold Turner
Webb Miss.

Mrs. Edgar Bettigheimer
Louisville, Ky.

*Mrs. Rubin Karsh
New Orleans, La.

*Mrs. Bernard Supworth
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Mrs. Louis Berry
Columbia, S. C.

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Savannah, Ga.

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City

Mrs. Stanley Harris
City

Mrs. Michael Harris
City

Mrs. Haskell A. Harris
City

Mrs. Seymour Haber
City

Mrs. J. Moret
City

Mrs. Stanley Rawn
City

Mrs. Jack Taffel
City

Mrs. I. Wilen
City

Mrs. L. C. Goldstein
City

Mrs. David Staff
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Paul Fligel
Charlotte, N. C.

* Will attend, all others we have not heard from.

(Y. W. C. A.)

* Mrs. Stanley Bhairon
Coral Gables, Fla.

** Miss Mary Jane Willett
New Orleans

* Mrs. Paul Arrington
Jackson, Miss.

** Mrs. Raymond Broach
Macon

* Mrs. Kathlene Carrell
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Norfolk, Va.

** Mrs. Carlton Lowden
Bristol, Tenn.

Mrs. Joseph H. Cook
Greensboro, N. C.

* Miss Ethel Simpson
Greenville, S. C.

* Will attend

** Will not attend

All others we have not heard from.

* Mrs. J. F. Welborn - will stay & Jessie Harris

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Mrs. S. S. Robinson
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Mrs. J. R. Washington
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Mrs. B. H. Baxley
Columbia, S. C.

*Mrs. C. G. Washington
Fort Smith, Ark.

** Mrs. J. S. Jordan
Birmingham, Ala.

* Will attend
** Will not attend

All others we have not heard from.

Conference on Injustice in the Courts.

At this conference was worked out a program "Know Your Courts As You Know Your Schools." Here the women named themselves The Fellowship of the Concerned, and began sitting in courts, giving courage to judges and juries alike. They presented the sheriffs of two-thirds of our counties with the pamphlet, "Race and Law Enforcement."

Supreme Court Decision on School Integration.

The first conference was held in 1953 just before the decision came and here the women planned what they would do in preparation for the decision. In February of 1955, the women again came together from the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These have been followed up with State meetings. On October 30-31, 1956, one hundred nine women came from 10 southern states -- this was a gathering of the women of three faiths, of each denomination, and of both races. This meeting is being re-enacted in the states. Altogether about 2,000 women, each year, have been in the South-wide and State meetings on this question. These Workshops have been great by every measure. One is impressed by the deep spiritual nature of them. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be --

> Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak
> Persuasive in conversation,
> Patient and understanding with those who do not agree...
> "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

1957 Workshop was held October 29-30.

The general subject was, "The Challenge of Controversy."

1958 Workshop was held October 16-17.

BEGINNING HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMS FROM SCRATCH

by HILDA TABA

Professor of Education
San Francisco State College

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Distributed by

The Commission on Educational Organizations
The Commission on Community Organizations

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS

43 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y.

Beginning Human Relations Programs from Scratch

HILDA TABA

Human relations never begin from scratch. Human beings are always related to other human beings, and therefore, what we need to do must be examined and determined in the light of what already exists.

In each community there are already existing relationships between individuals, groups, and organizations. These relationships determine general attitudes held towards groups of people. In each community, for example, there is a "right" and "wrong" side of the "tracks," the East or the West Side, the hill and the valley. These locations are attended by feeling patterns that describe the people across the tracks as undesirable, for instance, and those on the right side as solid citizens. Connected with these attitudes are some fears and threats, such as the social workers suspecting the teachers, and the teachers thinking that social workers are somewhat erratic and untrustworthy in matters of education. When such groups are brought together, for work or for play, the strategy must include immobilization or neutralization of these threats and fears.

In each community there are also certain patterns and traditions of getting things done. The PTA has its official program, and a "customary" way of doing its work. The Red Cross may work by chapters or across the chapters. These ways of operating are cherished by the respective organizations and new patterns are difficult to establish if they deviate too much from, or violate, the previous pattern.

Often these community organizations reproduce within their own membership and their own program the prejudices of the community, and the results, of course, are unsatisfactory from the point of view of creating better intergroup relations.

Each community also has a history of relationships, between persons as well as between organizations. For example, there may be parents who have become a red flag for the school group, because of

some previous incident. A past conflict over who has charge of the visiting teachers may have created ill feeling between the Board of Education and the Department of Social Welfare. A speaker on human relations may have created a limited concept of intergroup education as being mainly propaganda. These are factors to be taken into account in forming new programs, in selecting personnel, and in projecting strategy.

These patterns of relationship are highly irrational and vary greatly from one community to another. While one can discover recurrent elements in these patterns, the elements usually combine in unique ways in any given place. Therefore it is very important to assess these relationships before undertaking any steps for the improvement of human relations.

For illustrations of these community patterns and their unique impact, two case studies will be described.

The first is a Midwestern town in which there is a very small percentage of Jews in the population but at the same time a high degree of anti-Semitic attitudes among the non-Jews. In this community not many of the usual "reasons" exist for anti-Semitism. Jews are not too powerful economically, they are not too numerous, nor have there been any histories of outstanding clashes. Upon investigation, it was revealed that a high proportion of Jewish people are engaged in the liquor industry and that the dominant church groups are strongly opposed to anything related to liquor. As a result, community workers found it almost impossible to secure official cooperation of any church groups in projects for community betterment where Jews were involved. When the chairman of the local PTA wished to institute a program for extension of employment opportunities to members of minority groups, she could not start it by focusing on extending job opportunities for Jewish people but had to start it with a Negro group, because that seemed to be the main avenue open to get the cooperation of the church groups.

Another specific intergroup relations problem in the town existed between the young people and the older people in authority. The prevailing attitude was that the young people were not responsible

enough to undertake any projects on their own, in any organization of their own, because they would lack self-discipline and constraint. Therefore in attempting to form a youth council in this community it was important first to demonstrate that young people can be sound, objective, and moderate. A survey of young people's interests conducted by the 9th graders was used for that purpose. Secondly, it was necessary to demonstrate in an actual working session that young people could plan soundly and weigh matters with appropriate consideration. Only after these two steps were undertaken, was it possible to begin to incorporate the young people's groups into the Community Council.

In a similar fashion, when seeking cooperation for a community-wide project, the habitual roles of such organizations as the Park Board, the YMCA, the PTA and the various minority group agencies had to be looked into in order to gauge the next steps in the light of what these organizations were used to, and how they could function with one another. It was also necessary to identify such conflicts as may have existed in the past among these organizations or their personnel. This must be done in order to avoid renewing these conflicts, and in order to decide which particular cooperative activities had a chance to maximize the cooperation and minimize any differences among these groups.

A second community is a segregated town. In such a community, people of different groups have less experience in meeting one another than is usual. This means also that fears, suspicions and plain ignorance of each other's ways are heightened. In consequences then, group skills are at a low level, and experimentation with human relations programs is rare.

In such a community also there are usually hard and fast lines which work against groups getting together, there are few traditions of active democratic participation on the part of everyone—young people, teachers, community groups. This is a perfect climate for a long history of frustration on the part of the few individuals who have been concerned about group relations. They have acquired the reputation of being "hot-heads," and with reason! Having been frustrated over a long period of time, they tend to talk louder and louder. Ironi-

cally then, in such a community the people who have most concern for and perhaps even the most competence in human relations, cannot be utilized because they have built up antagonisms against themselves.

This means that the first steps in such a community will have to be rather halting and cautious. A sense of togetherness needs to be built up. A minimum of group skill needs to be cultivated and the fears born of hard and fast segregation need to be dispelled before a significant cooperative program is possible. In such a place, the smoothest road to "where the shoe pinches most" may be not focusing on the main problem, but in starting with something relatively neutral.

In the light of the preceding paragraph, it seems that the following general steps may be suggested for developing a human relations program:

1. Find out what has been done and who has done it. Find out what the current attitude patterns are. Find out who your possible leaders are and who among them are considered hot-heads.
2. Decide which of the problems of importance in the community would constitute a good first step. This problem or project should not be too ambitious. For example, instead of tackling the problem of FEPC legislation right away, it might be wise to try to get jobs for some Negro young people or youth of some other minority group.
3. Decide which first steps will yield the most satisfying results to participants in a fairly short time. Active participation continues only if the people involved feel they are getting something done as they go along. Don't spend all of your time in making big plans which provide few active roles for individuals.
4. Start developing the projects or activities with any number of people interested for the time being. Once a few people get rolling, bring others in as new steps and new activities develop around the original project. There are many people who do not care to get into vague, general planning for human relations, but who would be willing to contribute some particular piece of work on their level of competency and

who, once involved, may become interested in the whole undertaking. Do not try to associate all people on the same level of activity or in the same steps of the activity.

5. Make sure that the immediately needed skills are prepared for. First experimental activities should be simple and people should be trained so that a minimum of mistakes are made.
6. Protect your first steps. After a small group of people are started, see that whatever they do is protected by clearing the appropriate channels.
7. Organize the group formally only after testing out the group in informal ways on a few jobs, and after a clear view is available as to what the jobs entail. By organizing ahead of undertaking some job, one runs the danger of the organization talking itself to death without ever being able to undertake any action.

Several problems need to be pointed out in connection with starting community projects:

1. It is important to mobilize the "grass roots" people of the community. There is a tendency to depend too much on official representation, hence use already too busy people.
2. The first step should never be to "pressure" educational or governmental authorities. A much wiser first step is to show a precedent and demonstrate a possibility.
3. It is not of much value to get people to a meeting without ever trying to decide what these people may want to do or to talk about. General invitations do not bring people out, at least not the people who most need it.
4. In general it is wise to start small in order to give people experience in working together in small groups and then "roll the ball" towards larger undertakings, with more people participating. This permits the people to gain skills gradually and serves to minimize unnecessary arguments and misunderstandings at the start.

JUSTICE WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

GLEANINGS OF WORKSHOP

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

CLARK COLLEGE

NOVEMBER 15-16, 1960

Justice is turned back
and righteousness stands afar off
for truth has fallen in the public squares
and righteousness cannot enter.
Isaiah 59:14 R. S. V.

Let justice roll down like waters
and righteousness like an everflowing stream
Amos 5:24 R. S. V.

Love thy neighbor as thyself.
Mark 13:31

Providing for honest things not only in the
sight of the Lord but also in the sight of men.
II Cor. 8:21

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

I pondered a long time to find a title for this Workshop and finally found the answer in a street scene in my home city.

It was the day the Negro college students had announced that they would march to the Capitol and hold a prayer service. They had talked to the Chief of Police and he had promised them protection.

Two thousand more or less of them began their long march to the Capitol but as they neared it they were diverted by Chief Jenkins because of the danger they would face.

He had seen an angry mulling crowd about the Capitol and the 98 State patrolmen stationed there at 6:00 a.m., and armed with clubs, and ordered by the governor to use them, if necessary to keep the students off the grounds. The Chief, true to his promise, was protecting Atlanta college students from the State police - and angry people.

I stood at a window on the 4th floor of Wesley Memorial building and saw them going down Auburn Avenue. Denied the right to pray on the Capitol steps, they were going to a church to pray. They were marching two by two and obeying every traffic light. The distance had been long and concrete streets are not easy on feet. Here and there were girls with pencil-like heels on their shoes, but never faltering, although I knew they were suffering.

I felt hot tears on my arms, my tears I did not know were falling. I knew they were not marching to gain something just for themselves alone, but for me and all others, that our country might be what it started out to be - a land of equal rights for all people.

I knew then, the title of the Workshop had to be JUSTICE WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

Dorothy Tilly

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

JUSTICE WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

Southern Regional Council
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
November 15 - 16, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Reporter - Mrs. Reed Polychrone, Atlanta, Georgia

OPENING PRAYER - Rev. J. J. Sneed, D. D.

OPENING WORSHIP - Mrs. Mable C. Morley, Director, Education Department of the Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Georgia

SPEAKERS

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of the Southern Regional Council
Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary, Department of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church
Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Bernard Lee, Student, Morris Brown College
Mr. Lonnie King, Student, Morehouse College
Miss Mary Ellen Bender, Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Tennessee
Miss Lana Taylor, Student, Spelman College
Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, HOPE, Inc.
Mr. Marion Wright, Vice-President, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. William S. Terrell, National President, United Church Women
Mrs. John Patton, President, United Church Women of Georgia

DISCUSSION LEADER - Miss Eleanor French, Director, Christian Social Relations, United Church Women, New York, N. Y.

WORKSHOP LEADERS

Mrs. I. Wilen
Mrs. Alfred Lexow
Mrs. David Cathcart
Mrs. Earl Andrews
Mrs. Philip G. Hammer
Mrs. Thomas Green
Miss Thelma Stevens
Mrs. Harry Strauss

WORKSHOP REPORTERS

Mrs. Stanley Rawn
Mrs. Warren Besselieu
Mrs. John Patton
Mrs. Jennie Ruth Crump
Mrs. G. H. Martin
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
Miss Mary Lena Wisehart
Mrs. H. W. Williams

SONG LEADER - Miss Rosa Page Welch

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE women gathered together for the yearly Workshop. They came from the following cities and states:

ALABAMA
- Anniston
- Birmingham
- Montgomery
- Prattville
- Tuskegee Institute

ARKANSAS
- Fayetteville
- Fort Smith

CALIFORNIA, San Pedro

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA
- Hollywood
- Jacksonville
- Lakeland
- Miami Ft. Lauderdale

GEORGIA
- Albany
- Atlanta
- Augusta
- Conyers
- Decatur
- Elberton
- Thomaston

KENTUCKY
- Fort Thomas
- Lexington
- Louisville

ILLINOIS, Chicago

LOUISIANA
- Lafayette
- New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI
- Jackson
- Meridian
- Water Valley

NORTH CAROLINA
- Charlotte
- Greensboro
- Raleigh
- Rocky Mount
- Sedalia

NEW YORK
- New York City

OKLAHOMA
- Spencer

SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

TENNESSEE
- Knoxville
- Maryville
- Nashville

TEXAS
- McKinney
- San Antonio

VIRGINIA
- Arlington
- Chase City
- Danville
- Fairfax
- Norfolk
- Richmond

BASIC BELIEFS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By Thelma Stevens - Executive Secretary
The Department of Christian Social Relations - Woman's Division
The Methodist Church

It seems very presumptious for me to try to bring a message on this subject to a group as experienced and dedicated as you. Your courage under the tensions of these times should call all of us to new commitments and action as we seek understanding of the meaning of our basic religious faith for our social responsibility in today's world.

I cannot think of a better way to begin my message than by relating to you briefly a story about Mrs. Tilly - and Mr. Tilly! I should like to pay tribute to their greatness in these times with one little story. Even many years ago they would go for drives in the early mornings always with Mr. Tilly saying as they looked at the needs and suffering of people - "Dorothy, if I make you see this suffering and these needs often enough you will have to do something about them" And through the years they have translated their basic Christian beliefs into their social responsibility!

Let me call your attention to the world we live in today. A world where the revolution of expectation has become the revolution of demand. In a thirty year period, many things have happened in our world. . .Three great power blocks have arisen, the West, the East and the great unknown quantity of the newly awakening nations of Africa and Asia. The old colonialism is dead and a new colonialism is riding abroad. We may become a part of this new colonialism if we don't take care.

One hundred years is too long to leave the abcess of segregation on our land but "The end of the play is known" as Ralph McGill has said! John F. Kennedy has said "We must prove to a watching world we are the wave of the future." What kind of a wave that will be is up to us. Let us ask ourselves these searching questions. Are we losing the world by default? Are we speaking softly and carrying a feather? This does not apply to the women here! Are we obsessed by the traditions of the past? Have we let the climate of conformity dull our consciences and stop our action? People are so immersed in fear of this kind. The silence of the voices of moral and religious groups across the country has caused young people to question the church itself. This is true among Protestant youth. They wonder when the church of Jesus Christ will loose itself from the shackles of tradition and conformity and step into the world of today.

Micah, the Prophet, has said "What does God require of you but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with your God." Isaiah said "You shall be called Oaks of Righteousness." Paul wrote his young friend Timothy saying "God did not give us a spirit of timidity - but a spirit of power and love and self control."

We are called today as of old with "A Holy Calling" that lies at the very heart of our Judeo - Christian tradition.

God did not create us for a life of self-satisfaction and greed, but to a life of commitment to the fulfillment of His purpose for His world - to seek justice, righteousness, mercy, reconciliation, humility and yes - suffering. In our

southland we have let the greedy power made politicians use bigotry and prejudice as their platforms.

God has called us with A Holy Calling to be His witness in our home town, our nation and to the whole world.

This individual witness and the prophetic witness of our churches and synagogues can become a great world shaking mountain of power with its source rooted and grounded in our religious faith, which means in brief: The person in God's image - one Father of us all - Justice and love - The coming of God's Kingdom of Righteousness. Its goal is the Redemption of the community life of which we are a part. This community life has no boundaries of geography. In this new age there is "no near, no far."

Even neighborhoods have no real boundaries - only the artificial barriers made up of man's prejudices and fears and lack of understanding.

One of the committees of The World Council of Churches in a report in 1959 made the following profound statement:

"This is what we understand to be the prophetic function of the church. . .to be the watchman, discerning where God is and where the enemy is; warning men of danger. But the task of the watchman is performed not only in speech but by the character and power of his life and the suffering he may have to endure."

In the context of such a witness we are called to do many things. I shall summarize some of these that seem most urgent to me under three interwoven responsibilities:

1 - Information - As responsible leaders whatever our religious rootage may be we must know the facts about our community and our world. We cannot evaluate needs, understand propaganda, or determine priorities for our own task without information. Ours is a complex world with no simple answers - but the very heart of our Judeo - Christian directive is the worth of the person as a child of God.

2 - Indentification - When I was a child I was always hearing the word "Vicarious." It was a strange word to me then - and even now it becomes too much for my comprehension. As I have studied the great prophets of old and Jesus Himself - they "lived" the sorrows and needs and even the sins of the people! The call to repentance by the prophets of old was God's call to His people. But in a world like this we must identify ourselves with the suffering and injustices of people wherever that suffering and injustice exists. We need to understand the fears that make us sin against God's law; understanding brings the healing of reconciliation. We must also understand by this same identification the aspirations and cries of the human heart for freedom and dignity - the chance to be a person! For this there is no retreat! Even the day of the "revolution of expectation" has become the day of "the revolution of demand." Identification may mean suffering and sacrifice to do God's will.

3 - Involvement - To know the facts and vicariously suffer with the peoples of the world is not enough. We must involve ourselves in the redemptive process as God's channels to bring His Kingdom a little nearer. This may call for some

very simple task on our part or for great leadership. It may call for a new voice and a new courage within us - eg. (1) It may mean trying to understand the meaning of the "student Sit-in Movement" as a symbol of God's spirit of reconciliation for His world in Mississippi or Virginia or North Carolina or Oklahoma! It may mean a simple word of concern and support to the students involved. It may mean working to coordinate the forces of goodwill in a community to change the patterns of tradition and practice in relation to segregation. It may mean enlisting responsible citizens to make sure that law enforcement powers act with the highest form of integrity. It may mean going to the minister, priest or rabbi and the official governing group of your local congregation and talking together about the responsibility of your church or synagogue in facing these issues. For some groups the Kneel-In-Movement has called us to new repentance. (2) It may mean sitting in a court room to make sure all the citizens receive a fair trial. (3) It may mean going with some citizens in your community to the registration center or the voting precinct to make sure there is no hitch in utilizing the rights guaranteed under the Constitution. (4) It may mean placing a sign on your front lawn when new neighbors of another race or minority group move in - a sign that says "This House is not for Sale - I like my neighbors." (5) It may mean some economic pressure to assure equality of opportunity in jobs. I can buy my dresses from a saleswoman of a different color from my own and enjoy the process just as much. (6) If enough citizens of all faiths who believe in justice and human dignity made their voices heard and involved themselves in the process of achieving freedom and justice, laws to change patterns would not be needed. Unfortunately this is not the case! Therefore one of the most urgent tasks before us is to work for Federal and State laws that protect the freedoms of all our citizens.

God has called us all with "A Holy Calling" - "The frozen misery of Centuries" is breaking all over the world. The hot bricks in a four mule wagon on a cold January day in - - - - - -County, Mississippi have been replaced with the modern Ford or Chevrolet and a sprinkling of Cadillacs with the comfort and luxury of built in heaters. The four lane highways have replaced the red clay slippery roads - -

But the voices of the White Citizens' Councils in Mississippi or Alabama, Louisiana, or Texas (men and women!) have reached their neighbors on the Rejang River in Sarawak (Borneo) or the far flung communist camps of West China or on the borders of Burma. We are living in a changing world! The shots we fire that destroy human freedom and dignity are heard around the world. Somehow we ourselves and the people we symbolize in our local churches and synagogues have not always let our neighbors know that we are called of God to be His witness. We are called with "A Holy Calling."

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

by

Marion A. Wright

Linville Falls, North Carolina

Presented at the Annual Meeting of

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

NOVEMBER 15, 1960

Atlanta, Georgia

Emerson wrote: "Your manners are always under examination and by committees little suspected.... but are awarding or denying you very high prizes when you least think of it."

Our manners, then, are always on display. We are forever being judged by them. How do we pass the manners test?

Since February 1, 1960 -- of course long before, for that matter -- the manners of Southern whites have been an object of world interest. On that date a few Negro college boys entered a lunch room in Greensboro, North Carolina and ordered a cup of coffee.

Good manners, on which we pride ourselves, should have prompted us to say, "sit down, draw up a chair, have a cup of coffee" -- things we have been taught to say since childhood. But we didn't speak those warm and simple phrases. Because of our failure, we have undergone some months of turmoil and unrest. We have produced a sense of shock throughout the world.

There began on a regional scale a campaign of civil disobedience. The idea was not new of course. The principle of non-violent resistance to tyranny was old when the pyramids were raised.

Nebuchadnezzar made his great image of gold and set it up on the plains of Babylon. He issued his decree, directing that "at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up."

But Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego to his face told Nebuchadnezzar "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image thou hast set up."

And so they walked unscratched through the fiery furnace.

So on the plains of Babylon there was born an idea. Some centuries later, in the city of Jerusalem, it was expressed: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's. And so, by way of Walden Pond in the words of Thoreau, by way of India in the salt marches of Gandhi, by way of Montgomery, Alabama, in the person and example of Martin Luther King, the idea on February 1, 1960, entered a lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The doctrine of non-violent civil disobedience is an honored one in this country. It, of course, does not mean that a man has a right to disobey any law he doesn't like. But he has the right peaceably to protest against laws which offend his religion or conscience, or which place upon him burdens from which his fellow citizens are exempt.

The consciences of Quakers do not permit them to engage in war. They are, therefore, excused from military service. Consciences of Jehovah's Witnesses do not permit them to salute the flag -- which they liken to a graven image. Non-violently, they refused to do so and their action was upheld by the courts. The right of Quakers to refuse to take oaths

in court, or elsewhere, is respected. School children of certain faiths are not required to attend religious chapel services. And so on.

These activities conflict with conscience. The proper way to raise the legal issue is to refuse non-violently to conform.

In the same way one raises the legal issue when he is denied rights and privileges enjoyed by others. To refuse to submit is the direct and practical means of testing the law or custom by which one is penalized. So long as he submits there can be no test.

I think it is evident to all students of constitutional law that, once the legal issue is squarely presented, the right of Negro persons to eat at public eating places will be upheld.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits any state action discriminating against a person on account of race. When a state issues a charter, or a city a license, to engage in the restaurant business, there is state action which makes the operation legal and permissible. If the operation is featured by racial discrimination, there is conflict with the Constitution.

Under modern conditions, public eating places are an essential feature of normal living. To deprive a person of a right to eat is to subject him to unnecessary inconvenience and hardship. A place of business, operating under state sanction, is forbidden by the Constitution from racial imposition of such inconvenience and hardship.

With every privilege there is a corresponding duty. When one secures the privilege of operating a public necessity, he accepts the privilege with express or implied limitations. Among these is the qualification that the business shall not be so operated as to needlessly inflict damage upon members of the public. To discriminate racially against possible customers is to inflict upon them the physical hardship and the mental anguish inseparable from denial of service.

A business avails itself of facilities and instrumentalities provided by the public. It could not exist without them. The road, the sidewalk, in front of his store, are provided by public funds. His police and fire protection and, water and electricity, are publicly supplied. There is inspection of sanitation, of premises, and health of personnel. Taxes pay for all of these services. A part of the Negro's tax dollar is included. Is it constitutional for the Negro to be required to pay for services in aid of a business serving only white people?

It was against injustices such as these that the sit-ins were directed. They are in the best tradition of this country from the Boston Tea Party to the Greensboro Coffee Party -- from Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego to Martin Luther King.

Thomas Jefferson announced the principle that there are certain rights with which everyone is born. Since they were not conferred by government, government is powerless to take them away. Among them is the right to life, liberty and the

pursuit of happiness. No federal government, no state or city government, and no business authorized by anyone of them, may place road blocks in the way of such pursuit.

The sit-in movement is a test of the validity of that principle. It is based upon Jefferson's maxim.

We are concerned with the national image. That image acquired new luster from the conduct of college boys and girls, of both races, calm, poised and resolute, who demonstrated that moral power alone, schooled, channeled and disciplined, is the inevitable and ultimate victor over oppression.

The initial reaction to demand for lunch counter service was to close the counters. Mark the same reaction in other fields. Close the golf courses. Close the swimming pools. Close the parks. Close the libraries. Close the schools.

Now, if civilization does not inhere in such public instrumentalities, they are at least its expressions. Snip them off one by one, and, one step at a time, you withdraw from civilization. Finally, at the end of this somber process, you have attained complete savagery. Never before in human history have men openly advocated an inversion of the evolutionary process.

That is, not for human beings. I understand that a few scientists are cross breeding horses in an effort to reproduce the dwarfed and stunted Eohippus, primal ancestor of the breed of present day horses. The bunglers who propose to close

schools and libraries would make cave men of us all.

Few among us go that far. But those who seek to preserve segregation retard, if they do not reverse, the normal evolution of society into finer forms.

Men grow by experience, by contact, by absorption. Segregation limits the area of contact, the range of experience. Shut out from the lives of white and Negro alike has been the rich and rewarding experience of acquaintance with those who would bring to association and friendship a wealth of new background and social potential. Whites should realize that they too, are victims of the order they have created.

Occasionally one reads of a demented parent who has for years kept his child secluded in some attic or basement, shut off from contact or association with other humans. The police find the child, undernourished, stunted, filled with fantasies and delusions, ridden with misconceptions and fears. Such life becomes when the world is shut out.

Southerners of both races, without awareness of it, have undergone an isolation differing only in degree from that of the unfortunate child. We, too, have lived without the main stream of life. The circle of those whom we might have known, who might have enlarged the range of our sympathies and understanding, who might have enriched our lives by imparting into them a new breadth and depth, -- that circle has been racially constricted. We, too, have lived in a world of myth and fantasy and fear. We devise our own delusions of grandeur and of inferiority.

We begin now to tug at the bonds. We seek escape and exit into a brighter world. When, happily, full release has been achieved, we will laugh at the fears which so long possessed us and begin, at last, to devote our lives to noble purposes and happy ends.

WORKSHOP PANEL "The Unfinished Revolution" - Miss Eleanor French, Moderator
(Panel to form a backdrop for workshop discussion groups)

"A Southern Point of View"
Mrs. Eliza Paschall

Having spoken for groups such as the League of Women Voters and others for years, recently, at last, I have been able to speak for myself. Finding myself in disagreement with the constantly expressed and traditional "Southern Point of View," I decided I would express my own southern point of view. I should say at this point, that I was born and bred in the South. I married a Southerner. Both my grandfathers fought in the Civil War for the Confederacy, so I am as southern a product as can be found.

I sat down at my typewriter and I did express my southern point of view. It was only a very few pages. I mailed them off to the Atlantic Monthly. A note came back from Mr. Weeks, editor, saying he had been very impressed with the sincerity of my article and that he would work it into one of the forthcoming issues.

I graduated from Agnes Scott here in Atlanta and since the article has been printed, I have received many letters from Scott alumnae saying how relieved they were that I had spoken out. It was a great help to have this support as there have deen derogatory outcries as well.

In writing the article I feel I have been true to myself in declaring my feelings on integration and reiterating my belief in justice for all peoples. I know that this will come to pass in the years ahead.

"The March on the Capitol-Montgomery"
Bernard Lee

When we planned the Montgomery march on the capitol, we realized that the local authorities would be extremely hostile. Montgomery is in the heart of Dixie and is the cradle of the Confederacy. So following the Ghandian philosophy, we informed them of our intentions. The sheriff told us we would be turned back by state troopers. We continued our planning, nonetheless. It was planned for the demonstration to be on a holiday and 700 students assembled to march. We had expected the police but we had not expected a crowd of 5000 white people. We saw that some of them were armed with guns, knives and bayonets. We proceeded with the march and were turned back. This march showed the great courage and purpose of the students.

"The March on the Atlanta Capitol and the Atlanta Kneel-ins"
Lonnie King

In Atlanta, as Montgomery, we students had a march on the Capitol on May 17, 1960. We announced the plan concerning the march at a state NAACP meeting in order to enlist further support. A reporter was seen heading for the door and the next day the Constitution carried an item on page two that Negro students were planning turbulence at the State Capitol in connection with the Supreme Court Decision of

1954. Governor Vandiver issued a statement that the Georgia Militia would form a cordon at the Capitol.

No one knew if the march would come off or not but the paper had let some 4000 students know when and where the march would take place. On the day of the march, the students assembled. We felt we had to go on or the entire Negro community would suffer a moral defeat. So two by two we started down Chestnut Street through the Negro section of town with a police escort.

Chief Jenkins told us we were to turn back when we reached the downtown area but if we did that and stayed within city jurisdiction, everything would be all right. When we arrived downtown, he gave a direct order that we were to turn back and not go on to the Capitol. As we have a police of non-violence and since going on would have meant pushing through police lines, we turned and marched to the Wheat Street Church where we had a tremendous rally.

We proved that the Atlanta people were not fooled by the noise of officials. We showed we were not afraid of sticks and stones and we proved a great deal to our own people.

As to the kneel-ins, we all of us, were sincere in going to the churches. It is awfully hard to turn people out of church.

My group went to Druid Hills to church and were offered a basement room which we refused. We tried to register and they tried to prevent that. We feel that Church, the House of God, is the last place on earth where discrimination should exist. Segregation is wrong in all forms and discrimination is wrong in most all forms. The kneel-ins are being accepted more now and probably as time goes on will be even more so.

"The Sit-ins - Greensboro"
Miss Mary Ellen Bender

The sit-ins and kneel-ins began in Greensboro, N. C. It started when three freshmen from Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and Bennett College sat-in at a Woolworth lunch counter. This had happened before but this time it caught on. There was very little violence there because of the support of the college leaders, the mayor and the community leaders. After a few initial sit-ins, a six-week cooling off period was called. After that was over, the sit-ins became a very organized effort with the more steady, reliable students participating.

The Greensboro movement was very long. It was about six months before the lunch counters were integrated and in the meantime some of the students had been arrested.

Surely what the students did there in assuming this position and seeing it through means that they are neither a lost or shiftless generation.

"The Sit-ins - Atlanta
Miss Lana Taylor

Student leaders in Atlanta decided something had to be done about the lunchroom situation. Atlanta is often called "the Athens of the South" and the cause had not been far advanced here.

The movement was very well organized right from the start by forming a Committee. Said Committee prepared "An Appeal for Human Rights" which was one complete page in the Atlanta newspapers. They wanted the public to know why the sit-ins were being planned.

The Committee planned the first sit-in for March 15, 1960. It was to occur at the cafeterias of tax supported places. The students were selected very carefully to be sure the non-violence aspect would be preserved. There were to be nine simultaneous sit-ins, the city hall, the Capitol, and the purpose of them was to get a test case to test the Georgia law in this matter. The students were arrested and then released. It is doubtful that their trials will ever come to court.

Again this summer, another sit-in was organized. The Action Committee made the plan and the Research Committee looked into the lunch counters to be utilized. It was planned for October, 1960, in the downtown, Broad Street area. This time the idea was "Jail instead of Bail" so a test case could be procured. In times like these it is the moral law of the universe versus man-made law and we must abide by the universal law when conflict arises.

REPORT OF WORKSHOP GROUPS

I. "The Church and Human Relations"

A. Mrs. I. Wilen, Chairman
B. Mrs. Alfred Lexow, Chairman

1. Since the Church is the House of our Lord, and we are members of His Household - we, the individual members of the Church decided we needed a greater total commitment of our membership if we are to improve human relations. As individuals in our Church, we have a responsibility for individual human relations and as a Church we have a responsibility for human relationships in the community and as a group.

2. It was the consensus that to just invite anyone into our Church membership was not enough. We all agreed that the invitation must be genuine, sincere and warm. In order to do this we must understand each other.

3. Our minister is more apt to take a stand if he knows his congregation is loyal, standing behind him. It helps him to know his higher eschelons agree with him also.

4. Church women should start youth and adult interfaith and interracial groups. In many communities the people have not taken any positive steps to stop anti-Semitic hate-mongers. Fear exists among the Jewish people in the South. Our witness is blurred by what we have not done. Jewish women are involving themselves so that there will be greater understanding. They know ministers cannot stand alone.

5. Churches should hold study groups in the church and in the communities on such subjects as Foreign Policy and on problems in their cities. They might use the "Great Decisions" course.

6. Churches should encourage their members to look after foreign students.

7. We must be motivated by what we believe - the greatest thing we have to fear is fear.

8. The effect of the strife in the South has had a far reaching effect on our nation, on the extension of God's Kingdom and World Peace. We are ashamed that some Christians are such poor followers of Jesus and are not practicing what they preach. The Beatitudes mean so little to us.

II. "The Unfinished Revolution"

A. Mrs. David Cathcart, Chairman
B. Mrs. Earl Andrews, Chairman

1. Support the students and interpret the motives and purposes of the sit-ins and kneel-ins. Make an effort to support or initiate bi-racial groups to seek the just solution.

2. Set up an interracial committee of citizens to interpret the student movements, serving as a liason group.

3. Churches should invite the Negro students to their youth functions. Other ethnic groups should be secured to help with the demonstrations.

4. Surveys could be conducted to ascertain reactions to the demonstrations.

5. Church women should attend the hearings and talk with the students showing their concern and expressing their interest. Help both morally and financially the students who might be expelled from school.

6. A study should be made where economic boycotts have been successful.

7. Dedicated women should send in their charge cards. Others could write the stores that they are willing to accept desegregation.

8. The Southern Regional Council has material to be given business men and merchants showing that little or no loss of business has been incurred when eating facilities have been desegregated. We should support the merchants who are willing to establish services without discrimination. Letters of appreciation should be sent them and whenever possible a word of approval in a personal way.

9. These are not just student concerns and problems, but ours too. The change is inevitable. The handwriting is on the wall. We must translate the Lord's words into deeds and actions.

III. "Basic Human Rights"

A. Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
B. Miss Thelma Stevens, Chairman

1. Believing that integration is right, we would move towards the goal peacefully in this transition period. We must have understanding, not only of our past so we know what our prejudices are, but we must get our convictions across to the community as individuals and as groups. The Negro should understand psychological aspect of integration on a white person and the whites must see the Negro as a person of dignity, deserving the rights of citizenry.

2. Our children must be made aware of others point of view. Early impressions at home are very important. They must be made cognizant of the fact that one does not have superior feelings towards any group and all races deserve justice and equality. The parents could be provided with a training session program to equip them for questions at home. Also the churches and synagogues could provide normal situations where the children of both races could be together and take it for granted.

3. In discussing the problems of Negro registering, it was agreed that the procedures used by different registrars varied widely. The questionnaires are difficult to answer and the answers themselves were considered by the registrars and it was left to their consideration whether the applicant passed or not.

4. Some cities have Voting Clinics and coaching classes for the questionnaires. Negroes actually work in the polls in some locales.

5. White voters should not take the Negroes to regiater but encourage them as much as possible.

6. Groups such as the League of Women Voters, the PTA's and the United Church Women should bring out the facts about the discriminations in registering and let people know the changes to be made.

7. To help the school situation where governors and legislators are attempting to block the Supreme Court decision: personal letters should be written to the legislators urging them to accept the inevitable and keep our schools open; personal interviews with the governor and legislators by individuals and groups are suggested. They need to know just how their constituents stand.

8. Church groups could do much to provide pleasant experiences for the white and Negro youth to develop a friendly fellowship and understanding.

9. There is great need for aiding the foreign students in this country to feel accepted by entertaining them in our homes, and to prevent them from shunning the Negro for fear of losing their own status with the whites. The church could provide opportunities for the foreign student to enjoy social life together.

10. It was agreed that Housing was a major problem. Some suggested solutions are (a) it was agreed that the majority of the citizens of a town do not know what exists in the slum areas, (b) women should be encouraged to serve readily on survey or on investigating teams to see what substandard housing exists in their communities, (c) as church women we could take pictures (movies) or snapshots or slides of the slum conditions to be shown to church groups and civic groups, and (d) church groups and civic groups should seek the cooperation of their newspapers and radio-television stations in arousing public sentiment for community improvement.

11. One of the problems inherent in the solution of the housing problem is that good housing is dependent upon a living wage. Negro housing can improve only at the rate of work and pay of the Negro.

12. In general it was considered that better relations could be developed between the races by study or discussion groups to build friendships and to reach better understanding of the other's problems. We should let our ministers know that we will back them in preaching the whole gospel, for we regret that some ministers have been forced to resign because of their convictions and actions. We urge the Councils of United Church Women to sponsor integrated meetings not only for themselves, but for the public.

IV. "Law and Order"

A. Mrs. Thomas Green, Chairman
B. Mrs. Harry Strauss, Chairman

1. The Civil Rights Commission is a fact-finding body which recommends action to Congress. In order to present information to it, the persons affected file an affidavit. If sufficient affidavits are filed, the Commission will investigate the situation.

2. The Church because of the very nature of its being and its active participation in our times per se is strongly involved. We recognize the fact that training in Christian social ethics is needed. The Church could sponsor an exchange of choirs, pastors and literature. An interracial prayer group could be formed. Picnics and camp-outs could be done over race lines. Study series using "Christ, the Church and Race" and "In Every Place a Voice" could be planned.

As Abraham Lincoln said "To sin by silence when man should speak out, makes cowards of men."

PANEL "Citizens Free and Responsible" - Miss Eleanor French, Moderator

"How We Talk Together"
Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast

Our problem here in Georgia of the closing of the public schools had to be dealt with. We knew they must be preserved. HOPE or Help Our Public

Education was started with seventeen people in someone's living room. A course of action had to be decided upon. It was felt that the group should remain lily-white in order to have more influence with our legislators. This was not a matter of principle but of expediency. It is now thirty thousand strong and statewide in scope. It is composed of all degrees of feeling concerning integration and segregation among the members. BUT we have worked together and talked together.

The schools are still open although not integrated yet. We have been aided greatly by Ralph McGill and by the educators. We have longed to speak when we have had to be silent. We have had to overcome fear of all kind. I am not sure at this time how effective we have been. Only the future can tell that. But people of like-minded purpose, no matter how varied their personal feelings may be, have banded together and talked and worked and shall continue to do so.

"We Talked Together"
Mrs. John Patton

United Church Women took a long stride in the field of Leadership Education by working with the League of Women Voters, Active Voters, and HOPE, Inc. on Georgia's imperative problem - Open Schools. It was our privilege to have Mr. Jim Peters, State Board of Education President, to be with us in two Workshops. This would have been impossible several years ago but Mr. Peters now has taken a stand for open schools.

Four Workshop on Open Schools were held in strategic spots in Georgia. It is as Church women stand for the imperative of Christian freedom that they will grow in stature and savor with God and man.

"On The Southern Regional Council"
Mr. Leslie Dunbar

All of us at the Southern Regional Council are glad to help Mrs. Tilly with this fine meeting. All of you are taking a role and a part in these changing times in the South.

The Southern Regional Council was established in 1944. It grew out of the old Commission on Racial Cooperation which was started in 1919. Much of the strength of the present Council is due to the fact that it inherited so much goodwill and so many fine members from the old Commission. A group of Negroes during the second World War met in Durham, N. C., and expressed a desire for improvement in the treatment of Negroes in the South. A group of whites met in Atlanta reciprocally and then the two groups fused.

The Council has been very fortunate in its leadership. Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina was the first president. Mr. Paul Williams, a businessman and Catholic layman from Richmond was the second president. The third president was Mr. Marion Wright, a lawyer from North Carolina Mr. James McBride Dabbs, a farmer and writer from South Carolina is the fourth and present president.

The Council with the aid of a sizeable grant in 1954, established Councils on Human Relations in all southern states; they continue everywhere except in Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Southern Regional Council works very closely with them but they have their own independent Boards and are autonomous organizations.

The Southern Regional Council publishes special reports, pamphlets and a monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH.

We have a field consultant service which works with school boards and municipalities, quietly, without publicity. We feel it a great honor when a town asks us for help even though integration there is a long way off. We provide help for radio and TV. The Council is trusted by the press for reliable information.

High school students as well as authors use our information. We supply in a considerable amount the same for governmental agencies.

We seem to be port of call for foreign visitors to Atlanta and it is a great plaasure to look after them.

In the South there have been new developments in the last few months. Thirty cities have set up bi-racial councils. In Florida, the governor has established such a council, state-wide. This has happened in Oklahoma also. The Kentucky legislature has created a bi-racial Commission. This all represents what we stand for.

We are looking forward to the changing South and to taking part in it. It is a mind-changing time. The power structure is more able now to talk with objectivity and honesty. Our policy has always been a simple one: let's reason, think, speak openly about the problems in a shared belief in the individuality of every person in the sight of the law and God.

"B'nai B'rith"
Mrs. Seymour Haber

B'nai B'rith was begun about 118 years ago by a small group of men on New York's Lower East Side to help the poor, the orphaned and the widowed. From this has developed a world wide organization of both men and women. The name means "Sons of the Covenant."

The women decided after working many years with the men that they wanted to form their own chapters. Atlanta has four such chapters.

The program is on a national scale and is varied. It is fundamentally a service organization. It helps support the Jewish National Hospital in Denver, Colorado, which also does research in tuberculosis and heart disease. The hospital is non-sectarian. It also supports the Leo N. Levi Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas, which treats arthritis. Belfair, a home for retarded children in Cleveland, Ohio, is also supported. The Hillel houses on college campuses are maintained by B'nai B'rith. We have local youth organizations for both boys and girls. Perhaps the work that you are most familiar with is that of the Anti-Defamation League.

Locally we are involved with the Cerebral Palsy Center and Battle Hill Haven among others. We stand ready to support and to serve.

"United Church Women"
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod

The United Church Women Councils were first formed on a local level across denominational lines towork on mutual problems and after them came the state councils and then the national one. We now have 2200 councils in 50 states.

We have an official United Nations Observer who interprets the United Nations to others. Our Christian World Missions is a very active department. The work there is changing of course with the rise of new countries and new governments. We have a very active Public Relations Department. We publish a monthly magazine, "The Church Woman" and numerous publications.

We, too, stand to serve, to understand to ameliorate the many problems of our changing world.

"Council of Catholic Women"
Mrs. George W. Bain

Pope Benedict the 15th felt it was necessary to call Catholic men and women to action for the church and so the first National Catholic Welfare Conference was held out of which was formed the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women.

The emphasis is on spiritual development, the home and the community, as far as the program is concerned. The directives come from the bishops. As the other groups are, the Council of Catholic Women is a service group also.

W O R S H I P

Tuesday morning - Period of Meditation - Mrs. Mable Morley

Prayer Hymn: "Father Eternal, Ruler of Creation"

Father eternal, Ruler of creation, Spirit of life, which moved ere form was made; Through the thick darkness covering every nation, Light to man's blindness, O be Thou our aid: Thy Kingdom come, O Lord, Thy will be done.

Races and peoples, lo! we stand divided, And sharing not our griefs, no joy can share; By wars and tumults Love is mocked, derided, His conquering cross no kingdom wills to bear: Thy Kingdom come, O Lord, Thy will be done.

Envious of heart, blind-eyed, with tongues confounded, Nation by nation still goes unforgiven; In wrath and fear, by jealousies surrounded, Building proud towers which shall not reach to heaven: Thy Kingdom come, O Lord, Thy will be done.

How shall we love Thee, holy, hidden Being, If we love not the world which Thou hast made? O give us brother love for better seeing Thy Word made flesh, and in a manger laid: Thy Kingdom come, O Lord, Thy will be done.

The words of this hymn were written in 1919 by Laurence Housman, a famous English author and artist at the request of his friend, the Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Music to the words was composed in 1921 by Geoffry Shaw another Englishman, and the hymn was first sung at a meeting in Queen's Hall, London.

Will you read these stanzas in unison, one at a time, pausing after each one for Scripture and a brief meditation. After we have completed the last stanza with Scripture and meditation, Mrs. Rosa Page Welch will close this worship period praying the Lord's Prayer in song.

Will all of you now read with me stanza one of the Prayer Hymn pausing after the reading for Scripture and meditation. Let us read.

Read stanza one (aloud in unison)

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters.
"And God said, 'Let there be light'; and there was light. And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness."
Genesis 1:1-4

Let us keep silent now for a few moments and meditate on God our Father eternal whose Spirit was moving over the waters in the beginning, who created the heavens and the earth from that which was without form, void and in deep darkness. As in the beginning when God said "Let there be light" and there was light, let us pray individually and silently that the light of God's revelation will take the blindness from our eyes that we may see Him the only true God and His Will for our world.

Read stanza two (unison)

"I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." (Exodus 20:2)

"And now, Israel, what does the Lord your God require of you, but to fear the Lord your God, to walk in all his w ays, to love him, to serve the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul, and to keep the commandments and statutes of the Lord, which I command you this day for your good? Behold, to the Lord your God belong heaven and the heaven of heavens, the earth with all that is in it; yet the Lord set his heart in love upon your fathers and chose their descendants after them, you above all peoples, as at this day. Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your heart, and be no longer stubborn. For the Lord your God is God of gods and Lord of lords, the great, the mighty, and the terrible God, who is not partial and takes no bribe. He executes justice for the fatherless and the widow, and loves the sojourner, giving him food and clothing. Love the sojourner therefore; for you were sojourners in the land of Egypt. You shall fear the Lord your God; you shall serve him and cleave to him, and by his name you shall swear. He is your praise; he is your God, who has done for you these great and terrible things which your eyes have seen. Your father went down to Egypt seventy persons; and now the Lord your God has made you as the stars of heaven for multitude.

"You shall therefore love the Lord your God, and keep his charge, his statues, his ordinances, and his commandments always." (Deuteronomy 10:12 - 11:1)

Let us meditate upon our common heritage. There is only one God and he is Lord of us all. (Meditation)

Let us thank him for deliverance from bondage and pray that we may be channels for his Grace to reach out to all those whom our lives touch. (Silent prayer)

Read stanza three (unison)

"Now the whole earth had one language and few words. And as men migrated in the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to one another, 'Come, let us make bricks, and burn them thoroughly.' And they had brick for stone, and a bitumen for mortar. They said, 'Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.' And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the sons of men had built. And the Lord said, 'Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language; and this is only the beginning of what they will do; and nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them. Come, let us go down, and there confuse their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city. Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the Lord confused the language of all the earth; and from there the Lord scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth."

(Genesis 11:1-9)

Will you meditate on the lack of communication between God's people today and pray for His Mind and His Spirit that we may have understanding and love for each other. (Meditation and prayer)

Read stanza four (unison)

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth; we have beheld his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father. . . And from his fulness have we all received, grace upon grace. For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ. No one has even seen God; the only Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he has made him known." (John 1:1,14,16-18)

Let us thank God for himself, for his revelation, and pray that we today may not miss the fulness of His Glory, but that our hearts, minds and wills may be open to Him as each of us is able to comprehend, so that we may be trusted with Him and all that he would reveal to us.

Mrs. Welch will close our worship with "The Lord's Prayer."

W O R S H I P

Tuesday evening - Period of Meditation - Mrs. William Sale Terrell

Hymn - Praise to the Lord! the Almighty, the King of creation!
O my soul, praise Him for He is thy health and salvation!
All ye who hear, now to his temple draw near,
Serve Him in glad adoration!

Praise to the Lord! Who doth prosper thy work and defend thee;
Surely His goodness and mercy here daily attend thee;
Ponder anew - What the Almighty can do,
If with His love He befriend thee!

Praise to the Lord! Oh let all that is in me adore Him!
All that hath life and breath come now with praises before Him!
Let the Amen - Sound from His people again,
Gladly for aye we adore Him.

Scripture - "Seek the Lord while he may be found. Call upon him while he is near. Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts. Let him return to the Lord that he may have mercy on him, and to our God for he will abundantly pardon. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways says the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts.

For as the rain and the snow come down from heaven and return not thither but water the earth, making it bring forth and sprout- giving seed to the sower and bread to the eater - so shall my word be that goes forth from my mouth. It shall not return to me empty but it shall accomplish that which I purpose, and prosper in the thing for which I sent it.

For you shall go out in joy and be led forth in peace; the mountains and the hills before you shall break forth into singing and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the cypress; instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle, and it shall be to the Lord for a memorial, for an everlasting sign which shall not be cut off." Isaiah 55, 6-13.

A voice crys "In the wilderness prepare the way of the Lord. Make straight in the dessert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be lifted up and every mountain and hill made low; the uneven ground shall become level and the rough places a plain - and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together for the mouth of the Lord has spoken." Isaiah 40, 1-5

"With what shall I come before the Lord and bow myself before God on high? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, with tens of thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my firstborn for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?

He has shown you O man what is good, and what does the Lord require of you but to do justice, and to love kindness and to walk humbly with your God." Micah 6, 6-8.

Prayer - "O God and Father of us all, breathe upon us now thy holy calm. Forgive the disorder, the fever, the vain purpose of our lives. We have made haste as those who believe not. We have spent our days contrary to the plainest laws. Our eyes have been fixed to the earth, and rarely lifted to the skies. We have not silenced ourselves to hear, not been patient to understand.

Help us now to stand a while in the shelter of thy shadowing wings, and to be still; to look out again upon life with new vision, that we may understand; to wait for the revelation of thy will that shall make us calm and strong." Amen. Muriel Lester, (WDP, 1940)

Meditation - We have spent the day together in worship, fellowship and discussion, considering our task in the light of our faith, pinpointing the issues and considering the most effective ways of meeting them. Has justice been weighed in the balance and found wanting, or have we found new hope and new courage to tackle our common problems? Do you remember those lines from "There is a Balm in Gilead"? "Sometimes I get discouraged and feel my work's in vain, and then the Holy Spirit revives my soul again." Take confort from the knowledge that "Though the wrong seems oft so strong" it is still God's world, and "He is the ruler yet." I like Moffat's translation of the second and third verses of the 75th Psalm, "God says 'Through all the long delay I am still ruling in my justice; when men in any panic melt away I still uphold the order of the world.'" (RSV. "When the earth totters and all it's inhabitants, it is I who keep steady it's pillars.")

Again and again since last spring when I reread the epistles of Peter I have remembered his injunction "Steady then, keep cool and pray." (Ist Peter 4:7 Moffat) Both nationally and internationally these have been difficult days requiring great patience, wisdom and faith. So it was when First Peter was written. Trustworthy tradition has it that both St. Peter and St. Paul were slain in the persecution of the early Christians that followed the burning of Rome. This letter was presumably written in Rome shortly after the martydom of Paul which gives added significance to Peter's admonition. It is good for us to remember it today with the rising tide of revolution, nationalism and east-west tensions. The demand for human rights, dignity and status, for economic and social justice, is evident all over the world, but justice can be a rather cold and legalistic word unless it is enriched and mellowed by a certain quality of empathy, which the Oxford dictionary defines as "the power of projecting one's personality into, and so fully understanding, the object of contemplation." It was Harry Golden, in his introduction to William Peter's "Southern Temper" who observed that "justice is impossible until the man who has not been injured by injustice is as indignant as the man who has." How much we need the capacity to put ourselves in the other person's shoes! Like Ezekial among the exiles at Telebib who "sat where they sat."

The Man of Galilee made no reference to justice in the sermon on the mount. In fact the only time we find in the concordance that Jesus used the word was in his denunciation of those "who tithe mint and dill and cummin, and have neglected the weightier matters of the law-justice, mercy and faith." (Matthew 23, 23.) But he did talk a lot about love and forgiveness and mercy and compassion and about putting first things first. If we really cared about people as persons, and identified ourselves with them our sympathy would become empathy. It is said that Karl Marx had pity for the masses but no compassion for people.

Only when we personalize the needs and suffering of those to whom justice has been denied can we fully comprehend what Harry Golden means when he talks about the "fettering of the human spirit" in his "Only in America." Everyone, from the Fund for the Republic to the Christophers, including educators, politicians and theologians, has been discussing freedom. United Church Women's triennial theme, the meaning, dimensions, and imperatives of freedom, was certainly well chosen. Currently the communions of the National Council of Churches are in the midst of a year of coordinated emphasis on "Christian Responsibility for Freedom." It is said that if a hungry man in Asia were offered four sandwiches or Roosevelt's "four freedoms" he would choose the four sandwiches. Half of the people in the world go to bed hungry every night, but stronger even than the need for freedom from hunger and want and ill health is the passionate desire for the unfettering of the human spirit.

The cover of our Workbook carries the familiar quotation from the prophet Amos: "Let justice roll down like waters and righteousness like an everflowing stream." Amos was a shepherd and water was a necessity, an essential for both shepherd and flock. Could it ever be that justice and righteousness could become such an overwhelming flood that the age old stereotypes and the status quo would be completely washed away, and out of the redevelopment process and the cleaning up of the wreckage and driftwood left by the storm, a free new community with no restricted areas for body or spirit could emerge?

William George Jordon in a provocative chapter on "The Way of the Reformer" in his book "The Power of Truth" says "The reformer in morals, in education, in sociology. . .in any line of aspiration, is ever a pioneer. His privilege is to blaze the path for others, to mark at his peril a road that others may follow in safety. He must not expect that the way will be graded and asphalted for him. He must realize that he must face injustice, ingratitude, opposition, misunderstanding, the cruel criticism of contemporaries, and often, hardest of all the wondering reproach of those who love him best.". . ."When nature decides on any man as a reformer she whispers to him his great message, she places in his hand the staff of courage, she wraps around him the robes of patience and self reliance and starts him on his way. Then in order that he may have strength to live through it all, she mercifully calls him back for a moment and makes him - an optimist."

So, as we treasure every upward step, we would see even in life's darkest moments the faint evidences of the dawn, and press on toward the goal of brotherhood for all mankind. "For behold the day comes. . . when all the arrogant and all evil doers will be stubble. . . says the

Lord of Hosts. . . .But for you who fear my name the sun of right-wousness shall rise with healing in it's wings."

Prayer - "O Thou who art the light of the minds that know Thee, the life of the souls that love Thee, and the strength of the thoughts that seek Thee, help us so to know Thee that we may truly love Thee, so to love Thee that we may fully serve Thee, whose service is perfect freedom. Amen."

Gelasian Sacramentary

CLOSING MEDITATION - Mrs. William Sale Terrell (Wednesday morning)

I have recently read several of a series of articles in LIFE magazine. One was entitled "Earth" and the other, "Oceans." Several others are to follow one on "Anartica" and one on "Near Regions of Space."

Life in writing these articles and speaking of the geophysical year whimsically calls it the geo-whizical year because such amazing strides are being made these days in the study of the components around, above and below us.

The first article on "Earth" spoke of "love waves" which are earth tremors and also of the "dawn chorus" which is a kind of radio static in the atmosphere but for us these words would have a different connotation.

There are millions of earth quakes and tremors a year beneath the surface of the earth. A single major quake there can equal one hundred thousand atomic bombs. Illustrative of the deep quakes over our world today are New Orleans, Little Rock, Montgomery and the Congo.

A number of years ago the scientists thought this was a contracting earth and we do have a contracting earth. I heard recently of a marvelous invention which is common property, belonging to us all. A letter can now be transcribed on air mail stationery and sent from New York to Los Angeles in seven minutes. Surely, we do live in a contracting earth. G. K. Chesterson said "It's ironical we have learned to talk around the world when we have nothing to say." But I feel we do have something to say.

Now the theory is that the earth is expanding. Knowledge is being enlarged every day and "outer space" is becoming common in our vocabulary and in our thoughts. We have an expanding family in the United Nations. The ecumenical movement is growing.

The LIFE magazine article on "Oceans" had some fascinating pictures. Often times there may be strong currents on the surface but underneath is a deep flowing stream which can represent to us the mighty stream of prophetic hope and action which is counter to surface discouragements. The South, the United States, the world, all hope the aspirations of right will be realized and what we are seeking will come to pass.

I am reminded of a passage from Scripture, I Corinthians, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as

sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." This thought we must keep forever before us.

A few years ago I was a Lake Winnepausaukee in New Hampshire for a meeting. Each morning early the clouds were covering the mountains surrounding the lake but as day quickened they began to roll away. The 90th Psalm came to mind; "Lord, thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the world was made, thou art God from everlasting, and world without end. Thou turnest man to destruction; again thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men." What a patient God we have, such astonishing patience. He sows generation after generation of men in the hopes that one day His kingdom will be brought to earth.

Some years ago, my husband, on a bitter, winter night, after working late at the office hurried to his car to come home. He found the lock had been tampered with and he was unable to unlock the car. He went to a nearby shop for help. The lady there had no one to send. He asked her as one does in these situations if she had any suggestions of what to do. She said that he could try breathing on the lock. He went back out into the cold night and with the breath of his body breathed into the key hole. Then he tried the key and the car came unlocked. All the way home he thought of the hymn, "Breathe on me Breath of God, fill me with life anew, then I will love what thou dost love and do what thou wouldst do." The Breath of God breathes on us all, filling us with strength anew so we need not fear the quakes, tremors or strong currents abroad today. His kingdom will come.

W O R S H I P

Mrs. Seymour Haber

That We Be Ever Grateful for God's Goodness

READER - We give thanks unto Thee, who art the Lord our God and God of our fathers, for the privilege of life which is ours, for the wonders of earth and sea and sky about us, for all that is good and true in us and in our society, and for that promise of a greater goodness and clearer truth which, because of our faith in Thee, we know shall yet be fulfilled.

Do Thou open our eyes and illumine our souls, so that, despite frustration and pain, despite confusion and anguish, we may stedily discern the signs of Thy beneficent Presence; and, discerning them, may we face the present with confidence, and the future with hope.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Nature

READER - Thy goodness, O Lord, is written large and bold in the Testament of Nature, in the orderliness, the majesty and the beauty of the physical world. Wherefore, with the psalmist of old, we on this Day speak Thy praise.

Bless the Lord, O my soul.
O lord my God, Thou art very great;
Thou art clothed with glory and majesty.

CONG. - Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment,
And stretchest out the heavens like a curtain.

READER - Thou makest the clouds Thy chariot;
Thou ridest on the wings of the wind.
Thou makest winds Thy messengers,
The flaming fire Thy ministers.

CONG. - Thou didst establish the earth upon its foundations,
That it should not ever be moved.
Thou makest springs flow in the valleys;
They find their way among the hills.

READER - They give drink to every beast of the field;
The wild asses quench their thirst.

CONG. - Beside them dwell the birds of the air;
From among the branches they sing.

READER - Thou waterest the mountains from Thine upper chambers,
That the earth may be satisfied by the fruit of Thy handiwork.

CONG. - Thou makest grass grow for the cattle,
And herbage for the service of man,
To bring forth bread out of the earth

READER - And wine that cheers the heart of man,
And bread that sustains man's strength.

CONG. - The trees of the Lord drink their fill,
The cedars of Lebanon, which He has planted.

READER - Thou has appointed the moon for festival seasons,
The sun which knows its time for setting.

CONG. - How manifold are Thy works, O Lord!
In Wisdom hast Thou made them all.

READER - Praise ye the Lord from the heavens!
Praise Him in the heights!

CONG. - Let all praise the name of the Lord,
For His name alone is exalted;
His majesty is over earth and heaven.

READER - May the glory of the Lord endure forever;
Let the Lord rejoice in His works.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Man

READER - Thy goodness is inscribed in the Testament of Man, in the powers of his body, the skill of his hand, in his capacity to think, to feel, to aspire, in his ability to communicate with his fellows, in his will to labor cooperatively at their side. Aye it is written large and bold in the nobility of man's spirit.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that there are men ready to surrender their comfort and their happiness out of love for their fellows, pity for the suffering and devotion to high ideals.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, hungering insatiably after the truth, they will sacrifice themselves to attain it, and possessing it, defend it with their lives.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that they will be free, and, being free, will not rest until freedom be the lot of all men.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, though they might be at ease in the world as it is, they labor steadfastly to convert it into what it ought be.

Wherefore with the psalmist we speak our grateful praise to Thee.

CONG. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth,
Whose majesty is sung above the heavens!
When I behold Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers,
The moon and the stars, which Thou hast established;

READER - What is man, that Thou shouldst be mindful of him
Mortal man, that Thou shouldst think of him?

CONG. - Yet Thou hast made him but little less than divine,
And hast crowned him with glory and honor.

READER - Thou hast given him dominion over the works of Thy hands;
Thou hast put all things under his feet;

CONG. - Sheep and oxen, all of them,
Yea, and the beasts of the field,

READER - Birds of the air, and the fish of the sea,
Whatsoever passes through the paths of the seas.

CONG. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth!

God's Goodness - The Testament of Israel

READER - O God, Thy goodness is manifest in the Testament of Israel. From Egypt didst Thou redeem us, O Lord our God, and from the house of bondage didst Thou deliver us. In famine hast Thou fed us, and in plenty sustained us. From the sword hast Thou rescued us, from pestilence hast Thou saved us, and from sore and grievous ills hast Thou delivered us.

With everlasting love Thou hast loved the House of Israel, Thy people; Torah and commandments, laws and judgments hast Thou taught us. Eternal life didst Thou implant in our midst. By Thy Torah we lived, by Thy Torah we live now, and by Thy Torah we shall continue to live and labor for the coming of Thy Kingdom.

Shall we not think Thee, O God, on this Day, for having kept Israel alive, for having bestowed on us the gracious gift of Thy Torah, and for having brought us near to Thy service? Even as it is written by the prophet:

But you, Israel My servant,
Jacob whom I have chosen
The seed of Abraham My Friend,

CONG. - You whom I have taken hold of from the ends of the earth,
And called from its uttermost parts,
Saying: You are My servant,
I have chosen you, not rejected you;

READER - Fear not, for I am with you,
Be not dismayed, for I am your God;
I will strengthen you, yea, I will help you;
Yea, I will uphold you with My victorious right hand.

CONG. - I, the Lord, have called you in righteousness,
I have taken you by the hand;
I have kept you and made you a covenanted people,
A light to the nations;
To open eyes that are blind,
To bring captives out of the dungeon,
Those who sit in darkness out of prison.

God's Goodness - The Testament of America

READER - Thy goodness is revealed in the Testament of America. Into this land there have assembled the outcast and the weary of the older nations of the world. Here they dreamed a new dream of a nation founded on the truth, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And because Thou hast been with us and Thy goodness has kept us strong, the freedom which they won is still ours. May we ever be worthy of our American heritage; may we ever treasure our liberties, not for ourselves alone but for all our fellowmen; and may our country become a guiding light to all mankind. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

CONG. - With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

READER - To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

CONG. - Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world.

READER - In founding the United States, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

CONG. - It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remainign before us. We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that this government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

READER & CONG. - For all these, O Lord our God, we thank Thee: for Thy goodness as maintained in Nature, in the human spirit, in Israel's Torah, and in America's promise. Embolden our hearts so that, surmounting discouragement and despair, we may learn to see clearly Thy bounties, and seeing them, make them manifest to all the world. Amen.

May 6, 1955

Miss Esther Stamatz
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamatz:

I wish you might have been with us in Birmingham last week when Mrs. Tatum had the Alabama meeting on the Supreme Court decision. The representation was good both as to denominations and town. The women were timid at first but came along beautifully during the day and asked for another meeting this Fall.

Georgia has had its meeting but as both the president and the chairman of Christian Social Relations are very new the Southern Regional Council took the leadership. I think the discussion at this meeting was better than what we had in the Southwide meeting.

I hope you will be able to encourage both the president and the chairman of Christian Social Relations of Georgia to face squarely this problem of our South. South Carolina needs some help from you also.

Louisiana will have its meeting on the 19th of May. As soon as they are ready, I will send you the gleanings from these conferences.

Your coming to us in February is certainly bearing fruit. Best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

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MRS. LEON W. ELLIS
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MRS. SPANN W. MILNER
Atlanta, Georgia
May Fellowship Day

MRS. GEORGE MARTIN
Summit, New Jersey
Child Welfare

MRS. FREDERICK I. WEERTZ
Des Moines, Iowa
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. DAVID JONES
Greensboro, North Carolina
Family Life

MRS. RALPH HOLLAND
Worcester, Mass.
Economic Life

ESTHER STAMATS
Director

May 9, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room #432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for your letter about Birmingham. I think Mrs. Tatum is a good person and doing her best in a difficult situation.

I have a wonderful idea, which I am starting, and that is to offer scholarships to the State Chairmen of the 16 states to attend Fisk University on Race Relations this summer. As you probably know, they are planning to major on the whole problem of desegregation.

I think we need to encourage some of our new Presidents very greatly. There is only one who seems to me more difficult than the rest and that is the new President in Mississippi.

I hope a number of our Chairmen will be able to go to Fisk because I think it will put us far along on our way.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Esther C. Stamats

Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

ECS:go

SAME LETTER SENT TO: Miss Dorothy McConnell
New York

Miss Margaret Bender
New York

March 27, 1956

Miss Ester Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

I will be in Philadelphia on April 4th to receive an award from the Fellowship House. Being so near New York I decided I would spend Thursday and Friday in your big city.

I hope you will be in your office and have some time to spend with me. I will call you when I arrive early Thursday morning to find what time you will have available.

With best of wishes to you,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

MET:rh

April 26, 1956

Mr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director
National Council of the Churches of Christ
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lee:

Following my conversation with you when I was in New York a few days ago about a leaflet to counteract the interpretation of the Citizens' Councils for using of the Bible. Listing these:

1. God cursing Ham and making him a servant of all men.
2. "Establishing the boundary of habitation."
3. Ezra's returning to Babylon and breaking up the family where there had been intermarriage.
4. God's sanctioning Abraham, conceding to jealous Sarah's petition in sending Hagar and Ishmael out from the household.

In our discussion we did agree such a leaflet to be effective, should be issued by the Church and not by the Southern Regional Council. I hope you have continued your thinking about it and have some ideas as to where the money will be found for very general distribution.

I want to thank you for the time you gave me from your busy day.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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Executive Director

ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

May 7, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of April 26th has been received and read with interest. Thank you for the information contained in it. We shall endeavor to produce the leaflets which you indicate are needed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Oscar Lee

J. Oscar Lee
Executive Director

JOL/eb

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

EDITH L. GRONER
Associate General Director

Christian Social Relations

MRS. LILBURN B. MOSELEY
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Chairman

MRS. ALFRED M. CHAPMAN
Bucks County, Penna.
May Fellowship Day

MRS. J. RUSSELL HENDERSON
Little Rock, Arkansas
Child Welfare

MRS. LAWRENCE S. ASHLEY
Ocala, Florida
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. CLARENCE T. NELSON
Washington, D. C.
Family Life

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
New York, New York
Economic Life

ESTHER STAMATS
Director

August 10, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge your letter to Miss Stamats who is now on vacation.

I am enclosing an up-to-date list of our Christian Social Relations State Chairman, for your information.

Upon Miss Stamats' return about August 15th you may expect a reply to your several questions.

Cordially yours,

Gertrude Olson

Gertrude Olson, Secretary to

Miss Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

go
Enclos.

P. S. Thank you for enclosing the copy of the "Southern Reposure."

June 17, 1957

Mrs. Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ in USA
General Department of United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Esther:

Please hold the week of October 21, and the 28th to the 30th for a few days. You will hear from me as soon as I clear some other dates. But the work shop will certainly be within these dates.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK

MET:lec

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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Ocala, Florida
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. FRED H. OLERT
Richmond, Virginia
Family Life

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
New York, New York
Economic Life

ESTHER C. STAMATS
Director

June 14, 1957

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 17 1957

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have talked with Thelma concerning the dates for the Southern Conference. Both of us agree on the week of October 21, and the 28th to the 30th of October. September is not possible for either of us. We are holding the latter dates on our calendars, and if you can let me hear from you as soon as possible we will make certain that nothing interferes.

We will work as hard as we can — before and after — on that Study Course. I am to have a seminar at Montreat this summer, and I expect to bore in heavily on the Presbyterian ladies.

It will be very nice to come South again for your good Conference this year.

With best wishes,

Affectionately,

Esther

Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

ECS:dv

July 1, 1957

Miss Ester Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

The dates for our workshop will be October 28 and 29, here in Atlanta. I am counting on you to hold the dates for us. I would appreciate it if you would send me the list of your presidents and chairmen of the Christian Social Relations in the southeastern states, so that I may give them the advance notice.

With best wishes and deep appreciation for all you are doing, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

October 18, 1957

Mrs. Esther Stamats
National Council of Churches
Christian Social Relations
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Stamats:

Your reservation is made at Atlanta University, a private room with bath.

It is certainly giving a lot of us joy that you will be with us.

With best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lsc

February 10, 1958

Mrs. Esther Stamats
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Stamats:

I will be in New York on Friday the 14th and would like very much to discuss some of our Southern problems and some action proposed by The Fellowship of the Concerned. I am leaving here Wednesday for Washington, so will not be able to hear from you. However, I will call you when I reach New York.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 18, 1958

Mrs. Esther Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Stamats:

I am enclosing a thermo-fax copy of an AP release in case you may not have seen it. I know you will be happy that one of your councils has been relieved from some of the pressure of the Citizens Council.

Our Southwide workshop this fall will be October 23-24. Of course, I am counting on you. Please make a ring around these dates on your calendar.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

May 12, 1958

Mrs. Esther Stamats
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Stamats:

Enclosed is a copy of the speech of Mrs. Elizabeth Wates, given to the United Church Women of Mississippi as she resigned as president.

You may know she is a member of the executive committee of the White Citizens Council. Much pressure had been brought upon her to give up her membership in the Council. I think you may know the story better than I do--at any rate, this may make for a new day for the United Church Women of Mississippi.

I sincerely hope you have marked on your calendar the dates October 23 and 24, for our Fellowship of the Concerned workshop to be held here in Atlanta.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lec
Encl.

ENG.

September 16, 1958

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

I returned to the office yesterday after being at a workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned of Florida and found your most gracious letter awaiting me.

It is with mingled emotions I think of the honor the United Church Women are bestowing upon me. Ever before me is our troubled and confused South, the many troubled spots of other sections, and the chaos of the world and I wonder if any of us are worthy of any honor.

The recognition of the United Church Women touches me deeply and so it does Mr. Tilly. Mrs. Bethune said to me once, as she walked, she ordered her steps to the words "Thank you God. Thank you God." So am I doing these days.

My hotel reservation has been made with some of the Georgia women. I will not need advance travel funds. I appreciate your offer, both to make the reservation and to advance the funds. In fact, I am very much indebted to you.

I do need some instruction about the panel. How long does each of us have and just what area we cover?

The Assembly of United Church Women is a most significant event in these serious days. May God send His power upon us and may we be so receptive to this power that on looking

(continued)

each of us will feel divinely commissioned to greater tasks.

Mr. Tilly and I both are remembering you each morning in our devotions and are appreciating the big job you have in planning for a great Assembly.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Denver, Colorado

October 27-30, 1958

As delegates to the Eighth National Assembly of United Church Women, we have been considering the meaning and dimensions and imperatives of Christian freedom. We believe that freedom is a gift of God to his human children and that it is a part of the Christian's task to make known to all people the meaning of true and responsible freedom under God.

In The Glorious Liberty, Cynthia Wedel has written, "We cannot escape a sense of responsibility for our fellowmen, because we know that our Heavenly Father cares about them. We are, in truth, our brothers' keepers. It is part of this Christian responsibility to help create a society and a world in which every person has the freedom to develop his God-given talents and abilities."

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Christians as Citizens

The vast majority of women find their Christian calling as citizens in the local community. To fulfill the responsibility of this calling, we urge that they:

1. Register and vote.

2. Become informed on political issues and candidates; and take part in a program of education in the community.

3. Accept responsibility in a political party, including service in political office, within the framework of the law.

4. Participate in civic as well as political affairs.

5. Express convictions to persons in authority.

Law and Order

We recommend that Christian women:

1. Study the Christian significance of law and order and the problems involved in obedience.

2. Create a climate of community in which law and order will prevail.

3. Urge understanding and support of the growing concept of human rights and liberty of conscience.

4. Study the fundamental issues involved in federal-state relations.

5. Support the Supreme Court of the United States of America as the authority in defining the law of the land.

6. Urge more effective enforcement of civil rights legislation by the Executive Branch of the Government.

7. Confessing a share of guilt in the rise of prejudice which is revealing itself in intimidation and violence, work for reconciliation in the spirit of humility.

Conditions of Employment

Because employment involves human beings in their fundamental needs and rights, we urge Christian women to study the issues involved in all proposed legislation regarding conditions of employment, learning also the positions of their denominations and of the National Council of Churches on the issues.

Dealing with Controversy

Where there is freedom, there will be controversy. Therefore, we urge that Christian women seek to understand the role of controversy in intergroup relations.

Public School Education

One of the foundation stones of democracy in America is public school education. In discharging their duty as citizens, Christians have responsibility for supporting and maintaining public school education for all. We recommend that augmented financial support, local, state and federal, be given for public school education, that federal grants to education be applied exclusively to tax-supported public schools; and that such contributions not jeopardize local and state control of educational policy.

INTEGRATION

As responsible Christians, we claim the right to obey God in the affairs of men. We believe that the moral substance of the Supreme Court decision with regard to integration in the public schools is in accord with Christian consensus and conscience and therefore deserves Christian support. Moreover, we recognize the inescapable fact that in all states of the United States desegregation in the various public facilities, including public schools, is the law of the land and ultimately this law must prevail if our nation is to avoid anarchy, loss of self-respect, and loss of any major claim to moral leadership in world affairs.

We deplore the unchristian acts and attitudes of some of our citizens expressing hatred of certain of our fellow-citizens, but we believe that there are great reservoirs of good will among concerned Christians in our respective communities. Even the present tensions cannot obscure the fact that significant progress has been made in race relations. We recognize that concerned Christians in our communities who made that progress possible

continue to be the Christian conscience of their communities. We, in this Assembly, wish to reinforce and undergird their efforts by the following recommendations:

1. That we continue to work toward the elimination of discrimination in housing, public schools, health and recreational facilities, transportation and public accommodations;

2. That we support any effort in our local communities to establish intergroup organizations and interracial councils to work on community problems;

3. That we urge the President of the United States to call a White House Conference on integration as soon as possible;

4. That we in our churches give a positive Christian witness by working with the people in the community in which the church is located; and that we use church facilities to work toward a more inclusive fellowship rather than lend them to purposes for perpetuating segregation.

MINORITY GROUPS IN THE U.S.A.

We urge church women to work in their communities:

1. To identify and examine the factors that separate particular groups from the general population.

2. To help such groups meet their special needs and participate fully in church and community life by

   a. Fostering attitudes of understanding and acceptance without patronage;

   b. Enlisting the co-operation of nonchurch agencies, public and private, to open doors to community services;

   c. Making decent housing available;

   d. Easing economic pressures, for example, through job opportunities;

   e. Building bridges between culture groups, extending friendships on personal and group levels;

   f. Sponsoring individual families, looking toward their inclusion in the fellowship of the church.

ECUMENICAL OUTREACH

With the increasing growth and maturity of the churches planted through the modern missionary movement, new demands are made upon the Christians of the West to find challenging and imaginative ways to develop a "partnership in obedience under God"; let us therefore resolve:

1. To encourage serious study of the Christian world mission today in denominational and interdenominational groups such as summer conferences; to provide similar study opportunities for the total membership of the churches.

2. To become informed concerning denominational policies governing the recruitment and appointment of missionaries, and to challenge dedicated and well equipped young people for home and overseas service.

3. To encourage the continued support of overseas work of the churches of the United States of America, understanding that increasingly the use of gifts and the designation of personnel will be determined by the overseas churches.

4. To encourage all church women to develop a personal sense of mission, recognizing that all that is done at home becomes a part of the witness of the Church to the world.

5. To recognize the tremendous responsibility of American Christians who travel or live abroad for making a consistent Christian witness and to urge that they prepare themselves for such witness.

6. To accept the presence of many students and visitors from other parts of the world as an opportunity for developing mutual understanding among peoples and for Christian witness.

FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON PARTNERSHIP

We urge a new understanding of the non-western world and developing nations and their needs and aspirations, and of our responsibility for helping to shape United States foreign policy which will recognize these goals and advance the cause of world peace and brotherhood. Such a policy would include creative, positive, clearly expressed, long-term objectives to build a stable world economy. This requires:

1. Strengthening the provisions for expanding world trade.

2. Adequate financing of economic development with increased capital through both intergovernmental finance agencies and the U.S. Economic Development Fund.

3. Sharing of skill through U.S. and U.N. technical assistance programs with maximum use of international agencies. We urge support for the new U.N. Special Fund for Economic Development and that appropriate steps be taken when possible to expand this Fund to meet the increased need for capital for projects, including social and educational projects, not possible through existing agencies.

4. The support of the new U.N. Administrative Services and the exploration of the possibility of establishing a world training center to prepare people for international service.

Such a policy would deal with ways of reducing tensions and strengthening world order. This requires:

1. Continual study of the present policies of the government of the United States regarding relationships with all nations, particularly with regard to Africa, the Middle East, China and other parts of Asia, in order to create a favorable climate of opinion toward the acceptance of a new orientation and policy.

2. The establishment of a permanent police force in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The force should be well armed, mobile, including an air arm, to the end that effective inspection and enforcement of future disarmament agreements may be realized and so that any breach would find effective and immediate punitive action through police and economic sanctions whenever necessary to the preservation of peace. This should be done so that agreement within the framework of the UN on reduction and regulation of all arms may be attained. Work should be continued under its control for the development of warning systems against all forms of aggressive attack, for the elimination of testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons; and for the control of outer space and all scientific discoveries to ensure their use for peaceful purposes. The U.S. could further its support of the principle of peaceful use of outer space by maintaining civilian control of its agencies in this field.

3. In areas where there are threats to international peace, there should be full use of the U.N. presence, whether in the person of the Secretary General or his deputies, U.N. Observer Corps and/or a U.N. Peace Corps and strengthened procedures for negotiation.

4. Knowledge of the language, culture, and history of other peoples and an expanded program of exchange of persons.

Nuclear Fall-Out

That a cable be sent to the American representative to the Three-Power Conference meeting in Geneva to discuss a possible agreement on a ban of the testing of nuclear weapons, expressing the urgent hope of United Church Women (presently meeting in Assembly in Denver, Colorado) that at least first steps may be taken in Geneva at this time toward relieving mankind of the devastating fear of further injury to the life of present and future generations as a result of nuclear fall-out.

POWER AND PRESSURE OF ADVERTISING AND RESPONSIBILITY TO MASS MEDIA

While recognizing the place of mass media in the American economy and culture, we believe that as Christian women we should more carefully evaluate the effects of the power of modern mass media upon our families and the peoples of the world. This calls for discriminating understanding of our role as consumers and as Christian stewards.

Power and Pressure of Advertising

We recommend that church women:

1. Commend the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Motion Picture Association of America, American Newspaper Publishers Association, and Association of Magazine Publishers and other similar nongovernmental organizations for their effort to check excessive claims by advertisers, over-commercialism and corruptive influences in all fields of mass media.

2. Urge that existing regulations be more strictly enforced.

Liquor Advertising

We re-affirm a resolution taken in November 1950, reading as follows:

> That we call on all organizations with like concern to join us in protesting against beer advertising on radio and TV, that each local and state council express disapproval of the advertising of beer to networks, sponsors and the FCC; express appreciation to stations not carrying such advertisements; express disapproval of liquor advertisements in magazines and newspapers.

Responsibility of Mass Media

We recommend that church women:

1. Accept the responsibility of encouraging the best use of mass media, learning to distinguish between the good and bad in programming through critical appraisal, making known their comments, both favorable and unfavorable, to those in control of the mass media.

2. Urge and encourage the inclusion of religious programs in radio and TV as a part of week-day scheduling.

3. Support the efforts of the National Council of Churches to foster the production of better motion pictures by supporting at the box office pictures that are highly recommended by the Protestant Motion Picture Council.

4. Support the efforts of the National Council of Churches to build audience for the best in radio and television programming and in particular those programs selected by the National Council of Churches.

5. Commend the co-operative efforts of Protestant and Orthodox Churches in broadcasting through the National Council of Churches and support the united approach to the presentation of religious material in the mass media.

The General Department of United Church Women
National Council of Churches
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

R. H. EDWIN ESPY
Associate General Secretary

CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

MRS. THEODORE O. WEDEL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

November 5, 1958

To: THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
OF MANAGERS OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN.

Dear Friends:

Mrs. William Sale Terrell, our new president, joins me in welcoming you to the Board of Managers for the triennium beginning November 1, 1958. Some of you have been active members in the past; some of you will be serving for the first time. We look forward to your leadership and the contribution each of you will make.

Our By-Laws and Standing Rules, amended from time to time, remain a bit complicated. Part of our Board changes at the time of our own Assembly and part at the time of the National Council Assembly. At Denver, last week, you were elected to office, either by the Assembly, or by the retiring Board. At the time of the National Council Assembly, women named by the denominations to that body are invited to serve on our Board, and the four Divisions of the National Council each name ten women to be members. Please know that all of you who were asked to accept nomination to the Board were duly elected, as were those who, in addition, were asked to serve on the Executive and/or Administrative Committees.

The Board of Managers will meet in 1959 in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 28, 29 and 30. Detailed information will be coming to you as soon as we have our mailing lists complete, in ample time for you to make hotel and travel arrangements.

The Administrative Committee of twelve persons, plus the president, will meet in New York at the national office, January 28 and 29, 1959. The Executive Committee of fifty persons will meet in New York in October 1959 in connection with the national committee meetings.

We look forward to a close association with you in the years ahead. Meanwhile, a happy Thanksgiving season and a blessed Christmas to each one of you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. MacLeod

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

DSM:sd

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

February 27, 1959.

To: THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Dear Friends:

Mrs. Terrell, our president, has asked me to write to keep you abreast of some rather exciting plans that are being made for our meeting in Indianapolis at the end of April.

First of all, we believe that this will be an excellent meeting because of the large attendance. If you have not already let us know that you are coming, and made your hotel reservations at the Marrott Hotel, we suggest that you do so without delay.

Miss Elsie I. Sweeney, a Board member living in Columbus, Indiana, and our World Day of Prayer chairman for the past triennium, has most graciously invited Board members to be her guests at a tea on April 29 at 4:30 p.m. in the Holcumb Garden House at Butler University. We have accepted this invitation on your behalf, and feel sure that such an unexpected social occasion will be a welcome addition to our business meeting! Butler University is not too far from the Marrott Hotel.

On Tuesday evening, April 28, we are planning to have a public dinner meeting to which church men and women of Indianapolis are invited, in addition to the Board. We are fortunate in having as our speaker Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, chairman of the Central and Executive Committees of the World Council of Churches, and president of the United Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran World Federation. He will speak on "The Work of the Laity," and we plan to follow up his address by a panel presentation and discussion at the Board session the following morning.

The dinner will be at the Marrott Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on April 28, 1959 and will cost $3.50 for each person. Tickets may be obtained by completing the attached reservation slip and returning it to our office, with your cheque, not later than April 20, 1959. Mrs. Floyd Whipple, president of the Indianapolis Council of United Church Women, will be in charge of the local sale of tickets. We assume, of course, that all members of the Board will wish to attend.

Both Mrs. Terrell and I look forward to working closely with you in Indianapolis.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. MacLeod

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

DSM:sd
encl.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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General Secretary

R. H. EDWIN ESPY
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Executive Director

ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

June 18, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Just a note to acknowledge with appreciation your check in the amount of $5 covering a current renewal and former issues of the INTERRACIAL NEWS SERVICE.

We are happy to have been able to supply copies gratis in the past, and we appreciate your understanding of our present problems of finances and operations.

Thank you for your expression of appreciation.

Cordially yours,

Alfred S. Kramer

Alfred S. Kramer

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National Council of the Churches of Christ

in the United States of America

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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Recording Secretary

August 12, 1959

Dear Friend,

As you probably know, President Eisenhower has proclaimed Wednesday, October 7, 1959, as a National Day of Prayer. You will recall the similar proclamation in 1958 and the participation in the observance by many member churches.

Again this year, we believe the churches, their representative agencies and their leadership will desire to be reminded of the observance and to receive the full text of the proclamation. In addition to furnishing you with a copy of the proclamation, the General Board's Policy and Strategy Committee has asked me to furnish "a suitable prayer for general use" in connection with the observance. A copy of the suggested prayer is also enclosed.

We hope that this material will be of help in any plans you have to encourage observance of the National Day of Prayer and to help make it truly meaningful.

Sincerely,

Roy G. Ross

Roy G. Ross

Office of Information
National Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

National Day of Prayer - 1959
By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, this continent was chosen by men and women of profound religious conviction, seeking a free land where they and their children might worship God and follow his commandments as they understood them; and

Whereas, our nation was conceived in the same faith and dedicated to the same purpose; and

Whereas, in this tradition by a joint resolution approved April 17, 1952, (66 Stat. 64) the Congress has provided that "the President shall set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year, other than a Sunday, as a National Day of Prayer, on which the people of the United States may turn to God in prayer and meditation at churches, in groups, and as individuals":

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Wednesday, the seventh day of October, as a National Day of Prayer; and I call upon my fellow Americans to join in prayer on that day.

Let us give thanks for the bounty of Providence which has made possible the growth and promise of our land.

Let us give thanks for the heritage of free inquiry, sound industry, and boundless vision which have enabled us to advance the general welfare of our people to unprecedented heights.

Let us remember that our God is the God of all men, that only as all men are free can liberty be secure for any, and that only as all prosper can any be content in their good fortune.

Let us join in vigorous concern for those who now endure suffering of body, mind, or spirit, and let us seek to relieve their distress and to assist them in their way toward health, well being, and enlightenment.

Finally, let us rededicate ourselves and our nation to the highest loyalties which we know; and let us breathe deeply of the clean air of courage, preparing ourselves to meet the obligations of our day in trust, in gratitude, and in the supreme confidence of men who have accomplished much united under God.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

July 30, 1959

October 29, 1959

Miss Eleanor French
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss French:

Your reservation is made for you at Clark College.

There will be in our grpup some Catholics and some Jews as well as members of the various Protestant groups. The World Community Day, in its broadest sense, of course would take in all of these people.

In our workshop, one of the things we will consider besides school integration will be the place of the church in this picture. Many of our churches are planning to open private schools in their plants. The group will decide if this isn't flaunting the Supreme Court decision really as badly as any segregationist group.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

November 10, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I want to thank you for making possible my participation in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. It was a memorable experience as I knew it would be to be present even that brief time as one of the group which has long wrestled with that part of the total problem which is at their hand to do. I have come away strengthened by the experience and with valuable new insights regarding the job ahead in the country as a whole.

You will be interested in fact that at a supper party Saturday evening at the home of an old friend, a woman in a responsible business position (but not I suspect close to the church) said: "My gift to you as you begin your work is to say what I firmly believe - that at the end of the day it is not my kind of effort which will make the difference but the work of little groups of church women in all kinds of towns over the South." The experience of the Fellowship of the Concerned, confirmed by Peters' book, makes me feel her "gift" may be true.

I look forward to seeing you in February at the N O W Conference and being able to get your counsel on specific ways in which you feel N O W can help in Atlanta and in the area generally. I covet the opportunity to share with you what we will have done here and to get your reaction.

Enclosed is my expense statement.

With deep appreciation for the privilege of attending the meeting and in anticipation of our continued close relations. I hope you are well rested.

Sincerely,
Eleanor French
Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:go Enclos.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
MISS MARGARET KUHN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., CHAIRMAN • MRS. D. ELLWOOD WILLIAMS, JR., ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY
ELEANOR FRENCH, DIRECTOR

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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Treasurer

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

Christian Social Relations

MISS MARGARET KUHN
Philadelphia, Penna.
Chairman

MRS. D. ELLWOOD WILLIAMS, Jr.
Annapolis, Maryland
May Fellowship Day

December 10, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have so many occasions on which I find myself thinking of the meetings in Atlanta and of you. At the General Board Meeting ofthe National Council of Churches last week I had such pleasure sharing something of the meeting with Mrs. Wyker. As you can imagine she was most interested.

On my return to the office I found your most gracious gift "A CHURCH A SCHOOL" on my desk. I am so delighted to have a copy of the book. I had seen it advertised during the week I was there. In fact, Mr. McGill was autographing copies the morning I left. It will be valued not only for itself but for its origin.

With every good wish to you in this Christmas Season.

Sincerely,

Eleanor French

Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:go

December 31, 1959

Miss Eleanor French
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss French:

I will be in New York on the 18th of this month to the meeting of the Press Conference of N. C. W., which will be at 4:00 on that day. I will stay over for the 19th if it will be possible to have a conference with you on the question of integration of the United Church Women of the Southern states. I would also like to give you the echoes of the work shop I have had here and how much the women appreciated your being with them.

I will stay at the hotel which is nearest to the new office building of the church groups, just what it is right now I do not know. At any rate, I would appreciate a definite engagement with you if at all possible.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. Riverside 9-2200

rev. edwin t. dahlberg, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

mrs. william sale terrell
chairman

mrs. w. murdoch macleod
general director

January 26, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was good to have you with us in our offices. I cherish every opportunity to be associated with you and the fine work you do.

I was wondering if you remember our conversation in which you said there might be a possibility for you to make it financially possible for Mrs. Francis R. Crawford of Farmville, Virginia to attend the N.O.W. Conference. I believe even now if you wrote her she would come. She would be quite an asset to the group.

With sincere admiration and appreciation of you,

Sincerely,

Dorothy

Mrs. Wm. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director

DSM:mt
cc: Mrs. Crawford

Mrs. Crawford
906 Hight St.
Farmville, Va.

2/18/60

department of international affairs

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIverside 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

HON. ERNEST A. GROSS
CHAIRMAN

KENNETH L. MAXWELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 9, 1960

Dear Friend of our Nationwide Program for Peace:

You will soon be receiving Nationwide Program Bulletin #3. Meanwhile, we thought you would like to see at once a publication just off the press. We enclose a copy of our new folder, "WHAT IS YOUR LOCAL CHURCH DOING?" related to our Nationwide Program for Peace.

We are pleased to report favorable advance reaction: In an ambitious publishing venture, more than 60% were ordered before it came off the press! Prospects for widespread use are most encouraging. We kept the cost minimal to make the use maximum: Limited numbers to key leaders, free; $2 per hundred; $5 per thousand. We hope you will order quantities for people in your area, in your local church and in your wider circle of friends. Order from our Department, sending your check in prepayment to save correspondence and expense. We shall appreciate your fullest cooperation in distributing this folder.

You will wish to know that we have also just completed publication of our new, revised, more highly selective Bibliography. It is annotated and lists mostly books, some pamphlets, representing various views in the categories covered in our Nationwide Program for Peace. We are grateful for the counsel we received from other specialized sources, including: The World Affairs Center; the Missionary Research Library; faculty at Union Seminary, especially John C. Bennett; United Church Women, Division of Foreign Missions; Church World Service. We assume final responsibility for selection and annotation. Again, we kept the cost minimal: 20¢ per single copy; quantity rates as follows: 50--74 copies, 5% off; 75-249 copies, 10% off; 250 copies or more 15% off. The Bibliography should be ordered from The Dept. of Pub. & Distribution, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y. Prepaid copies postage free. We hope you will also help in getting this valuable document distributed. We anticipate that it will be useful both in the current emphasis and in our continuing work.

The thrust in our Nationwide Program now (January through June 1960) is to the local church. We hope these new publications, along with our whole series, will help concerned people like you to follow through in this major thrust. Particularly, we trust that the folder on "WHAT IS YOUR LOCAL CHURCH DOING?" will aid you in encouraging every possible church you can reach to participate in the Nationwide Program for Peace.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Maxwell Darrell Randall

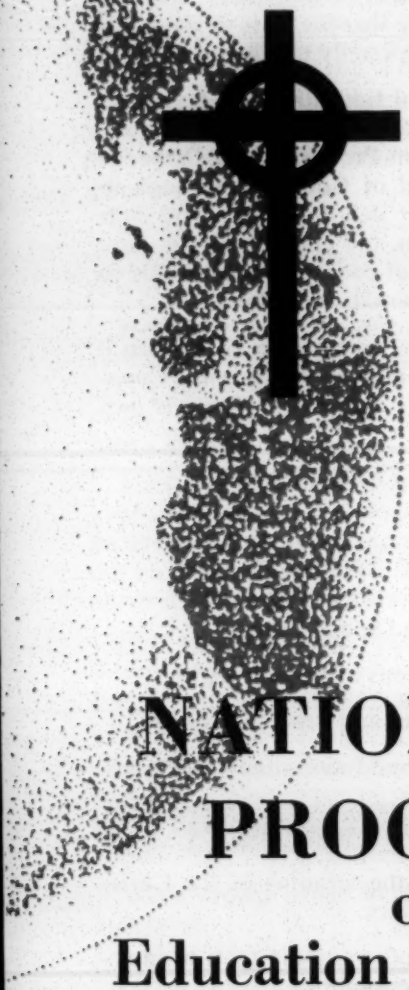
Kenneth L. Maxwell
Executive Director

Darrell Randall
Assoc. Executive Director

KLM: EBJ
DR:
Encl.1

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, VICE CHAIRMAN • DARRELL RANDALL, ASSOC. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • EARLE H. BALLOU, SPECIAL ASSOCIATE

WHAT IS YOUR LOCAL CHURCH DOING?



NATIONWIDE PROGRAM of Education and Action for PEACE

"What you are doing . . . is, to my mind, one of the finest things you could possibly undertake."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House, September 9, 1959
To a delegation of churchmen
on the Nationwide Program for Peace

SPONSORED BY

Department of International Affairs
National Council of Churches
Member Denominations
State and Local Councils of Churches

WHAT IT IS . . .

Now, more than ever, in this revolutionary, nuclear-space age, the churches realize that the state of the world is of concern to all people, especially to Christians.

The Nationwide Program of Education and Action for Peace is a year of concentrated study and action by the churches. For the first time in Protestant and Orthodox history, the National Council of Churches, through its various units, the 33 member denominations, and state and local councils of churches and church women, have cooperatively planned a year of coordinated emphasis on Christian responsibility in international affairs.

This program has been developing since 1954 when it was initiated by the denominations in the National Council's Division of Christian Life and Work. Subjects proposed for intensive study are:

I. Theological and Moral Considerations in International Affairs

II. The Power Struggle and Security in a Nuclear-Space Age

III. Overseas Areas of Rapid Social Change

IV. The Changing Dimensions of Human Rights

V. International Institutions and Peaceful Change

VI. Missions, and Service, and International Relations

WHAT IT AIMS TO DO . . .

To challenge Christians to the meaning of the Christian faith for international affairs.

To awaken Christians and others to the facts of international life and to their responsibilities.

To stimulate church groups, community organizations and individuals to study various views on crucial issues, to discuss them, then to act individually and corporately on the basis of their own informed convictions.

To encourage church members to be more active in interdenominational efforts and other responsible community programs in international affairs.

PROJECTION BEYOND 1960

Social Education and Action Committees in every possible state and local council of churches, and in every possible local church in keeping with denominational patterns.

Emphasis on three or four major issues each year confronting the world, the United States and the UN through denominational and interdenominational organizations, national, state and local.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God." (Matthew 5:9)

WHAT YOU CAN DO . . .

Find out what the church organizations in your state, your community, and your local church are doing about international relations this year. If nothing, try to get them active.

See the president, executive, or program chairman, and your local minister, and inform them that you are willing to work in the Nationwide Program for Peace.

Work with your Pastor and the responsible leaders in your local church to develop programs of education and action for peace – in your men's groups, women's societies, student programs, youth fellowships and children's work.

Take it upon yourself to be an informed person in your community on international affairs. Follow newspapers, magazines, books, radio and TV, keeping a lookout for international news and what our country is doing about it. Encourage others to do the same.

Find out what other responsible organizations in your community are doing about international affairs. Take part in their activities and ask them to join your church's programs too.

Write the President, the Secretary of State, your Senators, your Congressman, and the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations your views on specific international issues.

Write similar letters to the editors of newspapers and magazines.

Write to your denominational headquarters for special materials they have published for the Nationwide Program, i.e. program suggestions, articles, resources.

Write to your state or local council of churches and church women for names of participants in Leadership Training Seminars or other resource leaders who can help you plan and carry out your program in your local church.

Contribute to the support of this Nationwide Program for Peace, through your local church, denomination, and your national ecumenical organization, such as the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches.

Pray for peace – and pray without ceasing – for all who carry international responsibilities; for those in public office; for the conditions of peace; for people in their needs around the world.

Keep everlastingly at it. Persist in pursuing peace.

". . . seek peace and pursue it." (I Peter 3:11)

PROGRAMS FOR YOUR LOCAL CHURCH

The key to the success of the Nationwide Program for Peace is what is done locally. Insofar as possible, it is to be integrated into the regular activities of the church. Leaders trained in national, state and local council conferences and seminars can be especially helpful. It is the responsibility of the minister and lay leaders of the church and of its various organizations to initiate this work in each local church. Here are some suggestions:

A. For the Minister

1. Sermons on Christian international responsibilities.
2. Frequent reference to world affairs in sermons.
3. Series of Sunday evening Messages with discussion.
4. Group discussions with minister as resource person.

B. For Existing Church Classes and Groups

1. Church school class or department study programs on Christian faith and international relations, using denominational and DIA materials.
2. Women's group programs using guest speakers, filmstrip, panels or study course on the themes suggested.
3. Men's group meetings with guest speakers, filmstrips, panels on the suggested themes.
4. Youth fellowship programs, using themes, emphasizing youth's role on this changing planet.
5. School of missions, or mission study group programs related to international affairs.
6. Prayer meeting series on peace issues.

C. Special Programs

1. Evening programs or suppers with local or visiting guest speakers from the community or area. Invite overseas students or teachers as guests.
2. Family night programs on international themes.
3. Sunday afternoon or evening study series for 4 or 6 week periods with guest leaders.
4. Study current legislation in international affairs, such as foreign aid, immigration, trade.
5. Informal small study groups in homes.
6. Hospitality committee to arrange for overseas students to visit in church members' homes.

D. Special Projects

1. Clothing Drives – Collect used clothing for distribution to the needy overseas. Church World Service (475 Riverside Drive, N. Y. 27, N. Y.) will tell you where to send the clothing.
2. Aid to Refugees – This World Refugee Year is a good time to see what your church can do to aid in the refugee resettlement program. Write Church World Service or your denominational relief agency.
3. Exchange Students – International Christian Youth Exchange (New Windsor, Maryland) arranges year exchanges of high school students.
4. Heifer Project – Ships livestock to areas of the world where living standards can be improved with better animal husbandry. Write Heifer Project, New Windsor, Maryland.
5. United Appeal for Relief and Rehabilitation – One Great Hour of Sharing or similar denominational appeals for overseas relief and reconstruction, provide the major support for help to the needy overseas.

Your own denominational relief agency will send you information on how you can help.

6. UNICEF – "Trick or Treat" at Halloween offers opportunity for constructive work with children and youth. For information write United Christian Youth Movement (475 Riverside Drive, N. Y. 27, N. Y.) or U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, N. Y.
7. Missions – Get acquainted with and support mission projects of your denomination.

E. The Church in the Community

1. Radio and TV programs on the Nationwide Program, Christian responsibility in international affairs, or any of the six themes.
2. Film or filmstrip showing at one or more evening meetings. Relate to discussion program.
3. Community forums discussing the current problems in international affairs, sponsored by a local church or several churches.
4. Arrange for speakers at civic, service clubs.
5. Organize a group to visit the UN, the Interchurch Center in New York, Congress and U. S. officials in Washington, D. C.
6. Organize tour-study groups to see overseas mission fields, political, economic, other aspects of life for better understanding of world problems.

WRITE FOR

Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet. Report of the Fifth World Order Study Conference. 35 cents.

Study Guide for "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet." Companion piece for above Report. 25 cents.

Bibliography for "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet." Annotated list of books and pamphlets for those wishing to make a more comprehensive study of the issues in the *Report* and *Study Guide*. 20 cents.

BACKGROUND STUDY PAPERS. 20 cents each or set of 12 for $2.00. Twelve papers on the six themes outlined on page 1 originally prepared for the Fifth World Order Study Conference and reprinted for use in this Nationwide Program. They are authored by John C. Bennett (2), Alford Carleton, Richard M. Fagley, D. F. Fleming, Ray Gibbons, David Owen, George W. Rathjens, Jr., Harold E. Stassen, Wolfgang F. Stolper, Kenneth W. Thompson, Willard L. Thorp.

UN Way to Freedom. Filmstrip produced by the United Church Women, 87 frames in color, two scripts, with special reference to the Nationwide Program. $7.00.

(*Order above publications from the Department of Publication and Distribution, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York*).

"Christian Education and International Affairs," a special issue of *The International Journal of Religious Education*, November 1959. Order from IJRE, Box 303, New York 27, N. Y. 50 cents (special quantity prices).

World Order Hymns. Twelve new hymns chosen from over 200; written in well-known meters in standard hymnals. Order from Hymn Society of America, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. 20 cents.

The National Council of Churches is a center for cooperation of the constituent churches in the Nationwide Program of Education and Action for Peace. The member communions of the National Council of Churches include:

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Important parts of this program are being carried out by units of the National Council of Churches and state and local councils; others have contributed significantly in planning. Cooperating units include:

United Church Women
United Church Men
Church World Service
National Student Christian Federation
United Christian Youth Movement
Division of Foreign Missions

Cooperation at the World Level – The Department of International Affairs, like other national units in countries around the world, works in close cooperation with the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, a specialized agency of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council.

AMONG OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK WITH

American Association for the United Nations
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Also investigate and take advantage of opportunities to consider international affairs with those of other religious, professional, technical and civic groups.

For further information, materials and help, write to:

YOUR DENOMINATION
and to the
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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GENERAL DIRECTOR

February 10, 1960.

To: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Dear Friends:

Mrs. MacLeod and I want to share with you a most exciting bit of news! Many times we have wished that it might be possible to have Mrs. James D. Wyker - our own Mossie Wyker - on our national executive staff. For several years she has been serving most happily as a minister-at-large in the Department of Social Welfare of her own denomination, the Disciples of Christ.

The way has now been opened, through the securing of special funds, for her to make an effective contribution as an executive-at-large of United Church Women, in interpreting the ecumenical movement as expressed by both the National and World Councils of Churches; in a ministry of reconcilation in human relations, working with both ministers and lay leaders, men and women of all races, in developing better racial understanding; in the co-operation of men and women in church and society; in the cultivation of local and state organizations of United Church Women, and in strengthening the whole conciliar movement as the laity assume their new role in demonstrating the "wholeness" of the church.

We feel Mrs. Wyker is peculiarly fitted for this five-fold portfolio. This is a special six-year project built around her particular talents, her wise, magnetic personality, her dedicated spirit. It is made possible by the generosity of friends who have these concerns at heart, and who see this as a real opportunity for a significant investment in Kingdom building through her. She will operate from her home in Berea, Kentucky, and the funds secured will provide salary, travel, secretary, and related costs for six years.

All the necesaary clearances with the National Council of Churches have been made. The proposition has received the hearty unanimous endorsement of the General Secretary of NCCC, as well as our own Administrative Committee and Personnel Committee, and will be presented by the Personnel Committee of the NCCC to the General Board in Oklahoma City on February 24-25 for final confirmation. We wanted you to know of this action, which the Administrative Committee has taken on your behalf, but would ask you to treat it as confidential until after the meeting of the General Board. Mrs. Wyker expects to begin her service with us on July 1, 1960.

We are sure you will rejoice with us that she is accepting this new relationship with UCW, and we look forward with confidence and not a little excitement to the potentialities of the years ahead as we express our deep gratitude to those whose generosity has made this project possible.

Our warm good wishes to you all as we anticipate a wonderful World Day of Prayer on March 4th and our annual Board meeting in Minneapolis, April 26-28.

Ever sincerely,

Marjorie S. Terrell

Mrs. Wm. Sale Terrell
President.

October 19, 1960

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss French:

I will be in New York Monday of next week. Thelma's meeting does not start until 7:00 p.m. If it is convenient I would like to see you Monday afternoon to talk over the Workshop plans. If not, perhaps we can get together at some meal time at Thelma's meeting. Things look pretty good for the Workshop.

Please let me know.

Hurriedly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Same letter sent to Thelma Stevens

December 29, 1960

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss French:

I will be in the meeting of N.O.W. in New York on the 4th and will stay over the 5th. I may not have the time to see you, but I will call you. I will be on a search for more money for another Workshop.

I hope the New Year will be full of great things for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 5, 1961

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general director

January 26, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your lovely Christmas card with the little note which I appreciated so much. The card was especially beautiful.

I understand from Mrs. Lexow, the president of United Church Women of Florida, that you and I are both attending the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting on February 21 and 22. Mrs. Lexow has been here this week. She suggested that the best way for me to get to Avon Park is to fly to Orlando which would necessitate a change in Atlanta. She says there would surely be people who would drive us from Orlando to Avon Park.

I am wondering how you plan to go and whether if you are traveling by air from Atlanta we might go together. I shall not make travel arrangements until I hear from you.

This brings you my love and give my greetings to Mr. Tilly.

Affectionately

Eleanor

Eleanor French
Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:as

christian social relations

miss margaret kuhn, philadelphia, penna., chairman • mrs. d. ellwood williams, jr., annapolis, maryland, may fellowship day
• eleanor french, director

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIverside 9-2200

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

February 6, 1961

To: BOARD OF MANAGERS AND PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS OF CHURCH WOMEN.

Dear Friends:

The enclosed leaflet contains the full information on the Ninth National Assembly of United Church Women, October 9-21, 1961 in Miami Beach, Florida. Complete your registration form now and send it to United Church Women, taking advantage of the minimum fee. Complete the hotel reservation blank and send to the UCW Housing Bureau in Miami Beach.

Your responsibility to the Assembly will only have just begun when you have registered! It is on you that we depend to promote attendance at the Assembly. The leaflets are available in quantity - just fill in the attached form and let us know how many to send you. All church women are urged to attend and bring their husbands. Apart from the ecumenical experience of attending an Assembly and the inspiration, information and exchange of ideas to be gained, Miami Beach is a very attractive place in October. Suggest to your friends that they save a part of their summer vacation time and spend it in Miami Beach. Organize local groups and then contact your state president to see what arrangements have been made for cheaper group travel. A careful study of the "Call" will show that we have been able to obtain most reasonable rates for accommodation.

One feature of this Assembly is different and should be stimulating. The afternoon sessions will start each day at 1 o'clock with luncheon meetings in hotels and continue with discussion around the tables and in groups of one hundred persons, based on the Bible study of Bishop Chandu Ray on the theme of the Assembly, "The Church Ecumenical - Its Oneness, Its Mission, Its Ministries" which will have been presented in the morning session. The afternoon sessions will end at 4 o'clock leaving free time to enjoy Miami Beach.

Do not be shocked at the registration fee, which includes the cost of three luncheons. We urge all registrants to sign up for the luncheon meetings. The Assembly Committee, after careful consideration, has decided that only persons who attend the program luncheons may participate in the discussion that will take place during and following them. This plan provides for a time of fellowship with women from other states, and for a stimulating exchange of ideas, under the guidance of a discussion leader, with the specialized knowledge of resource persons upon which to draw.

As never before in the history of United Church Women we need to meet together, to think together and to make our convictions known as participants in the ecumenical movement.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S. Terrell

Mrs. Wm. Sale Terrell
Chairman, United Church Women

Dorothy S. MacLeod

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

February 7, 1961

Miss Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss French:

In reference to our trip to Avon Park, we will have to arrive in Orlando the night before and spend the night in a hotel. I am leaving here at 1:45 p.m. on the 21st on Eastern Air Lines Flight 701, which will arrive in Orlando at 4:40p.m.

Looking forward to being with you, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 10, 1960

Mrs. Wm. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director
United Church Women
National Council of the Churches of Christ
In the U. S. A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

I have been in the depths of the deep since I saw you. Mr. Tilly was in a much more serious condition than we thought and he just has not rallied from the operation. On top of all this I fell in the hospital the second day he was there and broke two ribs. Hence, I've not been in the office and home problems have left me no time or thought for anything else.

I am writing Mrs. Crawford right now and urging her to go to the Washington meeting and the Fellowship of the Concerned will finance the trip.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcs

mine

United Church Women, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York

REPORT of STATE CHAIRMAN of CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS - 1960

Please fill out this form and send one copy to your state president and one to the Director of Christian Social Relations, at the above address, not later than February 1, 1961. Place the third copy in the file which you will hand to your successor. Base your report on the calendar year, January 1 - December 31, 1960.

STATE Florida

1. What is your annual Budget allowance for the work of the Christian Social Relations committee? $ 40.00

2. Do you have a special chairman for May Fellowship Day? yes Is she a member of your CSR Committee? yes

3. Has your state Christian Social Relations committee sponsored or conducted a special project or projects other than those carried on by local councils individually? yes If so, describe briefly on back of page.

4. Has training been provided by the state council for local chairmen and others in Christian Social Relations? Yes ✓ No ___ If so, where was it provided:
   (a) At annual meeting? Yes ✓ No ___ Length of session 2 days
   (b) At ~~Conference, Workshop, Institute~~ Workshop Yes ✓ No ___ Length 2 days
   If latter category (b) were national funds requested? Yes ___ No ✓

5. What special help does your state need from the national Christian Social Relations Committee? Use back of page

SUMMARY REPORT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS WORK OF LOCAL COUNCILS

(Please do not restrict this to information received from those chairmen who filed reports, but be sure to include all information which you may have at hand on this area of the work.)

1. Approximate total number of Christian Social Relations committees in state ~~46~~ 48

2. Number of councils having: chairman of Christian Social Relations (check signatures on local reports) 23 Budget allowance for work of committee 182.50

3. Number of committees which meet twice a year 2 three times 2 Four times 2 more ___ on call 5

4. Number of councils which conducted a Christian Social Relations conference, workshop or institute 13 Number using national funds for this purpose ___

5. Attach to copy for Director of Christian Social Relations one copy of each local committee's report, keeping one copy for yourself.

6. Number of reports received 37 Total number of local councils ~~46~~ 50

Signature Mrs. C. H. Owens Date Feb. 11, 1961

Address 492 N. E. 160 St.
Miami 62, Fla.

A work shop for the Fellowship of the Concerned sponsored by the Women's division of the Southern Regional Council on Human Relations. Held Dec. 1+2nd 1960 about 50 people attended.

An increase in Workshops, institutes and conferences was noted. This is encouraging.

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

February 27, 1961

To: THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN:

Dear Friends:

The 1961 meeting of the Board of Managers of United Church Women is to be held in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961, at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Hotel reservation card is enclosed and we would appreciate your making your reservations directly with the hotel.

The first session will be at 10:00 a.m. on April 25 in the New York Room at the Statler Hilton, and the final session will end at 11:30 a.m. on April 27. Certain related meetings will be held before and after the sessions of the Board, but separate notices will be coming regarding these.

You will recall that the decision to hold this meeting in Buffalo was made after the Council of Church Women of Buffalo and Erie County invited the Board to participate in their 50th anniversary celebrations. A public dinner meeting, with an outstanding speaker, has been planned in co-operation with the Buffalo Council to celebrate this anniversary. The cost of this dinner meeting is $5.18 per person, including gratuities. This seems high, but we are assured that it is the going rate in Buffalo.

Since the meeting is being held in a city so close to Niagara Falls, it seemed to us that many of you would like to take the opportunity to visit the falls, therefore Miss Martha Nuttelman, executive of the local council, has made arrangements for those of you who wish to take a tour to the falls to do so on Wednesday evening, April 26. This will mean that there will be no evening session of the Board that day. The tour will include a visit to the falls and dinner in a hotel overlooking them. The cost of this tour is $6 per person.

The daily Bible study at our meeting will be on the theme of the 1961 Assembly of the World Council of Churches, "Jesus Christ the Light of the World." We would recommend to each one of you that you order the special booklet of the same name, and study it prior to our meeting. We have supplies on hand at 35 cents each.

We believe you will see from the above that this is to be an unusually stimulating meeting, and we hope that each of you will plan to attend. A slip is enclosed for your use in letting us know your plans.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S. Terrell
Mrs. Wm. Sale Terrell
Chairman, United Church Women.

Dorothy S. MacLeod
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

March 3, 1961

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Eleanor French:

Mrs. Sonen took me to Miami in her car. She and Mrs. Muscat sat on the front seat so they could discuss the meeting for the next day. Mrs. Owen sat with me and more than before I found both Mrs. Muscat and Mrs. Sonen were more powerful figures than she.

Hearing these two leaders at Byrd Park Lodge, you know the meeting of NOW was well planned in every way. It was held in a large dining room of the Biscayne Terrace Hotel, overlooking the Bay. Every seat was taken. There were at least a dozen Negroes. I was told that there were representatives from many women's organizations, including the PTA and the League of Women Voters.

I am enclosing a program. The paragraph at the top of it sound good, but there was no plan whatever announced as to how this Florida NOW would try to keep open schools.

The panel was very fine. Dr. Manning began his speech by saying he believed in teachers being required to take a loyalty oath. Just why he felt

he had to say this, I do not know. It had no bearing on his good speech which dealt with the moral side of the integration question. Donald Mackay presented the school issue from the church's standpoint. Mr. Fox, the economist, gave the figures of economic loss in Little Rock and Virginia.

Reverend Graham spoke from a parent's standpoint. He is a Negro and almost spoiled his able speech by saying it was expected to see a Negro's name at the last (his tone soon improved). The speakers had manuscripts and Mrs. Sonen said it might be possible for copies to be sent to those present.

I explained how NOW came to be and its concern about The White House Conference. I read them two paragraphs from the Findings (first two paragraphs on page 3.) As they had asked, I gave the stories of New Orleans and Athens, Georgia.

They are backed by The American Jewish Congress. They announced the $9,800 promised by the Field Foundation on a matching basis -- they seemed to have no doubt they would get it by June 1st. They also announced the $100.00-a-plate dinner for Tuesday evening of this week, adding that two benefactors were underwriting the dinner so that a couple would have to pay only $35.00 for two tickets.

If they can help integration in Miami, it will be well -- and they may with the leadership they have. I wish, however, that their efforts could have been through the Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Dave Bosworth, a former president of the Florida United Church Women, led a wonderful prayer at the opening. The Negro minister spoke of it and said he wished he had a copy of it. She told me there were few or no other UCWs present.

I have received the January minutes of NOW -- the first communication I've had from them. I never thought of being designated as "contact" person.

I enjoyed being with you. When I reached home, I found Mr. Tilly so much weaker. He will be in Georgia Baptist Hospital Monday; there is no room until then.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/mf
Enclosure - 1. (NOW Program)

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

rev. edwin t. dahlberg, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

mrs. william sale terrell
chairman

mrs. w. murdoch macleod
general director

March 9, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 201
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was a privilege, as always, to be with you for the days in Florida.

Thank you so much for your letter of March 3 with your description of your meeting in Miami.

Our administrative committee considered the question of attendance of our people at the Atlanta meeting on March 16. You will be hearing from Helen Baker shortly that the committee wants both you and Mrs. Patterson to attend. Helen Baker will, also, tell you the other action taken regarding our relationship.*

You will be interested to know that we have an appointment with the foundation this Friday to discuss our project.

I know you will share any word with us about Mr. Tilly. We think of you both so very often.

My love to you.

Affectionately

Eleanor

Eleanor French
Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:as

* Helen got her letter off to you first!

christian social relations

miss margaret kuhn, philadelphia, penna., chairman • mrs. d. ellwood williams, jr., annapolis, maryland, may fellowship day
eleanor french, director

united church women

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mrs. william sale terrell
chairman

mrs. w. murdoch macleod
general director

March 9, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrews Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Mrs. Tilly already knows about NOW's Vanguard Committee. You, Ida, I believe, left the meeting of the administrative committee before this new development in the follow-up of the NOW conference was discussed. Mrs. Tilly can tell you more about it, Ida, but a quote from a letter from NOW, dated January 12, to the groups which co-operated in the original conference will probably give the basic information:

"In essence, the Vanguard Committee plan grew out of our discussion of the tragic situation in New Orleans which might have been prevented, in part, with adequate preparation. It was the feeling of the group, that in the embattled areas of the South today there are many individual mothers who would take affirmative steps toward integration, as did that courageous young Minister, if they felt they were not completely alone. Mrs. Tilly told us of the efforts of her group, the Fellowship of the Concerned, to rally together concerned women of the South, and her feeling that many of the local units of our National organizations would feel immeasurably strengthened and supported by the active interest and concern of their National parent bodies. It was, therefore, unanimously agreed that we, the member organizations of NOW should attempt to provide that support in some organized and coordinated fashion in hopes of preventing a repetition of New Orleans.

"Mrs. Tilly has agreed to serve as Southern liaison to NOW - to alert us to the expected trouble areas in the months ahead. She advised us that Atlanta, Georgia was the next community to be integrated by court order. We decided, therefore, to ask each of our member organizations immediately if they have constituencies in Atlanta or contacts that might be of help. Our next step would then be to call a quiet, unpublicized meeting of the representatives of our local units

the church woman

mrs. m. c. leonard, lincoln, nebraska, chairman • mrs. david d. baker, editor • fannie p. byrd, assistant to the editor

in Atlanta, where our combined National leadership could discuss with them the difficulties that lie ahead and what positive steps could be taken. Our hope would be that we could find the 10, 20 or 50 women who might be willing to take their children to school on opening day in September, if they knew they had others with them, and National support behind them. If project Vanguard were to prove successful in Atlanta, we would hope to make similar attempts in other communities."

In keeping with this, the NOW Vanguard Committee asked Mrs. Tilly to meet with a group in Atlanta on March 16. The administrative committee, in turn, took the following action:

Voted that Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Mrs. Fred Patterson be asked to attend the NOW conference in Atlanta, Georgia, with the understanding that the persons organizing the conference be told that UCW has taken no action to participate in NOW activities beyond the Ad Hoc Conference held in Washington, D. C. in February 1960; that a sub-committee of the administrative committee be appointed by the chairman to consider the relationships of UCW on the state and local level to the NOW conferences, reporting to the next meeting of the administrative committee.

Ida, I know you did not feel you could participate in the national conference last February, however, your name and Mrs. Tilly's were the only ones considered by the administrative committee. It would be a great help to us if you, Mrs. Tilly, could represent us as well as the Fellowship of the Concerned, and you, Ida, would represent UCW. We should appreciate being kept informed.

I cannot tell you the place of the meeting, but I feel sure that Mrs. Tilly has this information.

Gratefully yours,

Helen

Mrs. David D. Baker
Program Co-Ordinator

Eleanor points out to me that represent is probably the wrong word. You would go as local persons.

MEB:LW

Same [illegible]tter mailed to Miss Thelm[illegible] Stevens

March 21, 1961

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss French:

Mrs. Tilly would like for you to please confirm the dates, November 1-2, for the fall Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Mrs.Tilly is at home ill with flu, and Mr. Tilly is still in the hospital.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible so we may begin formulating plans.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

March 24, 1961

Miss Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Eleanor French:

When your letter of March 9, reached me, Mr. Tilly had been in the hospital three or four days. He has been very ill but has improved in the last two days. We hope before long to have him back home.

I will see you in Buffalo if he continues to improve.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

March 27, 1961

Mrs. William Sale Terrell
Chairman
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Terrell:

Every once in a while I have met someone who was at the Workshop in November who has spoken of your worship meditations, that you gave during that time. And just this week someone told me how often she has used excerpts from one of your worship services.

I will see you in Buffalo if my husband continues to improve. He has been desperately ill for three weeks but is not on the road to recovery. I hope to have him home in the next few days.

With love and best wishes always.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lcc

April 5, 1961

Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod
General Director
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

The dates for the annual South wide Workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned are November 1 - 2.

After our experience last year, we know it is more than worth while to have both the State Presidents and Chairmen of Christian Social Relations to be in the group. So, we will issue invitations accordingly.

I do want you to be with us, so please mark this date on your calendar. You see I'm hoping the date is not already filled. Of course, Miss French will be with us.

We must "open the doors of the church" - and we will bend our program to this intent.

Mr. Tilly has lingered between life and death for thirty or more days. The cloud lifted Saturday and now after all of these weeks in the hospital we can take him home in the next few days. He is gaining fast. You can imagine that Easter Day was a glorious time with me - the first day we had any hope he would life.

With love, thanks, and the best of wishes to you always, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lec

APR 13 1961

EF

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. RIVERSIDE 9-2200

J. IRWIN MILLER, PRESIDENT REV. ROY G. ROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD
GENERAL DIRECTOR

April 10, 1961

To: THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Dear Friends:

The Administrative Committee has been discussing ways of implementing a policy of making the special Days of United Church Women more a part of the program of the Christian Social Relations, Christian World Relations and Christian World Missions Committees, rather than somewhat separate entities. The Administrative Committee feels that it would be good to discontinue the practice of having the chairmen of the Days appointed by the Chairman of the Department of United Church Women, and to allow the chairmen of the program departments to appoint sub-committees as they see fit, including sub-committees on the Days if desired. If this procedure is to be followed for the new triennium beginning after the Assembly in October 1961, a small amendment to the Standing Rules of United Church Women will be necessary.

The Standing Rules of UCW can be amended at any meeting of the Department of UCW, provided that the amendments are recommended by the Administrative Committee and notice sent out in advance. The Administrative Committee is recommending that the Standing Rules be amended as per the attached sheet and sends you notice today, so that you may take action at your meeting in Buffalo, April 25-27, 1961.

Would you study these suggested amendments and bring this letter and the attachment with you to the Buffalo meeting, and be prepared to vote.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S. Terrell
Mrs. Wm. Sale Terrell
Chairman, United Church Women.

Dorothy S. MacLeod
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

encl.

Suggested Amendments to the Standing Rules of United Church Women. To be considered by the Board of Managers at its meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961. Recommended by the Administrative Committee.

Deletions [ ] Additions ( )

ARTICLE IV - COMMITTEES

1. The Department shall function through the following Standing Committees:

   a. A Finance Committee, which shall consist of not more than fifteen members, at least two-thirds of whom shall be from the Board of Managers, and at least three of whom, including the Treasurer, shall be from the Board of Directors. In conformity with the provisions of ARTICLE XII of the By-Laws of the Department, it shall be responsible for supervision of the total business and financial operations of the Department, including performance of the following functions:

      1. It shall supervise the work of the Treasurer.

      2. It shall appoint a Budget Committee from its membership which shall prepare a budget for the Department.

      3. It shall review and approve the annual budget for recommendation to the Board of Managers of the Department and the General Budget Committee of the Council.

      4. It shall initiate plans and have the responsibility for raising said budget, and shall be empowered to control expenditures in relation to income.

      5. It shall give clearance to all plans and projects involving financial operations.

   b. A Personnel Committee, which shall have the responsibility of securing such members of the executive and secretarial staff as may be authorized by the Board or Executive Committee for the conduct of the Department in conformity with the procedures governing the Council and its respective units. Standards, qualifications, contracts, salary range and retirement plans shall be in harmony with the personnel practices of the Council.

   c. The Department shall elect a Nominating Committee composed of nine persons who shall have been nominated by the Chairman of the Department and approved by the Administrative Committee and who are representatives of both the Assembly and the Department. The Nominating Committee shall make nominations of officers of the Assembly and the Department and shall discharge those duties assigned to it in conformity with the declared purpose and accepted program of the Department.

2. There shall be the following Program Committees, which shall plan the program of the Department in cooperation with those units of the Council charged with program responsibility in the respective areas of interest, according to the provisions of ARTICLE X, Section 2 of the By-Laws of the Department:

   a. A Committee on Christian Life and Growth which shall be responsible for developing the spiritual life emphases for united church women.

   b. A Committee on Christian World Missions which shall promote recommended interdenominational mission projects, especially through institutes, conferences and continuing educational program in state and local councils. It shall [have a sub-committee known as the Committee for World Day of Prayer which shall] produce the World Day of Prayer service each year and promote its observance in the United States, receiving and allocating the offering in cooperation with the Allocations Committee. [The Chairman of the Committee for World Day of Prayer shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Department in consultation with the General Director, the staff concerned, and] The Chairman of the Committee on Christian World Missions, (in consultation with the Chairman of the Department, the General Director and staff concerned, may appoint such sub-committees as she may deem necessary to carry out the work of the Committee.)

1. An Allocations Committee administratively related to the Department, consisting of an equal number of representatives from the Department, the Division of Home Missions and the Division of Foreign Missions, shall be appointed to carry the responsibility for selecting the projects to be supported by the World Day of Prayer and allocating funds to them, working according to the Rules of Procedure adopted for this Committee. The representatives to this Committee from the Department shall include the Chairman of Christian World Missions and the Chairman of the World Day of Prayer.

c. A Committee on Christian World Relations which shall be responsible for initiating and promoting programs of education and action in the area of international relations and world order, especially in regard to the United Nations. It shall /have a sub-committee known as the Committee for World Community Day, which shall/ be responsible for the planning and promotion of a program for World Community Day. /The Chairman of the Committee for World Community Day shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Department in consultation with the General Director, the staff concerned, and/ The Chairman of the Committee on Christian World Relations, (in consultation with the Chairman of the Department, the General Director and staff concerned, may appoint such sub-committees as she may deem necessary to carry out the work of the Committee.)

1. An Allocations Committee responsible to the Administrative Committee, consisting of five persons, including the chairman of Christian World Relations and the chairman of World Community Day, shall be appointed by the Chairman to pass upon the recommendations of the Christian World Relations Committee with regard to the allocation of World Community Day offering.

d. A Committee on Christian Social Relations which shall be responsible for initiating and promoting programs of education and action in the areas of social, family, industrial and human relations. It shall /have a sub-committee known as the Committee for May Fellowship Day which shall/ be responsible for the planning and promotion of a program for May Fellowship Day. /The Chairman of the Committee for May Fellowship Day shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Department in consultation with the General Director, the staff concerned, and the Chairman of/ The Committee on Christian Social Relations, (in consultation with the Chairman of the Department, the General Director and staff concerned, may appoint such sub-committees as she may deem necessary to carry out the work of the Committee.)

e. A Committee on Leadership Education which shall recruit and train leaders for the cooperative work of church women, and shall prepare materials and methods for use in training conferences and institutes.

f. A Committee on Public Relations which shall cooperate with the Central Department of Public Relations of the Council, the national denominational staff with responsibility for public relations and the public relations committees of state and local councils of churches and councils of church women. It shall be responsible for interpreting the work of United Church Women to the public through all forms of mass media.

g. A Committee on THE CHURCH WOMAN which shall direct its publication. THE CHURCH WOMAN shall be the official organ of the Department and shall interpret the work of the various committees of the Department as well as the program of the National Council.

3. Other Committees may be appointed by the Chairman of the Department as needed.

4. With the exception of the Nominating Committee the chairmen of Standing and Program Committees shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Department in Consultation with the General Director and the members shall be appointed by the Chairman of the committee with the approval of the Chairman of the Department, the General Director and the staff concerned.

5. Chairmen and Sub-Chairmen of Standing and Program Committees shall be members of the Board.

6. Members of the Assembly and state and local Councils of Church Women who are not members of the Department shall be eligible to serve on committees of the Department.

Friends of U.C.W approximately
a group of 100 women
such as Mrs. Roosevelt etc.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN FINANCES

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1959	Budget 1960	Actual 1960	Revised Budget 1961	Proposed Budget 1962
By Sub-Units					
Dept. Admin.	$32,475	$ 35,810	$ 34,292.92	$ 33,310	$ 35,440
Dept. Gen.	46,050	37,460	36,715.93	71,990	37,530
Finance	41,182	49,390	43,575.39	47,020	49,860
Program Coord.	9,933	12,060	11,306.12	12,960	13,710
C.W. Missions	24,621	32,950	32,098.83	31,530	32,800
C.W. Relations	27,412	27,520	24,531.69	27,840	28,080
C. Social Rel.	15,839	24,210	22,344.72	24,940	26,090
Church Woman	62,798	64,610	66,655.11	68,720	70,650
Ld. Ed. & Field O.	36,944	39,910	37,218.80	40,630	42,970
Public Relations	20,710	24,660	21,068.76	25,200	26,880
Publications	8,791	12,120	11,228.18	12,820	13,690
Special Represent.		10,410	9,259.41	20,850	20,930
Human Rel. Wkshops	2,543				
Sub-total	$329,298	$371,110	$350,295.94	$417,810	$399,530
By Sub-accounts					
Salaries & Rel.Costs	$134,513	$155,870	$156,485.07	$175,180	$181,620
Rent	17,213	20,100	19,564.00	20,100	21,300
Equipment	525	500	612.25	500	500
Office Supplies	3,126	4,290	2,877.17	4,550	4,050
Telephone	8,526	9,150	4,623.68	5,100	5,500
Postage	17,444	19,840	19,259.52	21,000	21,830
Mimeo	6,892	8,550	7,939.64	8,000	9,410
Publications	9,091	8,600	6,951.98	9,260	10,360
Travel - staff	13,424	16,050	19,466.37	18,400	18,400
Travel - volunteer	15,598	19,750	17,118.83	19,600	21,600
Meetings	1,746	2,180	1,798.64	1,730	1,855
Miscellaneous	3,324	3,580	2,251.00	2,870	2,925
Allocated costs	36,688	45,380	39,717.00	40,040	46,980
Amortization	5,000	5,000	4,576.76	5,000	5,000
Contingent		900	7.00		
Nat'l Com. Meetings	10,640				
Assembly	563	1,000	1,848.20	39,000	
Special items in various budgets: LE funds to states; promotion of 3 special days; printing of CW magazine; broadcasting and audio visual aids	41,618	49,600	44,323.44	47,400	48,200
Special projects (Human Rel. workshops, Overseas Seminary, Alaska, Penal Reform)	3,367	770	875.29		
Sub-total	$329,298	$371,110	$350,295.94	$417,810	$399,530
WDP Projects	365,500	365,500	356,148.64	374,000	374,000
WCD Projects	49,422	73,600	67,601.83	86,070	83,990
75th WDP		47,090	32,715.39	310,000	
Sub-total	$414,922	$486,190	$456,465.86	$770,070	$457,990
TOTAL	$744,220	$857,300	$806,761.80	$1187,880	$857,520

INCOME	Actual 1959	Budget 1960	Actual 1960	Revised Budget 1961	Proposed Budget 1962
A. Contributed & Earned					
Denom. Support	$ 9,226	$ 15,000	$ 12,392.00	$ 20,000	$ 25,000
State Quotas	53,838	56,100	55,380.66	59,530	63,100
Fellowship Fund	56,617	105,600	60,841.95	73,700	75,000
Foundations		25,600		10,000	
Honoraria	2,740	2,000	3,576.82	2,200	2,200
Gen. Sales	1,577	1,500	2,614.04	1,500	1,500
P&D Sales	9,816	5,000	10,616.22	10,000	16,000
NCC Allocated Fund	1,682	2,180	1,688.00	1,630	1,600
CW Sales & Subs	34,802	34,000	37,652.96	38,000	39,000
Assembly				39,000	
Transfer to CWR	212	200	214.34	220	200
Special Projects	14,973	770	968.49		
Special Represent.		10,410	19,294.07	20,850	20,930
A Sub-total	$185,483	$232,760	$205,239.55	$276,630	$244,530
B. Offerings					
WDP	445,807	430,000	418,998.36	440,000	440,000
WCD offering	125,204	125,090	129,210.66	136,540	142,000
WCD poundage	22,358	22,360	24,705.66	24,710	20,000
B Sub-total	$593,369	$577,450	$572,914.68	$601,250	$602,000
C. 74th WDP Observance		47,090	32,715.39	310,000	
TOTAL	$778,852	$857,300	$810,869.62	$1,187,880	$846,530

4/13/61

BUDGET NOTES

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN BASIC BUDGET

A. Financial operations for 1960

Contributed income	$205,239.55
UCW share of World Day of Prayer	62,849.72
UCW share of World Community Day	73,850.00
	$341,939.27
Less unused balance for Special Representative	10,034.66
Available income	$331,904.61
Expenditure	350,295.94
Excess of expenditure over income	$ 18,391.23

COMMENTS: In light of the above deficit, the Finance Committee would like to call to your attention the increase in contributed income, $19,761. or 10.7%. The Fellowship Fund increased by $4,226. or 7.5%. Denominational support and state quotas increased $4,709. or 7.5%. This is very rewarding, but the increase in expenditure is in items where underspending is limited, such as salaries, rent, allocated costs, postage, travel, etc.

B. Given to others from offerings:

To Home Missions for WDP projects	$178,074.32
To Foreign Missions for WDP projects	178,074.32
To Church World Service for poundage	22,357.59
World Community Day special projects	45,244.24
Total	$436,214.96

C. Revised 1961 Budget

Approved budget	$1,167,000.00
Revised budget	1,187,880.00

Income

Assembly	$14,000	increase	for luncheons
WCD projects	11,250	"	in offering & $5000 held from 1959 offering to bring foreign guests to Assembly.
Church Woman Subsc.	2,000	increase	
Fellowship Fund	6,300	decrease	- charges in expenditure in basic budget
NCC allocated	70	decrease	- estimate from NCC budget office
Total	$20,880	Increase	

Expenditure

Assembly	$14,000	increase	- cost of luncheons
WCD projects	11,250	increase	
Postage	2,000	increase	
Printing CW mag.	1,000	increase	
Misc. items in basic budget	7,370	decrease	
Total	$20,880		

D. 1962 Proposed Budget:

The proposed budget does not balance - $10,990 additional income is needed. The UCW Finance Committee estimated all income as realistically as possible and presented an unbalanced budget to the Administrative Committee. The 1962 budget must be balanced for presentation to the Budget Team in September.

4/13/61

M I N U T E S

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Statler Hilton Hotel
Buffalo, New York.

April 25, 26 and 27, 1961

Mrs. William Sale Terrell, presiding

TUESDAY MORNING, April 25

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America was called to order at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York at 10:00 a.m. in the New York Room, on Tuesday, April 25, 1961, by the chairman, Mrs. William Sale Terrell.

I INTRODUCTIONS

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, General Director, introduced the members of the Board by categories; state and local council executives; co-ordinators from the denominations; the staff of the Department. INTRODUCTIONS

II BIBLE STUDY

Miss Irene Jones, Associate Executive of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches, led an hour of Bible study, based on the study booklet of the World Council of Churches, "Jesus Christ, the Light of the World." BIBLE STUDY

III SYMPOSIUM ON OVERSEAS WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS

SYMPOSIUM ON OVERSEAS PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. Emory Ross, executive for the 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer introduced six members of teams from the five prayer fellowships overseas. Each representative briefly described the fellowship attended. Mrs. W. Verne Buchanan and Mrs. Stanley I. Stuber - Hong Kong; Mrs. Jesse Jai McNeil - Kitwe; Mrs. Paul Moser - Zurich; Mrs. Stuart Sinclair - Madras; Mrs. William Sale Terrell - Lima.

Recess for luncheon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 25

IV PANEL ON WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS IN THE USA AND CANADA

PANEL ON PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS USA

Mrs. Emory Ross served as moderator of a panel of team members from prayer fellowships in the USA and Canada, discussing the most significant things that occurred in the meetings. Mrs. Wilber C. Harr, Mrs. Ernest Hoeldtke, Mrs. Hugo Ringstrom, Mrs. L. M. McCutchen.

V REPORT FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

1. National Committee Meetings Fall 1962 Regional Meetings 1963: Mrs. Terrell presented a plan, approved by the Administrative Committee, for having national committee meetings in the fall

of 1962 and regional meetings in 1963. It was explained that states would have to finance the travel of their chairmen to national committee meetings and that some of the funds for leadership education in the states would have to be used to finance these and the regional meetings in 1963. After some discussion in which general approval of the plan was indicated, it was

NATIONAL COMM.MEETINGS AND REGIONALS

VOTED that no more than $4,000 from the leadership education funds be used to finance the national committee meetings in the fall of 1962, and that no more than $5,000 be used to finance the regional meetings planned for 1963. McNeer/McDonald

BDM-1-61

2. National Representatives at State Annual Meetings: It was proposed that the experiment of having field counsellors be discontinued and that the 1961 plan of having some fifteen members of the Board of Managers, with the staff of the Department, used as national representatives at state annual meetings and in leadership as needed, be continued. It was further suggested that these leaders be trained at the time of the Executive Committee each October, and that the travel expenses of the Board representatives be cared for, up to a sum of $3,000, from the national budget. In the following discussion it was most generally agreed that the 1961 plan had been an excellent one. In response to a request from the floor it was agreed that states should send in early some indication of what area of work they would wish stressed at their annual meetings. This could be taken into consideration when scheduling the representatives.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AT STATE ANNUAL MEETINGS

VOTED that the experiment of the appointment of field counsellors be discontinued and that instead some fifteen members of the Board of Managers, with the staff of the Department, be used as national representatives at state annual meetings and in leadership as needed; that these Board members and staff be trained at a session in connection with the Executive Committee meeting in October of each year; that travel expenses for the Board members serving as national representatives at state meetings be paid up to the amount of $3,000 from the national budget of UCW. Johnson/McNeil

FIELD COUNSELLORS TO BE DISCONTINUED

BDM-2-61

3. Amendments to Standing Rules of UCW: Reference was made to the letter to the Board of April 10, 1961 giving them notice of the fact that the Administrative Committee was recommending changes to the Standing Rules of UCW, designed to implement a policy of making the special Days of UCW more a part of the program of Christian Social Relations, Christian World Relations and Christian World Missions, rather than somewhat separate entities. It was proposed that the practice of having the Chairman of the Department appoint the sub-chairmen for the Days be discontinued, but that the chairmen of the program departments in cooperation with the Chairman of the Department, the General Director and staff concerned be allowed to appoint sub-committees as they see fit, including sub-committees on the Days if desired. Attention was drawn to the fact that in addition to the deletions marked on attachment to the letter three further deletions should

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING RULES

be made in Article IV 2 b 1.last eight words and in c 1. "and the chairman of World Community Day" third line. Also 5. words "and sub-chairmen" should be deleted. It was generally agreed that these deletions should be incorporated in the notice of amendments sent out. It was

VOTED that the Standing Rules of United Church Women be amended in accordance with the notice of amendment sent to the Board of Managers on April 10, 1961. Gulick/Schilling. BDM-3-61

4. "Friends of United Church Women": A proposal, prepared by a sub-committee (Mrs. Fred Patterson, chairman) was presented (see Appendix A). After a very full discussion, in which some doubt about the name was expressed and other details of the plan, it was "FRIENDS OF UCW"

VOTED to approve in general the plan to have a special group of women to support and interpret the total program of UCW. Tucker/Elly (49 for 37 against) BDM-4/61

VI COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Report of the Public Relations Committee: Mrs. Jesse M. Bader, chairman, presented the report of the Public Relations Committee (see Appendix B) PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

VOTED to accept with appreciation this report of the Public Relations Committee. Sinclair/Buschmeyer BDM-5/61

VII TREASURER'S REPORT

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair, Treasurer, presented her report (unaudited) (see Appendix C) REPORT OF THE TREASURER

VOTED to accept the report of the Treasurer (Appendix C). Hatch/Buschmeyer BDM-6-61

VIII COMMITTEE REPORTS (Continued)

2. Report of the Finance Committee: Mrs. Norvell E. Wicker, chairman, presented the report of the Finance Committee (see Appendix C) asking the members of the Board to study the report and the proposed 1962 budget and to be prepared to discuss it later in the meeting. She drew their attention to the fact that her Committee was presenting an unbalanced budget for 1962. Actions of the Finance Committee were presented for consideration by the Board: FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

(a) Amount Needed to Balance the 1960 Budget: Proposed that an amount needed to balance the 1960 budget be taken from operating reserves. 1960 BUDGET DEFICIT

VOTED that the sum of $18,391.23 needed to balance the 1960 budget of United Church Women be taken from the Department's operating reserves. Wicker/Sonnenday. BDM-7-61

(b) Revised 1961 Budget: Mrs. Wicker presented for approval a revised Budget for 1961 amounting to $1,187,880. It was

REVISED 1961 BUDGET

VOTED to approved the revised budget for United Church Women for the year 1961 amounting to $1,187,880. Wicker/Ringstrom BDM-8-61

(c) Unfilled Subscriptions to "The Church Woman.": Mrs. Wicker explained that the Budget Team of the National Council, which scrutinizes every budget of the units of the Council has several times recommended that a reserve fund be set up out of which unfilled subscriptions to "The Church Woman" could be paid, if for any reason the magazine ceased publication. The Finance and Administrative Committees had considered this request and were proposing that concurrence be given this business procedure. It was explained also that if this reserve were set up it would reduce the operating reserves of the Department to practically nothing, so that it would not be possible in future years to draw upon these reserves for balancing the budget. There was a very full discussion in which it was mentioned that this reserve would fluctuate as subscriptions were filled and new ones entered. This reserve would be available to pay current bills, but could not be used for projects or for balancing the budget. It was

UNFILLED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "CHURCH WOMAN"

VOTED that concurrence be given to the Budget Team recommendation setting up a reserve for unfilled subscriptions for "The Church Woman" as of December 31, 1960, in the amount of $25,965.50, from the unrestricted reserves of United Church Women and that retroactive to January 1, 1961, income for "The Church Woman," be recorded on an "as earned" rather than "as received" basis. BDM-9-61

(d) Cost of material issued to combat the attack on the NCCC in the Air Force Manual: It was reported that the cost involved in combatting the attack on the NCC in the Air Force Manual had been around $27,000. There was no budget for this in the Administration of the NCCC and units of the Council had been asked to help defray this item. The Division of Christian Education and the Department of International Affairs had made substantial contributions. The Finance and Administrative Committees were recommending that UCW make a contribution, from the 1961 budget, of $1,600. It was possible to make this contribution because from the 1961 WDP UCW had received an amount to make up the shortage of the budgeted figure for 1960. After some discussion about the incurring of such items of expenses, without consultation, it was

COST OF MATERIAL ETC. ON AIR FORCE MANUAL

VOTED that an amount of $1,600 be paid to the General Admnistration of the National Council of Churches to help defray costs involved in combatting the attack on the NCCC in the Air Force Manual. Wicker/Buchanan BDM-10-61

(e) Pilot Projects in Fellowship Fund: It was reported that pilot projects in connection with the Fellowship Fund were under way in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, South Dakota and Texas, as agreed upon by the Finance and Administrative

PILOT PROJECTS IN FELLOWSHIP FUND

Committees and state presidents concerned. It was hoped that a recommendation arising out of these projects might be brought to the Board in 1962.

IX CLOSING PRAYER — CLOSING PRAYER

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair closed the afternoon session with prayer.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25

This session consisted of a public dinner meeting in the Georgian Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, to which church men and women of Buffalo were invited. Rev. G. Paul Musselman, director of the Department of Evangelism of the National Council of Churches, spoke on the place of women in the life of the Church, as a part of the laity of the churches. Officers of United Church Women, presidents of the New York and Buffalo and Erie County Councils of Church Women, the executive of the Buffalo and Erie County Council of Churches and special guests sat at the head table and were introduced. The chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee of the Buffalo and Erie County Council of Church Women also sat at the head table and spoke briefly on the history of the Council. The choir of the Council furnished special music.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 26

X BIBLE STUDY — BIBLE STUDY

Miss Irene Jones led an hour's Bible study based on "Jesus Christ, the Light of the World."

XI REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE (continued)

5. World Council Communication: The chairman reported that Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod had been invited to attend the New Delhi Assembly of the World Council of Churches in November 1961 as a consultant. It was — INVITATION TO WCC ASSEMBLY

AGREED unanimously that Mrs. MacLeod should accept the invitation to the World Council of Churches Assembly in New Delhi, November, 1961 — BDM-11-61

6. (a) Letter on Imperatives of Christian Freedom: Mrs. Fred Patterson, chairman of a sub-committee on this subject, presented for consideration a letter from the Board of Managers to be sent to all state and local councils presidents and read on May Fellowship Day (Appendix D), and also proposed that this be sent out under a covering letter from the chairman (Appendix E). It was explained that it would be helpful to Councils to have this to combat attacks on NCCC and UCW. It was — IMPERATIVES OF CHRISTIAN FREEDOM

VOTED to approve the sending of a letter from the Board of Managers to presidents of state and local councils of church women (Appendix D) under cover of a letter from the chairman (Appendix E). Patterson/Gulick — BDM-12-61

(b) Continuing Committee on Imperatives of Christian Freedom: Mrs. Patterson reported that her sub-committee had felt that a subcommittee on this subject should be appointed on a

CONTG. COMMITTEE & LEAFLET ON IMP. OF CHRISTIAN FREEDOM

continuing basis and that one of its responsibilities should be the preparation of a leaflet on the imperatives of Christian freedom for use at the time of the Assembly. It was

VOTED that there should be a continuing sub-committee of the Administrative Committee to consider the imperatives of Christian freedom and that one of the duties of this sub-committee should be the preparation of a leaflet on this subject for use at the time of the October Assembly. Patterson/MacDonald BDM-13-61

XII FINANCE DISCUSSION

FINANCE DISCUSSION

Mrs. Norvell E. Wicker asked the members of the Board for their reactions to the unbalance 1962 budget that had been given them to study with other finance material at the session on April 25. There was a very full discussion, various suggestions being made as to places to cut the expenditure but since this would mean cutting services to state and local councils, it was agreed that no economies could be made in this direction. There was also discussion on the possibility of increasing the price of subscriptions to "The Church Woman" to make it self-supporting. There seemed to be general agreement that such an increase would be desirable, but that it would not affect the problem of balancing the 1962 budget. Finally it was the concensus of opinion that an increase in fellowship fund contributions was the only way to balance this budget and it was asked that the $11,000 needed to balance the budget be included in this income item. It was

VOTED that the 1962 budget be approved as presented and that the $10,990 needed to balance it be raised. Freund/McNeil BDM-14-61

VOTED that the amount of $10,990 needed to balance the 1962 Budget of UCW be added to the income expected from the Fellowship Fund. Troy-Charvat. BDM-15-61

The members of the Board present accepted responsibility for raising the amount needed to balance the 1962 budget. Pledges to raise contribution to the Fellowship Fund in states and by individuals were received and denominational representatives promised to try to increase contributions to the UCW national budget. It was

VOTED that the pledges made to raise contributions to the Fellowship Fund to balance the 1962 budget of UCW be made in writing. Lexow/Williams BDM-16-61

Details of the budgets for 1960, 1961 and 1962 were discussed. In response to a question Mrs. MacLeod explained that the increase in the item for salaries came as the result of a National Council study that had been made of executive salaries which are now based entirely on position and not sex. This study had been going on for several years and took many factors into consideration - salaries of other non-profit organizations, salaries in denominations, etc. Allocated costs for National Council Services were discussed and it was recognized that these were rising each year, reflecting the rising cost of living and services.

Recess for luncheon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26

XIII COMMITTEE REPORTS (Continued)

3. Christian World Relations and World Community Day: Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, chairman of World Community Day, presented her report (Appendix F). Mrs. Fred Patterson, chairman of Christian World Relations Committee, presented her report (Appendix G) Two Resolutions were presented from this Committee and after explanations and some discussion it was

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS

VOTED that in view of the fact that Latin America is of special concern this year to the Christian World Relations and missionary education programs of United Church Women and the women of the churches, and that our government is in the process of providing 500 million dollars for social and economic aid in the Americas; and that the UN and US technical assistance programs include assistance for Latin American countries, the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961, urges the US government and UN agencies involved in planning technical co-operation programs for Latin America to give top priority to the needs of the people for better standards of living and increased opportunities for education, and urges that church women study the situation in the Americas and the social revolution that is taking place in order to understand better the responsibility of the church to a society in transition. Patterson/Lohof

AID TO LATIN AMERICA

BDM-17-61

VOTED that noting that the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches meeting in San Francisco, December 4-9, 1960, referred to United Church Women, along with the Department of International Affairs and the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, the concern for assistance to delegates to the United Nations while in New York, and in view of the proposed new Bill 2-1154 calling for the improvement and strengthening of international relations of the US by promoting better mutual understanding through educational and cultural exchanges, and the establishment of a new International Exchange Agency, the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961 urges that hospitality to overseas guests be stepped up on the national, state and local levels, and become a continuing part of the program of each council, and suggests that local councils of church women support this Bill. Patterson/MacDonald

ASSISTANCE TO OVERSEAS VISITORS

BDM-18-61

VOTED to accept with appreciation the report of Christian World Relations and World Community Day. McNeil-Ayers

BDM-19-61

4. Christian Social Relations and May Fellowship Day: Mrs. D. Ellwood Williams, chairman of May Fellowship Day, reported on plans for the Day for 1961 (see Appendix H).

Miss Margaret Kuhn, chairman of Christian Social Relations, reported on the work of her Committee (see Appendix H). Material was distributed to the Board on resources in Christian Social Relations and on Migratory Farm Labor Problems. In reference to the latter Miss Elizabeth Herring of the Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor spoke briefly on

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS REPORT

pending legislation. After discussion of the Mexican Farm Labor importation program, it was

VOTED that the following telegram be sent to Congressman Mervin Coad: The Board of Managers of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, including presidents of fifty state councils of church women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, today voted to express their appreciation to you for introducing your bill to provide much needed protection for domestic farm labor workers in connection with the extension of the Mexican Farm Labor importation program under public law 78 and wish to assure you of its whole-hearted support. Kuhn/Arthur

MEXICAN FARM LABOR IMPORTATION BILL

BDM-20-61

A resolution against discrimination in housing was presented by Miss Kuhn and after discussion it was

VOTED that whereas United Church Women has long urged adequate housing for all people without discrimination, and federal aid for housing; and whereas this goal is still far from achievement; the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25, 1961, reaffirms its previous positions in this area; and urges state and local councils of church women to increase their efforts to secure adequate housing for all people without discrimination; and urges the President of the United States to issue an executive order barring discrimination in all housing receiving any form of federal assistance. Kuhn/Bittinger

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

BDM-21-61

A resolution urging the acceleration of desegregation in the churches was presented by Miss Kuhn, and after discussion it was

VOTED that the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25, 1961, expresses its belief that in the great movements for racial justice and the world-wide protests against all forms of segregation, God is working out His purposes. This belief and our belief in the dignity of all men we have expressed in unequivocal statements on numerous occasions. We give thanks for these movements. We give thanks for those within the churches in all parts of the nation who are helping the churches witness in their practice to God's love for every man. We confess with penitence, however, that churches bearing the name of Jesus Christ are for the most part so largely segregated, when by the imperatives of their faith Christians are called to leadership in witnessing to the unity of mankind. We recognize the various ways, including the kneel-ins, by which both Negro and white students and many other persons are bearing witness to this faith. We give thanks for their courage and perseverance; we offer them every encouragement and support. We urge all church women to receive all worshippers as children of the one Father and to dedicate themselves anew to efforts to wipe out segregation in the corporate life and worship of our churches and councils of church women. Kuhn/Hatch.

ACCELERATING DESEGREGATION IN THE CHURCHES

BDM-22-61

A resolution urging that an official delegation from UCW call on the President of the United States was presented by Miss Kuhn. After discussion, in which it was acknowledged that this action would have to be taken in co-operation with the National Council of Churches, it was

VOTED that the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25, 1961, recommends that an official delegation of United Church Women seek an appointment with the President of the United States at the earliest possible date to express to him our prayerful support as he carries the burdens of his office; to commend him for the actions he has already taken which are in line with the policy statements of the National Council of Churches and United Church Women; and to bring before him our concern in regard to a selected number of important issues. We further recommend that a memorandum containing the substances of the presentation be prepared for the President and for release to the press at the time of the appointment. Kuhn/Bittinger. APPOINTMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BDM-23-61

Material in connection with the 3-year program in race relations was distributed to the Board and it was reported that progress had been made in obtaining a grant to finance the project.

VOTED to accept with appreciation the report of Christian Social Relations and May Fellowship Day. Troy/Buschmeyer BDM-24-61

5. Christian World Missions and World Day of Prayer: In the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Floyd Shacklock, Mrs. Paul Moser, chairman of World Day of Prayer reported for the Department (Appendix I). CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS AND WDP REPORT

One resolution was presented asking for assistance by local and state councils of church women in finding summer lodging and employment for African students in the US. After discussion, it was

VOTED that, as requested by the National Student Christian Federation in co-operation with the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, the Phelps Stokes Fund, the Africa Committee of the National Council of Churches and the African-American Institute, the Board of Managers of United Church Women, meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961, urges state and local councils of church women to assist African students in the United States to find inexpensive or cost-free summer lodging and summer jobs, in 1961. Moser-Tucker ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN STUDENTS DURING SUMMER OF 1961 BDM-25-61

VOTED to accept with appreciation the report of Christian World Missions and World Day of Prayer. MacDonald/Schilling BDM-26-61

6. Leadership Education: Mrs. Fred S. Buschmeyer, chairman presented the report of the Leadership Education Committee (Appendix J). It was LEADERSHIP EDUCATION REPORT

VOTED to accept with appreciation the report of the Leadership Education Committee. Lohof/DeReign. BDM-27-61

7. "The Church Woman": In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. M.C. Leonard, Mrs. David D. Baker and Mrs. Fannie P. Byrd, reported for this Committee (Appendix K). It was CHURCH WOMAN REPORT

VOTED to accept with appreciation the report of "The Church Woman" committee. Hatch/Gomez BDM-28-61

XIV REPORT ON VISIT TO PWOC RALLIES

PWOC RALLIES 1961

Mrs. Fred S. Buschmeyer reported on her visit to PWOC Rallies in France, Germany and Italy during the Fall of 1961.

VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS

There was no evening session of the Board of Managers, Wednesday, April 26, 1961. 85 members of the Board visited Niagara Falls, arrangement for the tour having been made by Miss Martha Nuttelman, executive secretary of the Council of Church Women of Buffalo and Erie County.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 27

XV OPENING WORSHIP

WORSHIP.

Mrs. Commissioner Marshall opened the session with prayer.

XVI SHOWING OF FILM "OPERATION ABOLITION" AND DISCUSSION:

OPERATION ABOLITION

Dr. Harold C. Letts, associate executive of the Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches, briefly described the film and pointed out one or two features about it that the Board should notice. After the film was shown there was a very full discussion of it and Dr. Letts answered questions about it and the circumstances leading up to its production. Various members of the Board described reactions to it and methods of distribution in their own communities. The action of the National Council in connection with the film was discussed and there was general concensus of opinion that such an action was most timely and necessary.

XVII PLACE FOR 1962 BOARD MEETING

1962 BOARD MEETING

The chairman reported that an invitation had been received from Seattle, Washington, to hold the 1962 meeting in that city. There was discussion of this invitation and also of the possibility of holding the meeting in New York City at the Interchurch Center to save expense. No decision was received and by common consent it was

AGREED to empower the Administrative Committee to decide on the place of meeting for the 1962 Board of Managers.

XVIII ASSEMBLY

1961 ASSEMBLY

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod made a progress report on plans for the Assembly of United Church Women to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, October 9-12, 1961. The plan to hold a seminar for overseas guests prior to the Assembly was also reported.

XIX EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

On behalf of the United Church Women of Buffalo and Erie County, Mrs. Fred White and Miss Martha Nuttelman expressed their pleasure at having the Board of Managers meeting in Buffalo. In turn, Mrs. Terrell, on behalf of the Board thanked the local Council for their hospitality and especially for the excellent arrangements made for the tour to Niagara Falls. It was the concensus of opinion of the Board that such a feature should be part of the planning for future Board meetings.

XX CLOSING PRAYER

CLOSING PRAYER AND ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. Terrell closed the meeting with a brief worship period. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Mrs. C. Newton Kidd
Recording Secretary.

March 1, 1961

APPENDIX A

We suggest that:

1. A special committee of the Board of Managers be formed for special interpretation and support, and furthering the over-all program of United Church Women.

2. A name for this committee would need to be determined. Suggested: Friends of UCW.

3. The Chairman would be a member of the Board and one of the 50 selected for special competence.

4. The Chairman should know UCW and her name should be known to women of prominence across the country.

5. The Chairman would invite the committee members to serve after the names have been approved by the President and General Director.

6. Members would be selected because of their belief in, and approval of the total program and policy of United Church Women and the National Council of Churches.

7. Membership would be limited to not more than 100.

8. The Chairman and members of this committee would be invited to serve for a 3-year term and would be eligible for re-appointment.

9. They would meet as a committee once a year in New York City for an outstanding program of orientation and interpretation.

10. The committee will receive selected materials about the UCW program from time to time during the year.

11. The committee would be directly related to the President and General Director.

12. Expenses for the work of this committee would be included in the budget of General Administration, with the exception of the expense of the annual meeting which would be carried by the individual committee members.

13. Staff would be expected to strengthen relationships with committee members by personal contact with them when in the field.

14. It is recommended that this committee be formed before the 1961 Assembly, so that they may attend.

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

The means of communication have never been as effective nor the communicators as skilled as they are today. Audiences can be reached with unprecedented speed and impact. Communicators for UNITED CHURCH WOMEN have a vital role in this age of communication. Public Relations is a part of communication.

Copies of the statistical analysis of the 1960 reports from state P.R. chairmen have been given to state presidents. I would like to present a few highlights. Reports have been received from 47 public relations state chairmen covering 2,161 local councils - 817 of these have public relations chairmen but only 108 chairmen have a working budget. 26 states held public relations workshops. 35 of the 47 states reporting send out newsletters on an average of once each quarter. The pages of THE CHURCH WOMAN are used extensively as are the BULLETIN BOARD. Local chairmen reporting urged state and national to continue to emphasize the importance of public relations so that more local women will be willing to serve.

For the past seven months, the BULLETIN BOARD has been sent monthly to all local chairmen through the state P.R. chairmen. Previously this publication had been sent only to state chairmen and state presidents. This additional assistance to local chairmen has met with great approval.

In cooperation with Mrs. Fannie P. Byrd, exhibits have been prepared for this meeting. We hope that you will visit the Browsing Room and copy ideas for use in your state and local meetings and in publicizing your programs. The posters were made of materials easily available and useable by anyone with scissors, paste and a little imagination.

The filmstrip, "Wider Grows the Kingdom" prepared for the 75th Anniversary of World Day of Prayer has been completely sold out - 1,000 copies - the complete order which had been planned as a two-year item! A new filmstrip will be produced in time for the Miami Beach Assembly. It will attempt to tell what UCW is and does as well as answer the question "Why should we have a council of church women?" This new filmstrip will highlight the total program of UCW so that it might be used prior to each of our three days of observance, as well as to tell local church women about United Church Women.

During 1960, we have been working with the Christian World Missions and Finance Departments in seeking money to produce a 14 minute color, 16mm., sound film on prayer. At the present time there is not a film on prayer and United Church Women would like to answer this need for the total church.

Realizing the problems and questions that many are facing in regard to actions and stands taken by the National Council of Churches, the Public Relations Committee asked Dr. Murray Stedman, Jr., Director of Public Interpretation for the NCC, to write an article for the P R pages of the June-July issue of THE CHURCH WOMAN.

As we look toward another year, we need to work for a state chairman of public relations for each state and for more local PR chairmen and for budget allotment on the state level so that the chairman can work more closely with her local chairmen. We hope that you will look through the sample Kit for Public Relations Chairman on display. Take a copy of the table of contents home to your own chairman of public relations. We welcome all your suggestions and questions and will do our best to improve the materials which you feel you want and need.

Mrs. Jesse M. Bader
National Chairman

APPENDIX C

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN FINANCES

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1959	Budget 1960	Actual 1960	Revised Budget 1961	Proposed Budget 1962
By Sub-Units					
Dept. Admin.	$32,475	$ 35,810	$ 34,292.92	$ 33,310	$ 35,440
Dept. Gen.	46,050	37,460	36,715.93	71,990	37,530
Finance	41,182	49,390	43,575.39	47,020	49,860
Program Coord.	9,933	12,060	11,306.12	12,960	13,710
C.W. Missions	24,621	32,950	32,098.83	31,530	32,800
C.W. Relations	27,412	27,520	24,531.69	27,840	28,080
C. Social Rel.	15,839	24,210	22,344.72	24,940	26,090
Church Woman	62,798	64,610	66,655.11	68,720	70,650
Ld. Ed. & Field O.	36,944	39,910	37,218.80	40,630	42,970
Public Relations	20,710	24,660	21,068.76	25,200	26,880
Publications	8,791	12,120	11,228.18	12,820	13,690
Special Represent.		10,410	9,259.41	20,850	20,930
Human Rel. Wkshops	2,543				
Sub-total	$329,298	$371,110	$350,295.94	$417,810	$399,530
By Sub-accounts					
Salaries & Rel.Costs	$134,513	$155,870	$156,485.07	$175,180	$181,620
Rent	17,213	20,100	19,564.00	20,100	21,300
Equipment	525	500	612.25	500	500
Office Supplies	3,126	4,290	2,877.17	4,550	4,050
Telephone	8,526	9,150	4,623.68	5,100	5,500
Postage	17,444	19,840	19,259.52	21,000	21,830
Mimeo	6,892	8,550	7,939.64	8,000	9,410
Publications	9,091	8,600	6,951.98	9,260	10,360
Travel - staff	13,424	16,050	19,466.37	18,400	18,400
Travel - volunteer	15,598	19,750	17,118.83	19,600	21,600
Meetings	1,746	2,180	1,798.64	1,730	1,855
Miscellaneous	3,324	3,580	2,251.00	2,870	2,925
Allocated costs	36,688	45,380	39,717.00	40,040	46,980
Amortization	5,000	5,000	4,576.76	5,000	5,000
Contingent		900	7.00		
Nat'l Com. Meetings	10,640				
Assembly	563	1,000	1,848.20	39,000	
Special items in various budgets: LE funds to states; promotion of 3 special days; printing of CW magazine; broadcasting and audio visual aids	41,618	49,600	44,323.44	47,400	48,200
Special projects (Human Rel. workshops, Overseas Seminar, Alaska, Penal Reform)	3,367	770	875.29		
Sub-total	$329,298	$371,110	$350,295.94	$417,810	$399,530
WDP Projects	365,500	365,500	356,148.64	374,000	374,000
WCD Projects	49,422	73,600	67,601.83	86,070	83,990
75th WDP		47,090	32,715.39	310,000	
Sub-total	$414,922	$486,190	$456,465.86	$770,070	$457,990
TOTAL	$744,220	$857,300	$806,761.80	$1187,880	$857,520

INCOME	Actual 1959	Budget 1960	Actual 1960	Revised Budget 1961	Proposed Budget 1962
A. Contributed & Earned					
Denom. Support	$ 9,226	$ 15,000	$ 12,392.00	$ 20,000	$ 25,000
State Quotas	53,838	56,100	55,380.66	59,530	63,100
Fellowship Fund	56,617	105,600	60,841.95	73,700	75,000
Foundations		25,600		10,000	
Honoraria	2,740	2,000	3,576.82	2,200	2,200
Gen. Sales	1,577	1,500	2,614.04	1,500	1,500
P&D Sales	9,816	5,000	10,616.22	10,000	16,000
NCC Allocated Fund	1,682	2,180	1,688.00	1,630	1,600
CW Sales & Subs	34,802	34,000	37,652.96	38,000	39,000
Assembly				39,000	
Transfer to CWR	212	200	214.34	220	200
Special Projects	14,973	770	968.49		
Special Represent.		10,410	19,294.07	20,850	20,930
A Sub-total	$185,483	$232,760	$205,239.55	$276,630	$244,530
B. Offerings					
WDP	445,807	430,000	418,998.36	440,000	440,000
WCD offering	125,204	125,090	129,210.66	136,540	142,000
WCD poundage	22,358	22,360	24,705.66	24,710	20,000
B Sub-total	$593,369	$577,450	$572,914.68	$601,250	$602,000
C. 75th WDP Observance		47,090	32,715.39	310,000	
TOTAL	$778,852	$857,300	$810,869.62	$1,187,880	$846,530

4/13/61

BUDGET NOTES

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN BASIC BUDGET

A. Financial operations for 1960

Contributed income	$205,239.55
UCW share of World Day of Prayer	62,849.72
UCW share of World Community Day	73,850.00
	$341,939.27
Less unused balance for Special Representative	10,034.66
Available income	$331,904.61
Expenditure	350,295.94
Excess of expenditure over income	$ 18,391.23

COMMENTS: In light of the above deficit, the Finance Committee would like to call to your attention the increase in contributed income, $19,761. or 10.7%. The Fellowship Fund increased by $4,226. or 7.5%. Denominational support and state quotas increased $4,709. or 7.5%. This is very rewarding, but the increase in expenditure is in items where underspending is limited, such as salaries, rent, allocated costs, postage, travel, etc.

B. Given to others from offerings:

To Home Missions for WDP projects	$178,074.32
To Foreign Missions for WDP projects	178,074.32
To Church World Service for poundage	22,357.59
World Community Day special projects	45,244.24
Total	$436,214.96

C. Revised 1961 Budget

Approved budget	$1,167,000.00
Revised budget	1,187,880.00

Income

Assembly	$14,000	increase	for luncheons
WCD projects	11,250	" offering	in offering & $5000 held from 1959 to bring foreign guests to Assembly.
Church Woman Subsc.	2,000	increase	
Fellowship Fund	6,300	decrease	- charges in expenditure in basic budget
NCC allocated	70	decrease	- estimate from NCC budget office
Total	$20,880	Increase	

Expenditure

Assembly	$14,000	increase	- cost of luncheons
WCD projects	11,250	increase	
Postage	2,000	increase	
Printing CW mag.	1,000	increase	
Misc. items in basic budget	7,370	decrease	
Total	$20,880		

D. 1962 Proposed Budget:

The proposed budget does not balance - $10,990 additional income is needed. The UCW Finance Committee estimated all income as realistically as possible and presented an unbalanced budget to the Administrative Committee. The 1962 budget must be balanced for presentation to the Budget Team in September.

4/13/61

APPENDIX D

To: United Church Women on May Fellowship Day 1961

From: The Board of Managers of United Church Women meeting in Buffalo, New York
April 25, 1961

Greetings to you on May Fellowship Day as we consider the theme "The Churches Free and Responsible" within the 1961 emphasis on "The Imperatives of Christian Freedom."

Freedom is a world-wide longing that calls for Christian interpretation. In our own country certain movements and events during these recent months have made us aware of how quickly and easily basic freedoms can be threatened and denied.

This is not the first time in our nation's history and in the history of the world that the rights of freedom have been under attack. The objects of these attacks have differed but the issue is often the same. This issue, said the General Board of the National Council of Churches in 1959, is "the right of every citizen to discuss freely and to express judgments" and the right of the Church "to lead and to inform, so that its members may be aided in reaching morally valid judgments."

Speaking to the Executive Committee of United Church Women, meeting in Louisville, Kentucky in October 1960, Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, of the Department of International Affairs, National Council of Churches, warned:

"...We should be alert to the dangers of communist infiltration in the United States; at the same time we should also be alert to false witness, character assassination, and dissension among free people in a democracy, for this is how the communists would like to divide and conquer...We must outthink, outperform, outproduce, and outlive the communists. We cannot do that just by being anticommunist; that is not enough. As Christians, under God who in Jesus Christ revealed his love for all mankind, of all races and nations, we must take the facts of the cold war into account. But we must also transcend it by seeking to witness to the love of God for all humanity. We must press for more justice and more freedom for all..."

As we ourselves press for more freedom for all we would reaffirm words from "A Christian Declaration of Loyalty," a statement adopted by the Board of Managers of United Church Women in 1953:

"Many valiant defenders of God-given freedom are being wrongfully accused...

<u>We will uphold them</u>;

We ourselves may for our beliefs face disapproval, insinuation, or slander...

<u>We will stand</u>;

It is our heritage from the Old Testament...from the American founding fathers and from the Christian gospel of love, to think freely and to speak our thoughts...

<u>We do our own thinking</u>;

We are sovereign American citizens, followers of Jesus Christ, children of God...

<u>We dare to speak out.</u>"

SUGGESTED READING

The National Council of Churches - What It Is ... What It Does. Leaflet giving capsule information on its program, its representation, its stands. Office of Info. NCCC, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. Free.

The Truth...About the Churches...About the National Council of Churches...About the Revised Standard Version...About the Noisy Detractors. Office of Info. NCCC. (See address above). Free up to 100 copies.

Congressional Record. Reprint for April 19, 1960. Testimony on behalf of NCC and religious freedom. Office of Info. NCCC (See address above.) Free.

Eternity. Reprint of "Communism and the National Council of Churches," by Donald Grey Barnhouse. Office of Info. NCCC (See address above). Free up to 100 copies.

For Truth and Freedom. An 8-page reprint of recent Christian Century editorials and an article on such subjects as "Communists and Church Men," "The John Birch Society," and "The FBI Defense of Protestant Clergy." The Christian Century, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois. 10¢.

Concern. "The Anti-Communist Schools" by Lawrence A. Hinshaw. Issue of April 15, 1961. The Methodist Church, Service Dept., 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C. 35 cents.

The Methodist Woman. "How to Meet Attacks From Right Wing Groups." Issue of June 1961. Woman's Div. of Christian Service, The Methodist Church. (See address above). 15¢

Christianity and Communism Today, by John C. Bennett. A revised edition of the brief but invaluable analysis of this much misunderstood subject. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. 1948. $3.50.

Operation Abolition: Some Facts and Some Comments. A presentation of some facts on which there seems to be no serious disagreement. P and D. NCCC, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. 50¢

Responsibility of the Churches:

Under Orders, by Roswell P. Barnes. Should the American Churches concern themselves with social, political and economic matters? If so, what is the nature of their concern. The Methodist Church, Literature HQ., 7820 Reading Rd., Cincinnati 37, Ohio. Paper - $1.

Whose World? by John S. Wood. An excellent overall view of world problems to which the Church is related. Friendship Press, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y. 75¢.

Social Action, May 1959. "The High Price of Peace." Articles related to particular problems that are a threat to peace and to the world mission of the Church. Editorial and Subscription Dept., 289 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N. Y. 25 ¢.

Social Progress, November 1960. "The United Nations and Dag Hammerskjold." Problems before the UN, the role of the US in world affairs and a constitutional framework for international co-operation. Presby.Distrib.Serv., 225 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y. 25 ¢.

Social Progress, April 1961. "Conflict in the Community." How to deal with conflict and controversy. Presby.Distrib.Serv. (See address above). 25¢

For information on specific issues write United Church Women, Public Relations Department, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York.

APPENDIX E

April 28, 1961

To: Presidents of State and Local Councils of Church Women

Dear Friends:

Because some of you have been expressing concern over false and unjust attacks on respected individuals and organizations, including the churches, the enclosed letter approved by the Board of Managers meeting in Buffalo, New York, April 25-27, 1961, is being sent to assist you. Will you or some other leader in your Council read it at every May Fellowship Day observance in your community. You will, of course, want to confer with your program chairman.

We believe the following questions of California's Attorney-General, Stanley Mosk, may be of use to you in identifying fanatical and anti-democratic groups:

1. Do they attack churches and schools with blanket accusations?

2. Do they attack American institutions with unsupported charges?

3. Do they label those who disagree with them as subversive?

4. Do they use anonymous telephone calls and letters as weapons?

It will also be helpful to recall the strategies recommended in "A Christian Declaration of Loyalty," adopted by the Board of Managers in 1953:

"Dedicate ourselves as a disciplined group to study, pray and individually take courageous stands:

Commit ourselves to:

Maintain confidence and composure;

Co-operate with community groups taking similar stands."

We would be interested in receiving suggestions from you as to ways by which we can be mutually helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S. Terrell

Mrs. Wm. Sale Terrell
Chairman, United Church Women.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY REPORT 1960

"The purpose of the offering and the medical kits and nighties certainly caught fire," wrote our Christian World Relations chairman from Connecticut, and this has been echoed by all United Church Women of the fifty states in describing World Community Day 1960.

The Church World Service report on the amount of material aid received from UCW and shipped from October to December 1960 is as follows:

26,000 medical kits together with bulk medical supplies in 2,025 large wooden boxes	99,418 pounds
26 bales of new sewing materials	3,000 pounds
121 bales of nightgowns	9,000 pounds
40 bales layettes	3,537 pounds
	114,955 pounds

Total for all of 1960 credited to UCW 306,238 pounds

The offering and poundage money received in 1960 was also very gratifying:

Offering	$129,210.66
Poundage money	24,705.66
	$153,916.32

Over 2000 reports from councils large and small tell of the observances, many of them outstanding in their planning and results. A great number told of large attendance: "We were hoping some of us would have to stand and we did. We ran out of coffee cups, too, but it was a big success." (Tahlequah, Oklahoma) "We had 31 areas compared to 15 in 1959. As a result of the number of churches participating, the attendance, offering, and material aid just about doubled." (Birmingham, Alabama). "Last year our attendance was less than 50, and this time it was 149; the results showed the work and effort which went into the planning." (Wyoming Valley, Pa.). "It was one of the most talked about meetings we've had for some time. The largest attendance ever." (Boulder, Colorado). "We sold 250 tickets to a continuous luncheon and reached the business people..." (Sharon, Pa.). "Our WCD service was the best we have had; the attendance was better and the projects collected were the best." (Leonia, New Jersey). "We had nursery care provided for the first time; had 25 youngsters in pre-school rooms. The traditional 2 p.m. service was abandoned in favor of a 9:30 a.m. coffee hour and a 10-11 a.m. service. We had a banner attendance, unusual service, fine spirit, and an inspiration to all." (Marquette, Michigan).

Many councils reported successful planning and program ideas: "After our speaker each table was a buzz group for 15 minutes and sent up written questions for the speaker to answer." (Hartford, Conn.). "We had three workshops in the morning and a speaker in the afternoon. The women seemed to like this pattern for the day." (Worcester, Mass.). "Our organist used folk music from around the world throughout the service...We've had much favorable comment." (Vero Beach, Florida). "We had our observance from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. In this way mothers with small children could come in the morning, bring their children, and stay for a long or short time; working women could come at the noon hour, and others came for all or part time." (Newman, Illinois). "The bundles were packaged on stage

while the luncheon was being held...As we ate and listened to the speaker, the bundle women were busy preparing the 42 cartons of 1697 pounds. The witnessing of this packaging was most impressive." (Tulsa, Oklahoma). "A drama 'Jetting Around the World' was used; all in the audience were in the plane; one women was the tour guide. Our program was well received. The audience loved being a part of it." (Blue Island, Illinois). "We took an imaginary jet flight to Ethiopia, Nigeria, Chile and Burma with a cargo of medical kits and children's nightgowns... Our travel agent (WCD Chairman) arranged this most wonderful trip." (San Marino, California). "Our program included greetings from our governor's wife, Mrs. Christopher Del Sesto, who also poured at our 'Tea of All Nations'...134 nightgowns were presented as well as $80 worth of medical supplies and many individual kits." (Providence, Rhode Island). "Governor Luther Hodges (now Secretary of Commerce) was the speaker at our World Community Day observance." (Tri-City Council, Leaksville, North Carolina). "Our speaker was outstanding and her inspiring challenge resulted in the largest offering ever received on this day... A dessert fellowship coffee hour preceded the worship and program; this has been very popular and gets out a larger crowd than a tea following." (Waukegan, Illinois).

Hudson, Kansas, Moab, Utah, Neoga, Illinois, and Millersburg, Missouri were a few of the many towns holding WCD observances for the first time and reporting very successful planning and results. Abilene, Texas had a "new participating group this year -- the Chapel Guild of Dyess Air Force Base, who presented the drama skit with great enthusiasm." Anchorage, Alaska deserves special mention: "Our council had just been started about six weeks previous to the first Friday in November, so this was our very first observance. We had good publicity, including a television program."

Many WCD chairmen were enthusiastic about the tremendous number of medical kits and nightgowns given. Many councils sent in a kit from every church, rather than a kit from every council as had been suggested, and many churches, even small ones, generously contributed several kits. Rhode Island, the smallest state in the union, met its quota, set last spring, of 1,000 nightgowns.

The study pamphlet was used in discussion groups in a number of councils: "The home study group on 'Peace, Policy and People' was so interesting that it is continuing to meet regularly." (Burlington, Vermont). "A delegation composed of members of the study group panel was available to all churches in the council and was used by several." (Cedar Rapids, Iowa). "We had 55 coffee parties on UN Day attended by about 600 people studying 'Peace, Policy and People.'" (Sharon,Pa.).

There was tremendous publicity everywhere. All councils had press coverage, and many had fine photographs in the newspapers. Almost all councils had radio coverage this year, and a large number had interviews and good publicity on television.

Most councils used a speaker for their observance, but a large number of groups showed originality and wisdom in the choice of their speaker, and there was increased use of panels, round table discussions, films, film strips and other features. Almost every one of the over 2,000 observances used the skit included in the packet, "A World Made Free."

While the memory of our observance will live on in many communities in this country, it will become a reality as it touches the lives of women and children in remote villages, who also are part of God's expanding kingdom.

APPENDIX G

Report - Christian World Relations - Mrs. Ida Patterson, chairman

The Christian World Relations program this past year has been concerned with issues of foreign policy, the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and the adoption of legislation which will implement its concerns. The need that is made evident by the annual report from local and state councils is the need for strengthening the ongoing year-round Christian World Relations program. Of 1,416 councils reporting, 810 had a Christian World Relations chairman, but 1,169 had a special World Community Day chairman. This indicates that some councils observe World Community Day without a continuing program. The local councils as a whole, however, show an increasing interest in legislative questions, study groups, and special projects related to CWR.

The study this past year has been related to foreign policy with the basic pamphlet, "Peace, Policy and People." The new concerns included aid to developing countries on the basis of a five-year plan with assistance given on a country-wide basis. "Food for Peace" as part of the UN Freedom From Hunger campaign is another new focus. The program for assistance to women from other countries is being expanded as new opportunities develop in New York and other cities to receive members of UN delegations and leaders visiting the United States for short periods of time.

Issues before the United Nations which have been of special interest are the sub-commission on Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, UNICEF, Commission on Human Rights, and Commission on the Status of Women. Negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing and efforts to reach agreement on limitation and control of armaments continue to be supported.

Arrangements have been made for large groups from five states and for many from local councils to visit the UN. To increase the interest in the work of the United Nations a consultation was held for secretaries of women's work of the denominations and UN observers to discuss UN issues of greatest concern, which included draft proposals on Freedom of Religion and the draft convention on Age of Marriage. Sixteen denominations were represented for discussion of world affairs and the mission of the church. A dinner for the UN women delegates culminated the two-day consultation. 145 women from 15 countries were in attendance. A special discussion on disarmament was arranged for members of the Advisory Committee at Quaker House.

World Community Day 1960 on "Christian Action for Freedom" claimed wide support as church women across the land packed medical kits and made children's nightgowns. Twenty-six thousand kits as part of one hundred thousand pounds of medical supplies were assembled, as well as thousands of nightgowns to be sent to church-related institutions. Projects supported by the offering included the continuation of the work in nutrition in Chile and a new similar social welfare program in Rio de Janeiro in connection with the Christian Council of Brazil. Many scholarships in nutrition in Nigeria, Burma, and Ethiopia will be available through the fund made possible by World Community Day 1960.

The 1961 World Community Day theme is "Freedom to Know", using the basic study pamphlet, "Education, Women and the Churches in the Americas." The emphasis on education will be implemented by the making of school outfits for children and the collecting of school supplies. Scholarships in adult education will be made available through the Christian Councils in Peru, Chile, and Brazil.

Plans are under way for two consultations in 1962. Miss Marjorie Stewart will lead a seminar January 10-17 on the UCW Women's Interest Project in the South Pacific. An international seminar will be held in March in connection with the Sixteenth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which will meet in New York in March 1962.

APPENDIX H

REPORT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

In keeping with the theme Imperatives of Christian Freedom, marking the final year of the United Church Women's triennium, the theme for the Christian Social Relations year was The Churches: Free and Responsible. The choice of this emphasis for May Fellowship Day contributed to and was in turn strengthened by the coordinated emphasis of the denominations through the Division of Life and Work on Christian Responsibility for Freedom. The study booklet was comprised of two chapters from the Case Book prepared for the coordinated emphasis. An attempt was made to interpret May Fellowship Day to church women and especially the chairmen of World Day of Prayer as a natural channel for working on the concerns expressed on World Day of Prayer. The steady growth of May Fellowship Day was evidenced in the sale of many more packets than in 1960.

There was increasing concern that May Fellowship Day should not be an isolated event but should become a focal point in a year round program. This resulted in encouragement being given to the principle adopted later by the Administrative Committee of making the May Fellowship Day Committee a subcommittee whose chairman would be appointed by the Christian Social Relations chairman rather than be coordinate with the latter.

The historic concern with civil rights was expressed in several ways:

a resolution supporting the principles underlying the sit-in movement, followed by especially prepared materials for the local councils in communities where sit-ins had occurred;

a resolution calling for accelerated effort toward the desegregation of the churches and supporting persons working toward this end in a variety of ways including the kneel-in movement;

the preparation and the securing of a substantial grant for a Three Year Program in Race Relations to be initiated at the Assembly.

Concern for more effective efforts in legislation was expressed by the Advisory Committee in the recommendation to state Christian Social Relations chairmen of six emphases in the current session of Congress including migrant legislation; and the authorization of a working group to explore ways of increasing our effectiveness in legislation.

Participation in the White House Conference on Aging by six official delegates, and more than 25 other United Church Women marked a significant step in a growing sense of responsibility in this area. A working committee of the Advisory Committee is now formulating recommendations regarding the most appropriate role for United Church Women in this field.

The growing attacks on civil liberties from the forces of the extreme right resulted in three United Church Women committees cooperating to help women understand the nature of these movements and to meet the situation constructively and creatively. The first step was "a pastoral letter" from the Board of Managers to local councils to be read on May Fellowship Day. The letter included a reading list.

APPENDIX I

Report of Christian World Missions
To the Board of Managers of United Church Women
In Buffalo, N. Y., April 23-27, 1961

"Ideas yield not to the attack of other ideas but to the massive onslaught of circumstances," says J. K. Galbraith. If this report of the Christian World Missions Committee is different from all previous reports, it is because of "the massive onslaught of circumstance." Mrs. James Evans retired at the end of 1960 and her successor has not been found. Because Mrs. Emory Ross was finishing the work on the special 75th Observance of the World Day of Prayer, she was asked to carry the Missions work temporarily.

There should be reported the work which Miriam Evans carried through meetings of the Christian World Missions and World Day of Prayer Committees; correspondence with state chairmen; workshops, institutes and summer conferences; co-operation with the Commission on Missionary Education and their section at the annual meeting of the Division of Christian Education; co-operating with the Division of Home Missions and the Division of Foreign Missions and many of their sub-committees related especially to projects promoted by the World Day of Prayer. These include special committees on migrant work, on Indian Affairs, on the interdenominational colleges which receive World Day of Prayer grants, the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children; and the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students. It also includes co-operation with the World Council of Christian Education and the interrelated program committees of our own United Church Women. The committees to which the director of Christian World Missions gave service are a great number and of great importance.

Work stimulated in the states is indicated by the 1960 reports from 40 states. The tabulation here shows good efforts but vast room for extension:

715 Councils have CWM Chairmen
454 Councils have CWM Committees
1,061 Councils have Special WDP Chairmen
185 Councils conducted Missions Institutes
94 Councils Conducted Mission Study Groups
34 Councils had representation at Summer Conferences

38 states reported on mission projects: Of these:

300 had projects on Migrants	163 had projects on Foreign Students
68 had projects on Indian Americans	122 had other mission projects

The 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer, with all the extra effort put into its outreach, consumed much of the time of the CWM Committee as well as that of the special Committee of 75. Miriam Evans was chairman of its literature committee and there were extra pieces, quantity and mailings. This office also assumed responsibility for the four Prayer Fellowships in Winnipeg, Canada; Minneapolis, Omaha and Denver.

Before Mrs. Evans left the office she had the 1962 World Day of Prayer worship service from Uruguay and the 1963 service from Korea. The 1962 service had been circulated to the World Day of Prayer committee and was ready for final editing and printing. The children's service, prepared by the children's workers of the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches, was also in hand.

The work goes on in continuous cycle, growing, extending, opening doors which must be entered with courage. The Prayer Fellowships have given a release to a vision of oneness and world-wide relationships. If we are to match the answer to our prayers with faith the possibilities call for deep study and daring venture in this new day on our earth.

APPENDIX I

Report of the Committee of 75
For the 75th Observance of the World Day of Prayer
To the Board of Managers of United Church Women
April 24-27, 1961-Buffalo, New York

THE POWER OF GOD AND A HUMAN IDEA

The idea of a special observance of the 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer was born in the minds of the Christian World Missions Committee. Today this vision of mind and soul of Christian women, inspired of God, stands accomplished. Countless women across our world have shared in its nurture and molding. Whither it will lead us in the next twenty-five years, with the staggering needs and limitless posibilities, who can prophesy?

PLANS

It has been an undertaking of faith, this 75th Anniversary. Early in 1959 the idea passed from committee to the Board of Managers, through the Divisions of Home and Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches, to a small committee representing all interests, to the Secretarial Conference and finally to a special Committee of 75, made up of representatives of the denominations, of the councils of church women, of men and women from the divisions of the National Council, plus women with special skills. In January, 1960 a special office was opened by United Church Women with a temporary director and a secretary.

The plans included making all of 1961 a jubilee year; doubling the observances, the attendance and the offering in the USA; the holding of prayer fellowships in the USA and in five centers overseas; the bringing of women from these areas to the centers; the sending of inter-racial, international teams of women "to study together the nature of the Mission of the Church in our time; what the presence of God is doing in our world today; what church people should be doing; what are the greatest concerns of Christians around the world." This was to be in the light of a common Bible study and united prayer. Denominational boards were asked to give a professional staff person to organize the Prayer Fellowships. Women from the overseas Prayer Fellowships were to come to the United Church Women Assembly in Miami Beach. The Divisions of Home and Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches were each asked to designate a special project. A budget of $750,000 was voted, to be realized by a special effort of the 1961 World Day of Prayer, to include the regular commitments of the World Day of Prayer plus the Prayer Fellowships and the two special mission projects for which it was hoped $100,000 each might be raised.

ACCOMPLISHMENT

The miracle is happening and we are in the midst. Materials were prepared, including the Bible study, "There Came A Woman," guides for organizing, articles. Denominations, councils and NCC Divisions gave full support. The 75th has marked a significant Christian event.

29 Prayer Fellowships were held in the USA, three in Canada, 5 overseas, 56 women of 14 widely spread countries made up the teams for the 37 Prayer Fellowships. Nearly 2000 women from 80 countries were involved as participants in the Prayer Fellowships and were moved without accident or major illness across the earth. Perhaps the greatest single outgrowth of the Prayer Fellowships, in addition to strengthening the World Day of Prayer, will be the seeking of a greater degree of oneness among Christian women.

The offering to date, April 28, 1961 is $608,000. $750,000 was budgeted. The first responsibility on the $750,000 was $440,000 for maintaining our regular World Day of Prayer projects. To date the regular work and the cost of the Prayer Fellowships is assured. We cannot rest until our goal is reached and the special projects are underwritten. There is urgency that all WDP offerings be sent to the National office speedily, and challenge to approach sources with special interest in Africa and Alaska. Surely we can have the exuberance of victory.

Report of Leadership Education Board of Managers, Buffalo, '61

Because of the kind of world we are in and the questions being raised about responsible Christian leadership in it, shouldn't we re-evaluate the leadership potential within each council and consider what steps would bring it up to the aims described in the "Tools for Use in Training Leaders", the basic booklet for leadership training in the states? If we are not ready for such responsible leadership, how can we become so? How can we become both the persons God means us to be and at the same time more skillful in positions of designated leadership?

We are thrilled about the present program of United Church Women. Do we have the leadership ready for such a dynamic, ecumenical, inclusive program? Did our nominating committees find such persons as the result of this past year's training? If women were found who are understanding, able to work with all sorts of people as part of a team of officers and chairmen, able to delegate responsibility, to plan democratically so as to bring out the best in all; if such women have had their minds stretched, their vision clarified and their hearts warmed by meaningful worship and Bible study, then you, too, are delighted that so many of them were ready for positions of leadership in your councils. If stewardship, discipleship and mission have been caught and taught and demonstrated in a learning atmosphere where all met for "learning together in the Christian fellowship", then you must have had successful leadership training sessions.

The 1960 reports from states show that 282 meetings were held under the national plan for Leadership Education, that 11,000 persons received some training, that $6,937 (of the $10,000 allotted for this) was granted to the states from national funds. In reading further we see that there were also some 9,689 more persons trained in meetings supported by state or local councils. Therefore, 20,689 women were present in a total of 716 meetings. This is a large number of women who were reached, plus many hours and dollars spent. The question, however, is not of statistics alone. What happened in those meetings? Did the miracle happen of a person's growing spiritually, gaining a wider outlook and a greater concern for all God's children everywhere? If so, then the statistics were reporting not just the usual meetings but were telling of the experiences of women maturing in the Christian way of life.

The National Advisory Committee of Leadership Education has been searching for ways to make these sessions, described in Tools, more meaningful to more women. This Committee recommended, and the Administrative Committee voted a period of experimentation and greater flexibility in which the states could decide to have leadership sessions before or after Board or Annual meetings so that better use of travel time and expense of both state and national people would be possible. There will be the National Committee meetings in New York in the fall of '62, and Regional meetings in 1963, encouraging as much training as possible in the state. Plans are being developed so that national representatives can arrange to stay in states for longer periods of time.

New Leaflets for Locals will be available in the Fall at the Assembly. These will help local chairmen to understand better their jobs.

At Assembly there will be some 20 afternoon discussion groups following luncheons. These groups will comprise all delegates and will, under expert chairmanship, discuss the responsibilities and program for the Triennium ahead under the theme of "The Church Ecumenical: its Oneness, its Mission and its Ministries." The discussions will grow out of the morning Bible study and will be a highlight of the Assembly, a part of the progress of "recruiting and training Christian leadership" for United Church Women in these days when oneness and mission and even ministries need to be rethought.

There is no "miracle recipe" for recruiting and developing such leadership. It takes time for any of us to grow toward Christian maturity, but this is what Leadership Education is about in encouraging the women of our councils to plan further training for both designated leaders and members.

THE CHURCH WOMAN

This report brings my personal greetings to all of you, and my regrets that other obligations keep me from being with you in person. But Miami is but six months away and we'll be together then.

The Church Woman is growing.

Not only has the circulation of THE CHURCH WOMAN increased, but so has the emotional and intellectual horizon of the individual church women. THE CHURCH WOMAN must grow to keep up with her.

From the new subtitle on the cover "An Interdenominational Magazine" to the increased space given to articles, it aims to help all church women be "informed, inspired and involved" in the challenges of our period in history.

Our departments have given up some of their "how to" space that you, who already have "know how", may have background information on which to base your actions.

Articles ranging from leadership education to aging to school integration, to mention just one issue, give us facts for Christian Social Relations, before May Fellowship Day. Before each special Day such articles, related to its concerns, appear.

We think this makes the CHURCH WOMAN indispensable to all women who carry concern for others in their hearts.

Mrs. M. C. Leonard

E. FRENCH
~~523 WEST 121st STREET~~
~~NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK~~
Room 822
475 Riverside
Drive, N.Y. 27,
N.Y.

June 19, 1961

Dear Mrs. Tilly, ans 7/5

Just a brief word to you to-night though I could visit a long while if only we were face to face.

I have given your name and office to my niece, Miriam Feingold, (a junior at Swarthmore) who left by bus to-day for Atlanta - destination Jackson, Miss. She will be in Atlanta a couple of days for training with Care. She may get in touch with you

by phone. I know how much it would mean for her to meet and come to know you.

If you have occasion to write me about her I suggest you send the letter to the office as mine felt it better not to tell mother the details of Miriam's trip to the south for fear she would worry unduly.

This brings you my love and best wishes to Mr. Tilly.

Affectionately,

Eleanor

southern office

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

rev. dow kirkpatrick
chairman

rev. j. edward lantz
executive director

63 auburn avenue, n. e.
atlanta 3, ga.
ja 3-8141

20 July 1961

To: Members of the 1961
Ecumenical Institute Family

Dear Friends:

This letter is being sent to you as one who attended the Ecumenical Institute at Blue Ridge Assembly.

First of all I want to thank you for coming and entering into the spirit of the Institute. Many of you came without assignments or responsibilities but before you had been there long found yourselves actively working to make the Institute a success. I want to thank each of you for your splendid contributions.

We are in process of preparing the mimeographed report for the Institute but it will likely be August or September before we can get it mailed. A complimentary copy will be sent to each of you.

Several of you asked about making financial donations to the Southern Office while we were together at Blue Ridge. We promised you this letter as a follow-up of your inquiry. The Southern Office is expected to raise a part of the income for its operation and services. The remainder comes through the Home Office of NCC. We need to raise approximately $2,700 a year. Projects such as the Ecumenical Institute need to be on a self-supporting basis. Until now the Institute has not supported itself but it should this year because we did not pay the expenses of our leaders nor any honoraria. They gave their leadership as labors of love and for these we are most grateful indeed.

We need financial support from friends of the Southern Office to carry on our work. I realize that each of you who attended the Institute paid your own way, but if you would like to make a contribution to our ongoing work we shall be happy to receive it. Enclosed is a card for you to fill out and return with your check.

J. Edward Lantz

J. Edward Lantz

Encl.

united church women

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

mrs. william sale terrell
chairman

mrs. w. murdoch mac leod
general director

25 July 1961

To: THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Dear Official Family:

In the minutes of the April Board of Managers meeting in Buffalo (page 10) you will see that the decision as to the place for the 1962 meeting of the Board was left to the Administrative Committee. They have voted:

1. That since Easter falls on April 22, 1962, that the date of the Board of Managers meeting be May 1-3, 1962.

2. After considering all invitations received, and finding that we could not be accommodated in one place, it was decided to hold the 1962 meeting of the Board of Managers in Columbus, Ohio, hotel yet to be selected.

We want you to have this information now for your calendars. While some of you will perhaps not be on the Board of Managers for the new triennium, all of you can share this information where needed.

Another very important decision has been made. Note on page 6 of the Board minutes the discussion of the possible increase in "The Church Woman" subscription rate. This was thoroughly discussed by "The Church Woman Committee on June 6 and then by the Administrative Committee, where the following action was taken:

Voted: that the subscription rate for "The Church Woman" be increased to $1.50 for a one-year subscription; $2.50 for a two-year subscription and that the three-year subscription remain at $3.00.

It is hoped that this may be done by January 1, 1962, with the appropriate announcements made meanwhile.

Assembly plans are about complete. Have you sent in your registration? A promotional letter will be going to our total mailing list next week. The program is stimulating and one to which you can point with pride. How much church women need to be alert to the necessity for united work in today's world.

The World Day of Prayer Offering for the 75th Anniversary to date is $650,000. What can you do to bring it to our goal of $750,000 before the Assembly?

Last but by no means least, our Stella Davis, administrative assistant, is leaving us to go with her husband who has accepted a position at La Napoule in southern France to run a Franco-American cultural center. Stella has worked with UCW for ten years and while we rejoice with her and her husband in their exciting new venture, we shall miss her sorely in our work. As you know she has made an outstanding contribution to UCW and endeared herself to all of us. Although we knew at the time of the Board meeting that she would be leaving, she then hoped to be able to remain through the Assembly, at which time we would have had a public recognition of her retirement. I am sure many of you will want to write her personally. She will be here until August 18.

Have a restful summer and meet us at Miami Beach, October 9-12, 1961!

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S Terrell

Mrs. William Sale Terrell
Chairman, United Church Women

Dorothy S. MacLeod

Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
General Director

DISCUSSION QUESTION:

Formulate some tentative plans for carrying out this study in your local church.

*

23 civilizations gone -
common weakness - drying up of creative effort in nations - weakening of will - using worn out efforts
3 things - facts - implications - what challenge

CHANGING ROLE OF A CHRISTIAN WOMAN

34

University of Ga - had a course on How not to Be Bored

Women were allowed to work long hours in factories, but not to practice law or medicine, or to preach. The army did not even want them as nurses during the Civil War. Married women in effect had no rights that their husbands need respect: No right even to their children. Everywhere the double standard of mrality was taken for granted.

As for politics, as late as 1912, intelligent men were gravely prophesying the disintergration of society and the collapse of morality in women were so much as allowed to vote.

Today women not only control their own property byt the major part of the wealth of the nation...there is no profession from which they are barred.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EMPLOYED WOMEN IN A CHANGING WORLD:

In 1920	In 1960
$8\frac{1}{4}$ million women workers	$22\frac{1}{2}$ million women workers
The average woman worker-single 28 years old	The average woman workers-married; 40 years old.
Less than 1 out of every 5 workdrs was a woman.	More than 1 out of every 3 women a worker. About 1 out of every 3 workers is a woman.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN:

Education presumably opens minds to new ideas and is essential to change. It inspires discontent with existing conditions and points with hope to a better day.

In 1920	In 1960
Less than 1/3 million women enrolled in college.	Almost 1¼ million women enrolled in colleges
Degrees granted to women:	Degrees granted to women(est)
16,642 Bachelors	132,000 Bachelors
1,294 Master's	23,000 Master's
93 Doctorates	1,000 Doctorates

The educational backgroupd of women in the U.S.A. in 1950 was classified as follows:

5% Had completed college
15% Had Completed high shcool
25% Had Completed 8th grage
55% Not completed 8th grade

IN 1970 A PROJECTION: JOBS AND EDUCATION

30 million women workers.
The average woman worker - married and 40 years old.
About 1 out of every 3 workers will be a woman.
Greater opportunities for women with the required ability and educational qualifications as mathematicians, statisticians, scientists, engineers, technicians of various kinds, and higher level office workers with training in the use of electronic data processing and other business machines.
Over 2 million women enrolled in colleges.
Degrees granted to women:

234,000 Bachelor's
45,000 Master's
1,700 Doctorates

A total of 280,700 degrees - almost twice as many as in 1960.

Interesting facts:

Over half of all women workers are married women who are living with their husbands.
Five million women workers have children between the ages of 6 and 17 years only....Almost 3 million women workers have young children under 6 years of age; many of these women also have children 6 to 17 years. Little attention has been given to designing educational opportunities to meet the needs of women after marriage (and most women marry very young today). After a ten-year span for example, the college graduate is not keeping pace with the world. Her skills and proficies have not been up-dated!

THE AGING POPULATION

Women outlive men.
In all age brackets women out number men.
A large number of working women have been single all their lives
In the age group 65 - 74 there are 689,000 widowers and 2,388,000 widows. Over 75 there are 726,000 widowers and 2,109,000 widows.

The life expectancy of persons over 65 has increased sharply in the last sixty years, and is expected to do so for a number of years to come. The life expectancy of the woman will have increased by 39 percent in 1875 over 1900. The life expectancy of a man will have increased 22 percent in the same 75 years. It is to be particularly noted that as persons in our culture continue to live longer this finds its greatest effect in the female population. By 1980 it is expected that there will be 177 women for every 100 men in the population over 65.

As of 1960 for every 100 people aged 60 to 64 there are about 34 persons aged 80 years or more (about 56% are women. In 1980, for every 100 people aged 60 - 64, there will be about 44 persons 80 years of age or more (about 62% will be women.

WOMEN IN THE WORLD SCENE

It is important that women's sense of civic responsibility be developed, and that every section of the community exercise political rights fully and properly, so as to base these hard-won freedoms on intelligent understanding and to make daily use of them; it is also important that men be made fully aware of women's rights and responsibilities as citizens, and that women be given the encouragement and moral support of society in the exercise of their civic duties.

Learning by doing is one of the basic methods of increasing civic awaremess among both men and women. Individual and group activities at the local level serve to train both men and women in the principles of citizenship; the initiation and completion of useful projects for the community serve as a stimulus for the undertaking of further projects at the local level and for the understanding of problems at the national level.

SOME IMPLICATION OF THESE FACTORS FOR THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE CHURCH INCLUDING THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY AND WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD.

Some pertinent facts about Methodists:

Age and sex ratio: The median age of Methodists is appr. 34.5 years. 11 out of 20 Methodists are females.

Marital status: 8 out of 10 Methodists, 25 years of age and over, are married. 1 in 100 is divorced as compared to more than 2 in 100 reported in the total population.

Family size: The average size of the Methodist family is 3.6 persons.

Education: The average Methodist has graduated from high school and has completed one semester of work in college. As a denomination, Methodists have the highest percentage of students in the State Colleges and Universities of the U.S. in addition to having the largest number of church-related colleges and universities of all the Protestant groups.

Size of Church: One out of every five Methodists is affiliated with a church of less than 250 members. Nearly ½ are in churches of less than 500 members.

52.6% Methodists believe that members of all races should have the same opportunities but present patterns must be changed gradually.

63.4% Methodists believe that The Methodist Church should cooperate with other Christian bodies in activities that can be done together better than separately.

The Woman's Society and Guild must take a look at its leadership. The following may help at arriving at the points of greatest need:

What is the approximate age group from which major leadership comes?

What is the age group of the majority of the membership?

What are the groups not included or who do not find their leadership potential challenged by the Society and Guild?

What percentage of the women in the church are employed full time?

How does this fact affect the participation in the program and activities of your church and Society or Guild?

What changes need to be made in schedules, programs and activities for example?

How flexible are your policies and plans and programs? How many women, young mothers and older women especially are employed part-time?

What kind of working relationship between men and women exists in your church? What responsibilities do women have in the life of the church as a whole?

Somehow as the church, looking toward such a time, seeks to challenge women to more effective Christian witness and service there are two concepts that may have new meaning for us: "Fellowship" and "Fidelity". Both are essential. It is easy as leaders to choose the "peaceful" method of building an easy "fellowship" that avoids tension at any point. If this is done without engaging in the "witness" to the implications of the Lordship of Christ, the "fidelity" of our witness today will be lost. Our failure or success at this point may well determine the direction our world takes in the uncharted history of the decades ahead. How can the church through its Woman's Society and Wesleyan Service Guild make a more faithful witness in our changing world?

Suggestions -

1 - 3.6 edu to education - "cruise of oil"

The goals of W.S.C.S.

Projects -

Apopka - Apopka Clinic - Donated money - empty medicine bottles & services. Visited sick & shut-ins. Supplied kits (medical) & night gowns -

Also gifts for migrants -

Auburndale - Donated $20 to migrants for Xmas, $20 to Child Welfare

Bartow - Service & gifts ~~to~~ clothing to ~~County~~ Child Welfare

Cocoa - Visited migrant centers - cash contributions
Cash contribution to Salvation Army -

Daytona Beach - Camp scholarships to Y.W.C.A. gifts to migrants

Deland - Service to 6 nursing Homes -

Dunedin - Helped needy family with hospital expenses. Clothing for migrants

Ft. Lauderdale - migrants - State mental hospital -

Ft. Myers - migrants - School for retarded children

Ft. Pierce - migrants - prayer room in local hospital.

Ft. Walton Bch - Drive against obscene lit - migrants

Hollywood - Mental Hospital taught sewing - workshop - Dust -

Homestead - migratory teaching

Jax Beaches - pornography - Obscene lit. Local emergency aid
clothing med. aid transportation - foster homes.

Lakeland - migrants

Largo - nursing homes - County Home - migrants - Leper Fund

Melbourne - Anti liquor stores - mentally retarded children, Aid to Chile + India

Miami - pornography - Protestant service Bureau

Ocala - Teacher for Bible in schools - Prayer room for hospital

Orlando - T.B. hospital (49 workers, 2280 hours)

Palm Beach - Inter faith tea (World Refugee Tea) migrants

Pompano - Voters guides (pamphlets) Sponsored "Humane slaughter Act," migrants

St. Petersburg - Social Ret. Appointment Biracial Com. - Urban renewal survey - negro Hospital - Letters for opening lunch counters to all races

Projects - Negro Day Nursery + Kindergarten - Visitation nursing homes

Women's Chorus - Translating text books into Braille. Bible Story Books Xmas. Toy (Community Project) Shop

Tampa - pornography - Urban Renewal - migrants

Titusville - migrants

Winter Park - Retirement Home for Winter Park, migrants

Winter Haven -